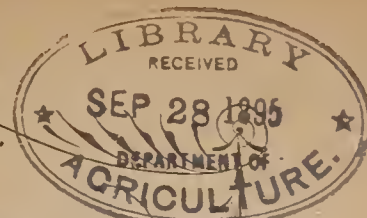


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# FARM AND FIRESIDE



EASTERN EDITION.

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THE agriculture of the Southwest and the Northwest is undergoing an important change. The cotton planter and the wheat grower are both diversifying their crops. Low prices of the great export staples have forced the farmers of this country to abandon the one-crop plan. The cotton planter has found out that he can reduce the cost of producing cotton by growing on his own land the corn and forage necessary for his teams. And the dairying and stock-raising industries are taking their proper place in the wheat-fields of the Northwest.

IN some parts of the country during the past two or three years there has been a largely increased use of the subsoil plow. A subsoil plow is one that follows the ordinary plow, breaks up the compact subsoil and leaves it in the bottom of the furrow. There is no doubt that true subsoiling greatly improves certain kinds of soil, particularly those with compact clay subsoils, and that it increases their capacity to endure droughts. It also increases the capacity of such soils to absorb a heavy rainfall, and lessens the damage from surface-washing, where the land is subject to it. Wherever practicable, subsoiling should be followed in the crop rotation by frequent crops of clover. The clover roots will supplement the work of the subsoil plow, and practically make its improvement of the soil permanent. The best form of implement for this work is a gang of two plows—the forward one the subsoiler and the rear one an ordinary breaking-plow. The furrow horse then walks on solid ground, and its work is a great deal easier than where it walks on a plowed furrow-bottom.

WHEN the Brice-Gorman-Wilson tariff bill was under consideration in Congress, President Cleveland wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson, in which he forcibly said: "It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most democratic of all tariff principles, and that the most inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principle?"

This "outrageous discrimination" became a part of the law of the land. Some of its effects are set forth in the resolutions unanimously adopted by a large number of representative Ohio wool growers at their recent Columbus meeting. The resolutions read as follows:

"Resolved, That free wool has proven a disastrous and appalling mistake in the United States, entailing a direct loss upon the agricultural interests thereof, in the depletion of flocks and decrease in values of sheep and wool, of not less than \$150,000,000. It has lowered the number of sheep from 49,000,000 in 1893 to 39,000,000 in 1895, and reduced the price of wool nearly 50 per cent.

"That the highest interests of the country demand at the hands of the fifty-fourth Congress, early in the forthcoming session, the correction of this mistake. No supposed party or political exigency or advantage will justify in postponing this plain and manifest duty.

"That the farmers, uniting with labor and the manufacturing interests generally, should demand fair and adequate protective duties, not only upon wool, but upon other agricultural products as well, and the manufactures thereof which come into competition with foreign producers.

"If it shall unwisely and unjustly become the settled policy of the government to maintain free wool, we will then, as a measure of equal justice, demand free woolen and cotton goods."

As there is some agitation on the subject of government ownership of the telegraph, it may be of interest to note the experience of England in this line. From the report of the United States consul at Southampton we have taken the following facts on the telegraph service of Great Britain: January 29, 1870, all the telegraphs of the United Kingdom were purchased by the state, at a total cost of \$53,526,000, from the companies formerly operating them, and since then have been a part of the postal system. After combining both services—that of posts and telegraphs—the first work of the government was to extend the telegraph lines to many districts that were entirely devoid of telegraph facilities. This work was pushed vigorously, and by October, 1871, 15,000 miles of wire were added to the old lines.

During the year 1870—the year of the purchase—the total number of telegrams handled weekly by all the offices in the United Kingdom is estimated at from 128,000 to 215,000. In 1893, this total exceeded 1,100,000. The annual total, which in 1870 did not reach 7,000,000, exceeded 70,000,000 in 1893. The increase of the press service has even been larger than that of individuals. In the year 1869, the English press sent by telegraph 22,000,000 words; the number of words which are now sent annually by the newspapers exceeds 600,000,000—thirty times more than formerly. The present tariff for the press, it is true, is very small as compared with that of 1870, and the automatic apparatus which, in 1870, could only send at the rate of seventy-five words a minute, now sends 500 a minute; and besides, at that time it was only possible to send a single telegram on each wire in the same direction, while at present five or six are sent on the same wire simultaneously.

The service is performed with the most perfect punctuality. It is calculated that the average time employed to-day in the transmission of a telegram between two commercial cities of England varies from seven to nine minutes, while in 1870 two or three hours were necessary.

Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of twelve cents for the first twelve words (minimum charge), and one cent for every additional word, stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender; the address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the tel-

egraph form. Five figures are counted as one word; so is a letter preceding or following a group of figures. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within one mile of a head office; beyond that the charge is twelve cents a mile.

The annual revenue which the treasury derives from the combined services of posts and telegraphs in England amounts to over \$13,000,000. The government does not consider the telegraph service as a means of revenue for the treasury, but as a means of information for the whole country, giving facilities of all kinds for its use and extension in all the social classes; for, in favoring the increase of trade by this instrument of progress, it well knows that the treasury will benefit indirectly from the augmentation of the general wealth.

SEPTEMBER 18th, at Atlanta, Ga., after elaborate and appropriate ceremonies, occurred the formal opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition, to continue until New-Year's eve. This exposition has been aptly called "The South's greatest opportunity." May it be largely attended by citizens from every part of the great republic. And may the South fully avail itself of this opportunity to exhibit its great resources, to demonstrate the adaptability of its sunny clime for homes and to attract there hundreds of thousands of home-seekers.

The orator of the day, Judge Emory Speer, in his eloquent address, said:

"The truth is, after making due allowance for our disadvantages, the world should awaken to the fact that no other land lighted by the sun in its diurnal progress around the world affords such attractions as a home for men with lives before them as do these southern states of the Union. It is demonstrable beyond question. Here the observant traveler will see on one farm the luxuriant beauty of our royal staple, the dark, rich green of the Indian corn, the golden glory of the ripening grain of every kind, the sweet yams, Irish potatoes, peas, hay, ground-peas, sorghum, watermelons, apples, pears, figs, pomegranates, grapes, plums and other crops and fruits, all grown in perfection in the same soil. Of late years the Georgia peach, for its flavor and beauty, commands the market.

"The South is beginning to think more of its interests than its rights. We have more earnest workers and fewer grandstand performers. The most important fact of all is that our people have at length learned the inexorable necessity of raising their own food crops. This was always easy. An immense acreage in cotton had a delusive charm which for years they could not resist. They bought their corn and meat, and when the cotton crop was sold and the cost of production paid, no profit remained to the farmer. This is no longer true.

"Division came in our councils, civil war ensued. We have seen the massy columns of the Union in battle array confronting the gray lines of the confederacy. Then came gentle peace, and with its sweet presence no relic of the struggle in the tender heart of the people, save the sacred duty of keeping green the memories of our hallowed dead."

IN spite of severe late frosts and June snow-storms, the fruit growers of Michigan marketed this year the largest crop of peaches ever grown in the state.

SOME one has aptly said that the best fertilizer for the farmers' fields is the smoke from factory chimneys. A home market increases the value of the crops more than the fertility of the soil does the yield. The farmers, dairymen, gardeners and fruit growers near manufacturing cities have great advantages over the farmers distant from markets. This year the corn crop of some of the lands of the great western prairies grew at twenty cents a bushel. In some places the corn crop of the New England States.

AUGUST 23d, the final result of racing on two railway lines from London to Aberdeen, an English train covered 540 miles in 512 minutes, an average of 63 1/4 miles an hour, and gained the world's championship in railway speed. September 11th, the Empire express, running from New York to Buffalo, covered 436 1/2 miles in 407 minutes, an average of 64 1/4 miles an hour, and wrested the championship from England. The English train was a racing-machine, a light, three-car train weighing but 120 tons, not suitable for commercial purposes; the American train weighed 250 tons, and was such as could be run regularly and profitably for passenger traffic. The new American record indicates the possibilities of railway traffic in the future. At the same rate of speed, a train could cross the continent from New York to San Francisco in less than two days.



## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

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**Postage-stamps** will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

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**When money is received** the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

**When renewing** your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

## Sources of Bacteria in Milk.

The souring of milk and other changes in milk products are due, in the main, to the action of microscopic living organisms known as bacteria. In some cases their action is beneficial, as in the ripening of cream and cheese and in the development of fine flavors in butter. In others, their work is harmful, as in slimy, blue or bitter milk, in rancid butter or in poisonous cheese. A knowledge of the sources of these bacteria indicates the means of control over them. A recent publication of the Department of Agriculture on this subject is Farmers' Bulletin No. 29, from which the following has been condensed:

"It has long since been ascertained beyond question that pure milk, drawn from a healthy cow, contains no bacteria, and that all bacterial contamination of the milk comes from external sources. But for practical purposes this statement must be quite considerably modified. In spite of cleanly methods, of sterilized vessels, and of the greatest care to prevent dirt and dust from falling into the milk, the milk when first drawn from the cow has, in the large majority of cases, contained bacteria. The explanation of this fact has proved to be the ease with which the milk is contaminated in the milk-duct. The milk-duct is, of course, open to the air, and it will contain at the close of the milking some milk adhering to its walls. Bacteria from the air have no difficulty in making their way into the duct, growing there, and becoming extremely numerous. By the time of the next milking the milk-ducts contain bacteria in great numbers, and these will inevitably contaminate the milk.

"Milk receives some bacteria from the air during the milking. In an ill-ventilated stall, filled with dust from hay, bacteria will be floating in the air. When the milking occurs, quantities of dirt and dust are brushed from the under side of the cow's body and fill the air in the immediate vicinity with bacteria; but such contamination is to be charged to the hay or to the dirt on the cow rather than the air.

"The milk-vessels are an important source of contamination, as are also the hands and clothing of the milker. The milker seldom makes a cleanly toilet before milking, and any dirt upon his hands or clothing will have abundant chance to get into the milk. The ordinary water in

which the milk-vessels are washed, and especially with which milk is too frequently diluted, is also a source of contamination, particularly in connection with certain disease germs, like those of typhoid fever. The great sources of bacteria contamination are from the cow—not from internal, but from external conditions. Any one who has noticed the uncleanly condition in which the cow is kept on the ordinary farm will readily appreciate this possibility.

"The hairs of the cow are always covered with dirt and dust, and it is impossible for the milker to avoid a considerable amount of this dirt falling in his milk-pail. Every one of these hairs which finds its way into the milk will furnish a large number of bacteria. Milk drawn into a sterilized vessel was found to contain 520 bacteria per cubic centimeter, but when drawn into a flaring pail with considerable disturbance of the udder and the bedding, the number rose to 30,000 per cubic centimeter. When we examine the amount of solid material which finds its way into the milk, we are amazed at the results. If ordinary milk is allowed to stand for a number of hours, a sediment may be collected which is wholly extraneous matter, and must be regarded as dirt contamination. This dirt is largely composed of manure, and most of the rest can be traced directly to the cow.

"In general, with healthy herds, the greatest source of contamination is the bacteria in the milk-duct and the dirt on the hairs of the cow. The next greatest source is the milk-vessels and the milker himself. Lastly, and to a very slight extent, we must look upon the air as a source of contamination; but if care be taken of the food and of the dirt on the cow, little need be feared from the air itself."

**Corn Hay.** There is no better substitute for hay than bright, sweet corn fodder. Indeed, it might be better to put it another way and say that for feeding cattle and horses on the farm, timothy hay

conclude of hog pro

"That there is this season than there will be hogs and cattle to consume it is manifest, and is emphasized by the fact that in various districts in the West the price of corn, to be delivered, has already been fixed as low as fifteen cents a bushel. It is not in order to calculate that the winter prices of hogs are to be lowered proportionately to the possible level of corn. The plentifulness of corn in prospect has already created a strong demand and advanced prices for feeding cattle, and both cattle and hogs will undoubtedly be fed into unusually good condition before marketing, which means a delay in the movement. It promises to be a remunerative season for those who have stock for feeding."

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Edible Snails.** One of our European consuls, Mr. Wm. F. Kemmner, has made a study of the subject of edible snails. The question he wished to solve was whether this snail (*Helix pomatia*) would breed, and could be propagated for commercial purposes in the United States. In one of the last consular reports he tells that in the spring of 1879 he had obtained some specimens from Germany, which he placed in an inclosure in a garden surrounding his home at Columbus, Ohio, where during the summer they bred and multiplied, although—probably owing to unnatural surroundings—not to the extent that he had expected. A goodly number of the young survived the following severe winter, but soon after he moved away to a new home, and had to abandon the little colony of snails. Some of the latter were seen in the neighborhood some years afterward.

That snails are not regarded as a medicine, as some seem to think, says Consul Kemmner, but as a delicacy in Europe, is sufficiently proven by their large consumption and the comparatively high



BALE OF SHREDDED CORN FODDER.

is a poor substitute for corn fodder properly cured and prepared. Ordinarily, however, it is very inconvenient to handle, and there is considerable loss of food material in the coarser parts left uneaten by stock.

The best way to prepare it for feeding is to pass it through a fodder-shredder. Then even the coarsest, hardest parts of the stalks are thoroughly broken up and crushed, and all the fodder is put into an eatable condition and in a form easy to handle. Shredded corn fodder can be baled like hay and shipped to the city markets. With hay at present high prices, it would be an easy matter to introduce baled corn fodder to the city trade at remunerative prices.

**Corn, and Stock Feeding.** "A careful observer in the provision trade," says the Cincinnati *Price Current*, "has pointed out the fact that notwithstanding the yearly decline in the swine census in this country since 1892, with the manifest depletion of resources at this time, such conditions are lost sight of in contemplating the magnitude of the incoming corn crop; and further, that it has been the commonest of miscalculations to

prices they bring, especially in the large cities of France, England and other European countries, where they are regularly found in their season even in the finest restaurants. In fact, no one who ever tasted them will deny that properly prepared they form a dainty dish, though, at least fried, they may not be the best food for a weak stomach.

That it can be transported to the United States alive, and that it will breed and multiply here under proper conditions, is beyond doubt. The consul expresses the hope that some one owning a suitable piece of land will experiment, and after a year or two report the result. The land need not be of much value for other purposes, but it ought to be well shaded, and retain sufficient moisture to keep vegetation alive during the hot summer months. A gentle slope at the edge of a wood would be most preferable, but most any ground containing lime and a varied vegetation, with the necessary shade and moisture, will answer for the experiment. Mr. Roman Seiler, whose address appears in the report of Consul-General Richman, will no doubt

Bestroot-mailed for 10c.

**More About the Fly Pest.** While visiting the Ohio experiment station (Wooster), I was told that the "horn-fly" has become a very serious pest in that and other localities of Ohio. Undoubtedly, this insect can be repelled by the same means which are used to repel other flies, such as a cheap oil (fish-oil, crude cotton-seed oil, etc.) flavored with pine-tar or carbolic acid. Here are two formulas that are recommended for the purpose:

- (1) Crude cotton-seed or fish oil, two parts; pine-tar, one part.
- (2) Crude cotton-seed or fish oil, one hundred parts; crude carbolic acid, three parts.

Mix and apply rather lightly to the cattle by means of a paint-brush, a sponge or a woolen cloth. At some of our stations it is claimed that this application remains in condition to repel flies for about a week. I think this is taking a rather rosy view of it, and I, for my part, would be glad if I could protect my stock from fly attacks even for a few days by one application. But even if the application remains effective for only twenty-four hours, it will pay to put it on, and it can easily be renewed the next morning, the material being cheap, and the job of applying it but a small matter.

## A New Concentrated Fertilizer.

A New York firm is at present advertising "Albert's highly concentrated manures," and sending circulars broadcast all over the land. The analyses guaranteed for these fertilizers range from 6 to 14 per cent nitrogen, 11 to 18 per cent available phosphoric acid and 20 to 36 per cent of potash. A special "garden manure," for instance, is alleged to contain 13.25 per cent nitrogen, 11.50 available phosphoric acid and 26 per cent potash. This is concentration indeed, and assuming that the fertilizer answers its analysis, we would naturally wonder how a fertilizer of such concentration can be compounded. Surely we cannot do it by using and mixing the chemicals ordinarily used in compounding fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, muriate and sulphate of potash, etc. All these substances contain so large a proportion of foreign substances—soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.—that a fertilizer compounded of them carries a good deal of extra weight. It is possible, however, to compound just such a highly concentrated manure by using phosphate of ammonia (7 per cent nitrogen, 45 per cent available phosphoric acid), phosphate of potash (almost 30 per cent potash and over 30 per cent of phosphoric acid), and nitrate of potash (common saltpeter, 13½ per cent nitrogen and 44 per cent potash).

The only question in my mind is whether these ingredients can be used to supply the plant-foods as cheaply as they can be had from our ordinary sources. This I greatly doubt, and for this reason shall experiment very cautiously with the new "highly concentrated" manures. On the other hand, we have always advocated the use of "high-grade" manures, for the reason that we might just as well save the cost of freight on soda, lime and other fillers, and the trouble of carting and handling them. But possibly such idea of economy can be carried to the extreme. For long-distance shipment—say to the West—the highly concentrated manures will commend themselves to the buyer on account of the saving in freights, more than to the eastern farmer. Nitrate of potash at the usual price, for instance, is far too costly to be used as a source of either nitrogen or potash, in competition with nitrate of soda and muriate of potash. I also doubt that phosphoric acid can be furnished in phosphate of ammonia as cheaply as in dissolved South Carolina rock. In short, I believe that while for some purposes the new "highly concentrated" manures may be useful, we will do well to go slow in using them on a larger scale, or for general purposes. Sometimes even the soda and lime—these "fillers"—may be useful. Nitrate of soda, dissolved rock and muriate of potash will remain my chief sources of chemical fertilizers until I have learned more about the Albert manures, and find that they give me the plant-foods as cheaply as I can obtain them elsewhere, or cheaper. It is mostly a matter of cost.

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

**CUTWORMS.**—The damage done by cutworms last spring was so great that we should guard ourselves against further loss so far as is possible. In October the worms are being hatched out of the eggs that were deposited by moths a few weeks ago. The eggs are placed on the stalks of plants where there is rather dense foliage. The young worms feed on the plants until winter, though we may not notice any damage, as the worms are tiny and the plants in clover or timothy fields too numerous to show the depredations of the little fellows. When hard freezing weather comes, the worms hide under whatever rubbish the fields afford, and become dormant. If undisturbed, they are ready to make trouble the next spring. We are told by entomologists that a single female moth lays hundreds of eggs, and consequently we know that very many worms perish in various ways before they have a chance to do mischief in the spring. It is to our interest to do what we can either to prevent the moths from laying eggs in fields that we expect to plant to crops that are liable to serious injury, or else to destroy the young worms.

The field that is bare of vegetation in August and September is free of this pest, except in cases where the worms are starved out of an adjoining field in the spring, and some of these succeed in traveling to new feeding-grounds. Last spring I lost a half acre of sweet-potato plants in this way. The land was bare the preceding fall, but an adjoining clover-field was plowed in the spring and thoroughly worked down. The worms became hungry, and succeeded in reaching the freshly set sweet-potato plants, cutting down those on the edge of the patch next the fields first, and moving entirely across it. The rule, however, is that the field bare in early fall will be free of cutworms, because it furnishes no breeding-ground.

If the field is attractive to the moths at hatching-time, and the worms are hatched out, plowing the land a few weeks before winter will kill the most of them. They are then so young that they cannot travel far in search of food, and if all the vegetation is put down in the ground and decays before the time for the worms to become dormant, they must perish. Very late fall plowing may not injure them much. They can live on the dying vegetation until winter stops the demand for food, and in the spring they find tufts of green grass starting that furnish them with food. Those that find food and favorable conditions live till June, when they go down into the ground, and in a few weeks emerge a moth, ready to begin the work of reproduction. It is not good for a soil that it lie bare all fall and winter, and yet on ground intended for many kinds of vegetables and small fruits it would often pay to fight the cutworms by destroying its feeding-ground the fall before the time of plowing.

**SECOND-CROP SEED-POTATOES.**—It seems probable that the demand in the North for southern second-crop seed-potatoes will not grow as fast as some expected, and for the failure to do so southern dealers or growers are largely to blame. It is nearly impossible to get a straight lot of second-crop seed true to name from the ordinary dealer. For two successive years I have failed to get good seed, and my neighbors have fared no better. The same lot often contains numerous varieties, and the result from planting is very unsatisfactory. Some hills, being of one variety, have fine, large tubers, and others are worthless. For our soil the Early Hebron is especially adapted, and a lot of straight second-crop Hebron seed, full of vitality, is easily worth the high price asked for this seed; but as either growers or dealers are careless, I do not think our orders next spring will amount to one fourth as much as last spring. Two failures to get what one orders and pays for is very trying. I know that this seed is desirable, but the methods of handling it will have to change if the demand for it is increased. Of course, there are plenty of honest growers of the various varieties, but dealers brand to suit the tastes of the buyer, and much of the stock is mixed, anyway. Having had success with second-crop seed, and knowing its value when early and prolific varieties can

be gotten, it is a matter of regret that one can no longer recommend the seed on account of risk of getting a worthless article.

**RYE FOR PASTURE.**—Rye for winter pasture may be sown as late as October, though September seeding is better. I do not like tramping of plowed land by stock, but if it be kept off when the ground is soft, there is not much damage. A little winter pasture is worth a great deal to lambs, colts and calves where there is no ensilage, and in growing early lambs for the eastern market, I have found that some rye pasture is greatly relished by the ewes. Two and a half to three bushels of seed should be used per acre, so that one need not depend upon the plants stooling to make a thick growth. Rye stands poor treatment better than many grasses, but if good pasture is wanted early, it pays to prepare the seed-bed well. Rye may be pastured off closely until regular pasture comes, and then the sod can be turned for corn. As feed is short this year, it may pay well to sow a corn-field to rye, and in an open winter this will save the feed in the mow.

**FIRE-CURE CORN.**—It pays to fire-cure seed-corn, even if one never has failed of a fair stand of corn. A grain may have vitality enough to grow, and yet have been injured by severe cold before fully dry. We want the soundest and most vital seed possible, and fire-curing is a sort of insurance that the seed is the best in respect to ability to make a vigorous plant. Selecting seed-corn in the fall, it can be stored on a floor over a hot kitchen, or dried out by heat in some other way, and then no severity of winter can injure it. Corn in an open crib may grow four years out of five, but perfect curing in the fall insures the fifth year. If one cannot arrange to cure by heat of fire, the next best thing is the sun's rays. Shovel the corn, leaving the inner husk upon it, and spread in the sunshine for a week. Drive all the moisture possible out of seed-corn, and then its full store of vitality is preserved until planted in the ground. DAVID.

### THE COW-PEA.

My article upon the cow-pea has brought me several inquiries from readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE. Much of the information sought I cannot, in justice to the publishers of this journal, furnish. The advertising columns will no doubt contain the names and addresses of southern firms from whom the seed may be obtained in season. The Wonderful pea may not succeed in many of the sections from which inquiries come. A trial upon a small scale will be cheap and effective. Some varieties of the cow-pea will no doubt succeed in many sections of the West. I sow them usually in the month of June and harvest in October. Sown earlier they make more vine, but few seed; planted in June they yield better crops of seed. Cool nights seem necessary to perfect seeding; at least in this section they do not commence bearing until the cool nights in September. They are truly "wonderful." The vines cover the field to a depth of two or three feet and are at this time (September) loaded down with bloom and young pods. The soil of this section is alluvial and highly productive, growing fine crops of almost everything planted. No fertilizers are used. All manures are wasted—never applied to the fields—a waste that may in time be regretted. The soil seems to be inexhaustible—successive crops of cotton for fifty years have failed to exhaust it. Impaired somewhat, but easily restored. An inch of the subsoil mixed with the surface soil produces wonderful effects. Shallow breaking is universally practised. This plowing has been of the same depth for years and years, and accounts for a somewhat lessened yield.

I have been a resident of Issaquena county from 1867 to date, and I have in all this time seen no crop failure. Of course, some years the yield is less than in more favorable years, but a failure has never occurred. Drought and blizzards are unknown. Thirty acres of Yazoo Delta land, properly managed, will afford a good living to a large family. There is not a season of the year that it may not be occupied by some crop. Two overflows have occurred during my residence here, one in 1882 and one in 1890. Good crops were made after the overflow in both those years. The health of the country is good. The land is divided into large plantations heretofore profitable, and therefore hard to obtain. Cheap cotton has reduced the value of these large holdings, and the disposition is now to sell out to

purchasers in tracts to suit, price from ten to thirty dollars per acre for cleared lands. These lands were worth a few years ago twenty to one hundred dollars per acre. Price of cotton falling below cost of production has cheapened property. Under good cultivation the land will grow 40 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, and 500 pounds of ginned cotton. Red clover, oats, timothy and wheat do well. Fruit of all kinds grows to perfection. Population largely colored. Many white families are now coming in every year. Churches and schools plentiful. Taxes are reasonable.

I have been induced to write this by numerous inquiries from the West. I sell no land. I own and cultivate a farm; have no other source of income. A word of caution to those contemplating coming South. Not all land for sale is desirable. Cow or nut grass infests much of the land. A farm of this grass would require four or five years' loss of crops to eradicate. There are other disadvantages which it is well to investigate. The hot sun of July and August makes work in the field decidedly uncomfortable, and new-comers, before acclimation, are most apt to be unhealthy the first year; after that, however, they will enjoy the best of health. There is no serious disease, however, and no danger when ordinary care is exercised.

Mississippi.

W. E. COLLINS.

### VARIETY OF FOOD.

A midsummer lecturer has been this way and advised all farmers to feed ensilage and grain to cows, and to feed nothing else. Last winter I visited a farm where sixty cows were fed only on ensilage and grain. The odor in the barn at feeding-time was like that in a brewery. The cows were in good condition, and, the owner said, were pouring out the milk; but I noticed this, and it was easily explained. When the ensilage was placed in the manger (there was no grain with this feeding), the cows smelled of the ensilage, pushed it around a little, and then, without touching a bit of it, looked up and waited. Of course, they missed the grain, but the look appeared to be equivalent to saying, "Oh, have you nothing else to give us? Must we eat this always?"

"A cow is a milk-machine," says the utilitarian farmer. True, but a cow is something more than a machine; a cow has tastes and desires, almost human, and a fine appreciation, apparently, of good things to eat. I have seen a cow struggle in her stanchion, become almost frantic, as I stood before her eating an apple. The odor of the apple caused the cow to long for the apple, or something she did not get.

Hay is cow's food; so is bread man's food; but who wants bread all the time, with or without butter, thick or thin, and nothing else. When a capital prisoner is placed in solitary confinement, he is given only bread and water; that is a part of the punishment. And yet bread, under some circumstances, is as good as angel-cake. I go fishing now, as in youth, as often as I get a chance. A while ago, with another fisherman, I tramped and fished all day, from five in the morning until four in the afternoon, without food; then we obtained from a farm-house a loaf of bread, and all the water we wanted from the well. We came to the conclusion as we dined on that bread that it was fit for kings and princes (and I have seen better bread), and that no concoction of a cook (with a foreign post-mark on him) could produce anything better. The fact is, hunger is the sauce that makes any food delicious. If the people of this country would fast one day in the week, they would quarrel less with their stomachs, and find more delight in life and living.

But while we may live on bread alone, yet man may live more comfortably and peaceably (differ with his neighbors less, if he is disposed to be at variance) if he have a mixed diet. It is claimed that the "milk-machine" fed on one kind of food will be as profitable as when given different foods. Common sense teaches the contrary and experiment proves it. What satisfies a cow's craving adds to her comfort and to her value as a producer of milk; a cow, to yield the utmost, must be completely at rest, and she will not be at rest if she craves what is denied.

On many farms hundreds of bushels of apples go to waste; if they do not make much milk, they give the cow a chance to

satisfy what is perhaps equivalent to a sweet tooth in man; a few turnips, with bran or meal, may be fed without giving a taste to the milk; pumpkins (take out the seeds), raised without much cost in the corn-field, make a good ration, and the feeding of all roots, if there be not much milk in some of them, help in the long run.

Change the ration often. Here is one: Ten pounds of hay, thirty pounds of ensilage, ten pounds of wheat bran, three pounds of cotton-seed meal; another, thirty pounds of ensilage, ten pounds of corn stover, three pounds of cotton-seed meal; another, fifteen pounds of hay, three pounds of corn fodder, five pounds of corn-meal.

A man not knowing what is coming to his table, goes to dinner with a little more pleasure than if he knew what was to be laid before him. Why not surprise the cow in the same way? If the ration be changed often, you will see when feeding-time comes that the cow is interested and expectant; she begins to move her head up and down and to look in the direction the food is coming; if she be fed on the same ration every day, unless hungry (the cow given the same ration regularly does not appear to be hungry), she is apathetic and listless. This fact alone shows that even the cow appreciates some things that make life more enjoyable.

Let every farmer remember that whatever he does to increase the comfort and well-being of his cows, puts money in his pockets; and without regard to the money profit, there is a happy consciousness of doing his duty to those dependent upon him; and that to him ought to be as good as cakes and ale. GEORGE APPLETON.

### PICKED POINTS.

The question of southern negroes for northern farm help is being discussed considerably in the agricultural press. I know of several such help in my own neighborhood, and they have proved to be good hands in every case. They readily learn northern ways, and the amount of work that can be got out of them is surprising. They do not complain of hard labor or long hours. They are essentially home-loving, and are not inclined to rove about nights and Sundays like many of the white help. The female house help ask for no days off or nights out. Both male and female should be employed by the same person the year around. They are unaccustomed to a change of employers, and the present generation of them, at least, will never take kindly to such radical changes in their habits.

A colored preacher in North Carolina made it known through the northern press that he wanted to secure work on northern farms for several worthy young people of his congregation, both male and female. He writes me now that his scheme is working finely, and applications are numerous. A wealthy amateur northern farmer wanted the services of a young married couple. The preacher had none such. He was told to select a couple that wanted to marry, to marry them, send them North on their wedding trip, with the assurance that they would find a good home and plenty of work at the end of it. *Texas Farm and Ranch* notices this movement, and says: "Come and get all you want." The main point is to select worthy young people, then treat them well, and one will have reliable, faithful servants, and would not readily part with them. GALEN WILSON.

## Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches, etc.



## Our Farm.

### DRYING SWEET POTATOES.

I CAN answer Mr. Greiner with some degree of authority in regard to drying sweet potatoes. A friend, who had been in the evaporating business here, went to Mississippi for his health, and finding certain fruits so cheap, had one of his evaporators sent down there. Among other things, he evaporated a few bushels of sweet potatoes, and sent me some for trial. A very small trial was enough to satisfy one that they were anything but palatable; they were positively disagreeable. There is no question that, evaporated thoroughly and ground into flour, they would make a most nutritious food for hogs, horses or cattle, but the entire absence of any taste or flavor makes them sickening to the human palate.

Kansas.

A. G. CHASE, M.D.

It will take more than one trial to settle this point. Prof. W. F. Massey, of the North Carolina experiment station, gives an altogether different report. He has also made some trials, and is very enthusiastic in favor of more extended trials. Possibly the method of evaporation, and undoubtedly that of preparing the evaporated and ground product for the table, may have much to do with the quality of the dish.

T. GREINER.

The following was received after the above was in type:

FARM AND FIRESIDE:—I noticed in your paper of September 1st an inquiry about dried sweet potatoes. I have used them for the last three or four years, and like them well. As soon as dug, wash them, put them in sufficient water to cover, and let them boil until done: then peel, slice, and put out in the sun to dry. They are good to bake or to make into custards or pies. If put to soak in warm water the night before, they are no trouble to cook.

Grant, Tenn.

PANSY.

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

### AUTUMN CARE OF ORCHARDS.

Now that autumn is approaching, we should not fail to see that our orchards are in the proper condition to enter the winter. It is presumed that the pruning has been done in the proper season, and the watersprouts removed. Do not encourage any more new growth, as the tender shoots are liable to be winter-killed.

Examine the trunks carefully near the ground, and if any borer has commenced work, there will be a small hole, with small particles like sawdust working out. Probe this opening with a fine, sharp-pointed wire, and you will kill the worm; or turn the end of the wire to form a small hook, and you can draw the destroyer out. If one of these borers should remain in the young tree over winter, it might as well be dug out and a new one planted in its place, for the trunk will be so badly damaged that when it comes into bearing it will be easily broken by winds.

Indiana.

ELI HEATON.

### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Filbert and Pecan Trees.**—C. P. S., Hotchkiss, Col. You can get filbert or pecan trees of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., or of the Lovett Company, Little Silver, N. J. I do not know of any work treating these nuts from the practical standpoint.

**Seedling Peaches True to Name.**—L. A. E., Olathe, Kan. The peach pits of some varieties come nearly true from seed, though this is not always the case, for generally seedling peaches are very different from the fruit from which the seed came. It is, however, very interesting to watch seedlings grow to see what the fruit is. Pits from the improved varieties generally bring good fruit.

**Early-bearing Apple.**—E. C. H., Kansas. I know of no apple that bears younger than Tetofsky. It will sometimes bear when not over six years from root-graft, or when transplanted, not over three years. The Duchess of Oldenburg is also an early bearer. But this quality in an apple-tree is much influenced by the soil the tree grows on. Some land seems to bring the trees into bearing much quicker than others.

**Bleaching Dried Fruit.**—J. A. D., St. Philip, Md. People demand light-colored evaporated apples. It is better and more healthful for the consumer not to bleach them, but as the market pays the best price for bleached apples, I suppose we are all liable to do it. The process consists in burning sulphur in a receptacle with the fruit after it has been evaporated. A little experience will indicate the amount of sulphur needed to do this.

**Golden Prolific Gooseberry.**—J. M., Morgan county, Ind. The Golden Prolific gooseberry is a newly introduced plant, and should not be planted on a large scale until it has been more thoroughly tried, no matter what glowing accounts agents may give of it.

**Rust on Pears and Apples.**—S. S. L., Warwick, N. Y. In many places this summer my attention has been called to the rust on pears and apples which you describe. It is my opinion that it was caused by the late frosts of last spring, which came after the fruit had set.

**Cherry Stock—Fay's Prolific Currant.**—J. R. E., Morristown, Ohio. The Mazzard, or sweet cherry, stock is generally used in this country for the cherry. The Mahaleb is used to dwarf the trees, and for trees planted on heavy clay soil where the Mazzard does not do so well. Either Mazzard or Mahaleb will answer as a stock for the Richmond or other cultivated cherry. The Fay's Prolific currant produces large fruit in long clusters. The bush is inclined to sprawl on the ground, but otherwise is desirable.

**Red Cedar Seedlings.**—H. M. W., Denison, Iowa. Gather red cedar seed late in autumn, after severe frosts. Soak the berries in strong lye for twenty-four hours; rub against a fine sieve until the fleshy covering has been removed, then mix with moist sand and allow to freeze all winter, and sow early in the spring in sandy soil. A few may grow the first year, but the great bulk of them will not start until the second year. The young seedlings should be protected from the direct sunlight by a screen, raised at least six feet to allow of a circulation of air. It is a good plan to put about a quarter of an inch of sand on top of the bed just as the seedlings have got nicely started. If shut in close in damp weather, the seedlings are liable to "damp off."

**Leaf-hopper.**—I. M. K., Central City, Neb. Your grape-vines are troubled with the leaf-hopper, which is very troublesome throughout the western states and in many other sections. They are dry-weather insects, and seldom cause trouble in moist seasons. They winter over in brush and rubbish piles and leaves, and many of them may be killed by a good cleaning up and burning during late autumn and winter. In the summer I have had the best success in keeping them in check by spreading on the ground under the vines pieces of burlap or other cloth, covered with kerosene emulsion (as thick as jelly), and jarring the vines early in the morning or late in the evening, when the insects are rather sluggish. Some parties report success in spraying with kerosene emulsion, but in my experience it has not been very successful, owing to the difficulty of wetting the insects. They may also be caught on sticky fly-paper. It is probable that they will largely disappear in a year or two.

**Ashes and Bone-meal Mixed.**—J. V. R., Tampa. Both the ashes and the bone-meal vary so much in quantity of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash which they may contain, that it is quite out of the question to make a close estimate without knowing their source or having a chemical analysis of them. Then again, the nitrogen in the bone is probably not over three per cent, while the phosphoric acid is probably twenty-five per cent, making the latter much in excess of the nitrogen. The trouble is in such a mixture to get the proportions right, since there is no nitrogen in the ashes. I think if you use it at the rate of 100 pounds of bone-meal to 200 pounds of wood ashes it would do very well, but would suggest that to each such mixture you add twenty-five pounds of nitrate of soda. In applying this, use about three pounds for each peach-tree of good bearing size, and proportionately for larger or smaller trees. Apply it in the spring or early in the summer.

**Chestnut Culture.**—J. C., Driftwood, Okla. There is frequently some difficulty in sprouting the nuts, since if kept dry they are liable to dry out too much, and if kept moist they are liable to mold. If planted in autumn, mice and squirrels are liable to get them. The surest way of handling them is to mix the nuts in a box with three or four times as much sand as chestnuts, and bury the box a foot or two deep in well-drained soil until spring. Then sow six inches apart in drills three feet apart if the seedlings are to be transplanted; or if to remain where sown, several seeds may be sown in a place, to be thinned to one later on. The best method of growing them will depend on your situation. If you have rough land that can be used for this purpose, the trees may be put in favorable spots, allowing about twenty feet for distance between trees, or else plant thicker and thin out to this distance. If the trees are to be planted in blocks, probably your best way will be to plant so they will stand two feet apart in rows eight feet apart, and then thin out as they need the room. I think the best way for you to start would be by buying a few hundred one-year seedlings, which can be bought for about one dollar per hundred.

**Keeping Apples Through the Winter.**—H. W., Hamilton, Ohio. If you have a large quantity of apples to keep through the winter, I think you had better put them up, carefully selected, in new barrels, and put them in a regular cold-storage warehouse. If there is one accessible to you, which will store them at reasonable charges. Stored in such places, the results are reasonably certain. This is especially true of poor keepers. If no cold-storage warehouse is accessible, I would carefully sort them, and at once sell all that are not perfect. The balance I should head up in barrels, and would pile them up in a shed where they would be protected from the sun, until it was too cold for them and until the cellar was nicely cooled off. I would then put them in the cellar, standing on end on blocks so that air can circulate around them. The temperature of the cellar should be kept as near thirty degrees as possible. When sold, the heads should be taken out and the fruit reassorted. Apples will often keep very nice if buried in the ground, but it is somewhat uncertain, and I would not practise it except when apples were very cheap. If kept in bins in the cellar they are apt to be roughly handled, and it will not pay when fruit is high in price. The time fruit is picked influences its keeping qualities, and if apples are to be kept a long time they must not be allowed to get too ripe on the trees. Early picking is desirable. Always hand-pick apples that are to be kept, and handle much as you would eggs, for even a slight bruise may suffice to start rotting; this is especially true of tender-skinned varieties like Northern Spy. Since cold storage has become common, some growers are keeping such summer and autumn varieties as Duchess and Gravenstein for use in winter, and with much profit.

**Peach Seedlings—Grape-vines from Cuttings.**—B. B., Irvington, Ill. The peach stones should be gathered together and kept either moist or dry. In autumn they should be mixed with fine, moist sand or sandy loam in a pile or pit outdoors, where they should freeze and remain until the land is quite warm in spring—say until May 10th in your section, in ordinary seasons. They should then be separated from the sand by a sieve, and most of the stones will be found cracked or started. These should then be planted in good soil about six inches apart. The stones not cracked should be cracked with a hammer and planted. The seedlings should be big enough to bud the following August. Make the cuttings of good, new wood after the leaves have fallen in autumn. They

should be from eight to ten inches long, and have two or three buds each. Tie in bunches of about one hundred each, with tops all one way. Bury them, butts up, in a well-drained, warm place, covered with about one foot of soil, until the ground thaws out in spring, when all but about three inches of it should be removed and about a foot of hot manure put in its place. This will warm the butts and cause a callous and even roots to start. As soon as the callous can be seen, which will be about the first of May, the cuttings should be planted out. The cuttings should not be allowed to have roots before planting, as they are generally destroyed in planting out. In planting, put them in slanting to the full length of the cutting, leaving a bud just at the surface of the ground. If planted in this way they are easily firm; in fact, the setting of the soil firms in the cutting.

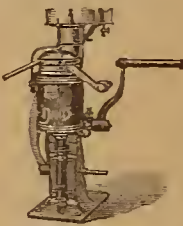


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# Our Farm.

## POSSIBILITIES OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

I HAVE made it an object to closely observe the welfare of men in various callings, and having spent my school-days in a city of some size, I there had opportunities to see what the city afforded to those who dwelt therein, and frequently I have wondered what strange allurements would entice men to leave a comfortable living in the country to live in the uncertainty of some vocation in the city.

I recall to mind the instance of two brothers, whom I shall call Fred and George, who were reared upon a farm. But both learned the carpenter trade, and were good workmen. At the death of their father they each received from the estate the sum of twelve hundred dollars. Fred, the elder, was married, and decided to seek his fortune in a neighboring city. He rented a small house on a quiet street, for which he paid twelve dollars per month. Being unknown, he found it difficult to secure work on his own account, so engaged to work six months for a builder at one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. In the meantime he purchased a building lot in a desirable location for six hundred dollars cash, and made preparations to build thereon during the autumn.

He was rather fortunate in that he lost but eight days' time during the six months, and thus received for his labor two hundred and fifty-nine dollars. He now began his dwelling, not extravagant, but neat and comfortable. He let out the excavation and stonework, as also the plastering, doing the woodwork chiefly himself, employing an assistant only while putting up the frame. A part of the house was made ready for occupancy by February, and they decided to move into it to save rent, as the rent and cost of living had already exceeded his summer's wages by fifty dollars.

He had nearly completed the house by the opening of another season, and was fortunate enough to secure a few contracts on his own responsibility, on which he began the first of March, counting on completing his own dwelling at some time when he should be out of employment. At this time he had used his money, and had borrowed eight hundred dollars. His earnings during the next year, during which he had employment two hundred and sixty days, were five hundred and twenty dollars, out of which their living, taxes and interest left one hundred and fifty dollars. One hundred dollars was paid on the indebtedness and fifty laid by for an emergency. The next year, owing to increased competition and depression in business, he barely succeeded in saving enough above expenses to pay another hundred on the debt. The depression became worse and work more scarce, and at the end of five years the debt was still five hundred dollars.

He was acknowledged to be a good workman, and was industrious, and his wife was economical, but with scarcity of work, high taxes and everything to buy, they could do no better. During part of the winter season he found employment in one of the shops, but his wages were low, and scarcely more than paid their table expenses. They had a home, it is true, but over it hung the dreaded mortgage; and if sickness or accident were to come, who knows what the result would be?

Let us now follow George through the same years. He married a farmer's daughter and concluded to settle down near his native village. He rented a house in the country at four dollars per month, garden and cow pasture included, took several contracts among those who knew his worth, and by the end of six months had earned at his trade three hundred dollars. The garden had supplied a great many things for the table; two cows and some poultry not only supplied the rest, but paid the rent besides.

During the summer he had purchased ten acres of land within a mile of the village, paying sixty dollars per acre. A farmer near by agreed to make the excavation for the cellar, haul the stone and furnish the framing-timber in exchange for labor which George was to do in remodeling the interior of his barn. Since this work could be done in the winter, George considered it a good bargain.

The house was up and inclosed before severe weather set in. The barn was remodeled, and during the following summer the house was completed during odd times when other work was scarce. His

earnings this year only aggregated two hundred dollars, but this, with the nine hundred already on hand, paid for the house, while the cows, poultry and garden, with his share of the clover hay made from his little place, not only paid rent and living expenses, but left a snug balance of a hundred dollars besides.

During the second winter George secured work on a portable sawmill which had located near by, and during the long winter evenings he and Nellie, his wife, planned for the future. They decided that they would not only continue to keep their two Jersey cows and a promising young heifer, but that they would invest a part of their savings in fruit-trees and berry-plants, while the poultry should be given a lot fenced off to itself. George was to take his earnings on the sawmill to purchase a horse, buggy, plow, cultivator, etc., and make his little farm his first care, while his trade should take a secondary place.

Two acres were set in small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, while fruit-trees of various kinds were planted on the same ground. Two acres were devoted to the poultry-yards, one acre to house, lawn, garden, etc., leaving five acres for pasture.

After the planting was done, George took several contracts for buildings, not neglecting to give his plantation careful cultivation. During harvest he worked for a farmer, taking hay in payment. During corn cutting and shocking he exchanged labor for corn and fodder. Thus time went on. The small fruits found ready sale, the butter, skim-milk, cottage cheese, eggs, spring chickens and all found willing buyers, and at the end of five years there was a snug sum of five hundred dollars in the building and loan drawing interest at eight per cent.

A home without a mortgage. Horse and carriage for wife and baby to take a drive. A table spread with luxuries at little actual money cost. A fair income sufficient to live regardless of hard times. Nobody's servant. Fresh air and glorious sunshine. Is it not a faithful picture of the "possibilities of city and country?"

JOHN L. SHAWVER.



FROM MISSOURI.—Sullivan county is almost midway between the two great rivers of this state. It is the second county south of the Iowa line. The surface is rolling, except wide valleys along the many watercourses that pass from north to south through it. The soil is black, sandy loam, very productive, and for grass and stock cannot be beaten. There are blue-grass pastures here now that are three feet high, ready for the richest of winter pastures. We are not subject to extreme changes in temperature; hard wind and hail storms are exceptional. We can raise anything that grows in this latitude. Why pay \$40 to \$100 per acre for land, when you can buy as good for from \$15 to \$30. Come and see northern Missouri before buying elsewhere.

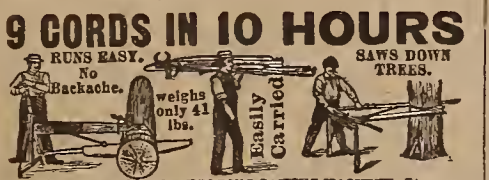
Harris, Mo.

FROM OKLAHOMA.—Perhaps a few notes from our land of sweet potatoes and peanuts might be of interest. This desert country has had plenty of rain lately, and everything looks well. Crops are fairly good, except wheat and oats. We are in the midst of peach harvest; there are plenty of them this season, and of a good quality. Everything that grows here grows very quickly. Land is cheap yet, but I cannot see why, as it is extremely productive and the climate mild. Land can be had for from \$2 to \$15 per acre. It is easy to cultivate. Health is very good.

Marena, Okla.

FROM ARKANSAS.—Paragould, a thriving young city of about 3,000 inhabitants, is the county-seat of Greene county. Much of our soil is rich, and will produce all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. Considerable cotton is raised. Cattle, hogs and other stock run at large at all times, and find their own living most of the year. The people are as law-abiding as in other parts of the United States.

Paragould, Ark.



BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket-knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than 2 men in any other way, and do it EASIER. 97,000 in use. Send for FREE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 62-68 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

# CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

Important Decrees and Injunctions in Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation.

## "ALPHA" DE LAVAL PATENTS SUSTAINED.

The De Laval Company, by advice of counsel, begs to announce for the information and further caution of all whom the facts may concern, several decisions in its pending Patent Right litigation, of interest and importance to users and intending buyers of Centrifugal Cream Separators.

On June 18th, Judge Coxe, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of The De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against an infringer who had been making and selling a cream separator with a separating bowl device.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the U. S. Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware county, N. Y., an owner and user of an infringing separator, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

That no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as are pending and as may be necessary in maintaining just and lawful rights and interests as regards the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, due and repeated caution is again given in this respect.

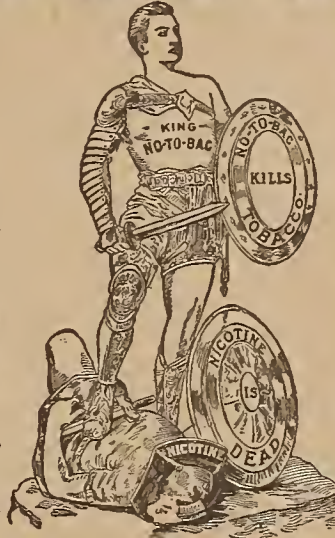
## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt Street, New York.



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## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

We urge you to test No-To-Bac. Do it to-day! Over a million boxes sold in two years and 300,000 cures tell the story of merit. No-To-Bac will not only kill the desire for tobacco, eliminate nicotine and steady the nerves, but because of its great medicinal qualities it will make the blood pure and rich, tingling with new life and energy. Gloomy days will be gone, the sunshine will be brighter, the old man in feeling made young again—and happy.

**DRUGGIST'S GUARANTEE.** Any druggist is authorized to sell No-To-Bac under absolute guarantee to cure. Our written guarantee, free sample of No-To-Bac. Booklet called "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away" mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., New York.



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The ELECTRIC CURRENT in the MILES'



## PERFECTED ELECTRIC BELT

is generated, started and produced in a properly-constructed electric battery by simply placing the battery in vinegar. Connection is then made between the battery and electrodes where the electric current is applied to the body. The battery is placed in a liquid-proof pocket on the belt, the belt is adjusted on the body, "and there you are."

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The MILES' PERFECTED ELECTRIC BELT is better than any other device for the cure of disease by electricity by home treatment, because each and every part of the MILES' PERFECTED ELECTRIC BELT is perfect—therefore, the finished belt as a whole is perfect. NONE OTHERS ARE. THE MILES' PERFECTED ELECTRIC BELT

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Sole Manufacturers for the U. S.

62 HARTFORD BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

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## PATENTS

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent is obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

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Watches, \$2.95 to \$7.25 All stem wind and stem set. These are hard times prices, but we must do business. Send us your order and we will ship the watch by express for to examine, and if you do not find it just as represented and equal to any watch you ever saw retailed at two or three times our price, don't pay a cent, but if satisfied pay the express agent the price of watch and express charges and it is yours. Cash with order saves express charges.

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## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammoncton, New Jersey.

#### CHANGES OF SEASONS.

**T**HERE are a great many obstacles in the way of success which are never taken under consideration by those who undertake poultry raising as a business. To go out and feed the fowls and keep their quarters clean compose a portion of the regular routine of work. All may go well, but there are twelve months in a year, during any one of which there may be disaster. What has done more to discourage the keeping of large flocks is the appearance, unexpectedly, of some contagious disease which sweeps away the flock in a short time.

Diseases are to be expected, even among human beings, and also among the animals on the farms, but the ravages are not as swift as with poultry. The changeable weather from fall to winter, when the days are alternately cold and damp, lead to ruin; that is, if the weather is severely cold, but if dry, there is less liability of disease than when cold weather comes accompanied with dampness. Northeast storms are not very productive of good results from poultry. If any one wishes to test the matter, he can judge from the effect of a northeaster on himself. Rheumatism, colds and other ailments are the lot of the fowls as well as of other creatures, and it is only when these difficulties appear that they are realized. When a horse or a cow is sick, medicine may be administered every few minutes if necessary, and an attendant can give the animal his attention both night and day until it is well; but with a flock of several hundred fowls, and a large number of them sick, this is almost impossible, as they cannot be handled on account of their number and the difficulty of giving them remedies; hence the failure to cure diseases among large flocks.

Diseases are not all. There is a method in feeding that makes a difference in profit or loss. It is not in how much to feed, but how not to feed too much. The great majority of persons overfeed, and do not withhold food, as may be supposed, though there are some who do not give any care at all. Fowls in confinement are liable to fatten readily, just as is the case with a steer in a stall or a pig in a pen. The experienced poultryman knows this, and will not feed grain exclusively. To know how to feed properly cannot be learned except by weighing the feed and observing the flock, as no two hens are alike in any respect.

#### CUTTING GREEN FOOD.

It has been very difficult to cut all kinds of bulky food for poultry fine enough for their use, and it is not so easy to cut green food as it is to cut hay. Cheap clover-cutters have now been introduced, however, which cut either dry or green food to the length of one fourth of an inch, and cut it rapidly. Those who raise poultry will find that there is a great saving in the cost of the food if they will cut coarse food fine and feed it to the hens as a portion of their rations. They will be more thrifty, and lay a large number of eggs; while the work necessary will occupy but a short period of time for cutting the food.

#### CRUDE PETROLEUM FOR LICE.

Kerosene is irritating, and for that reason is objectionable to some. There is nothing better than crude petroleum to use on the roosts. Should the fowls get it on their feet it will do no harm, and is really a liniment for sores of the feet and legs. It is also excellent for injuries, to the comb and wattles. It will form an emulsion with soap-suds, the same as will kerosene, and if a gill of crude carbolic acid be then added, the emulsion will be one of the best remedies for lice in the poultry-house that can be used.

#### A USEFUL MACHINE.

Farmers who have wooden picket, barbed wire, or other wire fences on their properties would do well to pay particular attention to the advertisement of The Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., Lansing, Mich. This firm makes a machine which they sell cheap, that is the best contrivance on the market for fastening either wooden pickets or iron stays any distance apart to any kind of above-named fences that are already built. It is a machine that can be used to great advantage in a great many ways, and is well worthy the attention of the farmer.

#### TOO MUCH FRESH AIR.

Poultry-houses are very slim affairs, sometimes; not that they are built regardless of the comfort of the fowls, but because the large majority of poultrymen are unwilling to expend any more money on the poultry-house than is possible. They aim to get the most house for the least money, and they succeed in getting the least number of eggs at the greatest outlay for food. Take the cold days of winter under consideration, and keep in view the fact that not one poultry-house is given a coating of lath and plaster, which is alone sufficient evidence that the cold air can come in through a hundred little, unseen openings, yet the first thing that many will do is to ventilate such a house.

There is a class which are always laboring under the impression that they must give the hens plenty of fresh air in winter. Let them experiment by living in an unplastered house, and they will learn a valuable lesson on keeping out the cold. Fresh air is invigorating, and also a valuable adjunct to thrift and health, but the first thing to learn is whether there is already a sufficiency or deficiency. Go into the poultry-house on a cold, windy night, light a candle and watch the flame. Although the doors and windows may be tightly closed, and to all appearances the house may be "air-tight," yet the flame of the candle will flicker if the wind is high, provided, as stated, that the house is not plastered, which is evidence that the air comes in from somewhere, and yet a thorough search may not disclose any openings by which the air can enter.

A poultry-house that is kept clean and in good condition will offer no obstacles to the fowls in the form of impure air. It is only when the house becomes filthy that odors are noticeable and ventilation is required. No ventilation need be given at night. The doors and windows may be opened during the day, but only when the weather is dry, as dampness is injurious to poultry. Hundreds of fowls die every year from too much cold air given for ventilation, and this should not happen. There are but few poultry-houses built that are not self-ventilating, even when built with the best of care.

#### SUMMER AND WINTER LAYING.

Eggs are high in winter—very high, sometimes—if you have eggs. That is the main point to consider, and not the prices. Quick sales and low profits do not always apply, though at times the rule fits well in raising poultry to produce eggs in summer.

First, get your eggs to sell; and second, reduce the cost to a minimum. The profits from eggs do not accrue from the prices, but from the number and cost. That is, the lower the cost the greater the profit, and the more eggs the hens can be induced to lay in the shortest time the smaller the cost, for the reason that the foods consumed will be but little more for the hen that lays but one egg a week than for one that lays two or three eggs in the same period of time; hence, two eggs a week at twenty cents a dozen will give as large a profit as eggs at forty cents a dozen when the hen lays but one egg a week, provided the cost of food is the same in both cases.

During the summer months the hens will lay twice as many eggs as in winter, and on less cost, because then there is a plentiful supply of grass and other food that the farmer need not buy at all, and as the hens can then secure a variety, they will be more thrifty. Let any farmer keep a record of his receipts and expenses for every month in the year, and he will soon be convinced that more profit is secured in summer than in winter. Some farmers, however, do not give their hens any care during the warm season, in which case lice get possession of the poultry-house and so debilitate the fowls that they are unable to give a return; but good management insures a profit.

#### BOILED WHEAT AS FOOD.

Now that wheat is so cheap, it has been used for experiments with young chicks, and it has been found that when cracked, it is one of the best foods that can be used; but it should be given in connection with rolled oats or pin-head oatmeal the first week. Boiled wheat for chicks has proved better than all other foods used. Simply boil the wheat until it is soft, and feed it in troughs to the chicks. It must not be sloppy, but fed as dry as it can be under the circumstances. Make a trial of the boiled wheat, and it will be found valuable in saving many of the chicks that have no appetite.

#### IMPLEMENTS FOR POULTRYMEN.

There are some implements which the poultryman should procure, not only because of their efficiency, but because they are labor-saving. Every person who keeps poultry should have a sprayer, so as to spray the house and yards and prevent lice and disease. A wheel hoe is excellent for cleaning the yards by loosening the top soil; or what is better, the hand-plow or hand-cultivator may be used. A bone-cutter, feed-cutter (one that cuts fine) and a small bone-grinding mill, with perhaps a caldron, should be among the list of articles. The bone-cutter cuts (not grinds) green bone, and the bone-mill grinds hard bones and oyster-shells, and cracks wheat and corn. The work of destroying lice and disinfecting the poultry-house can be done in a few minutes with a sprayer, when such work would require an hour or so if performed without its aid. On light soils, a hand-plow will take the place of a spade in turning up the top soil, and the work can be done in a short time as well as in a satisfactory manner.

#### PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Nearly all the so-called Plymouth Rocks used by farmers seem to have been bred without regard to purity. It should be borne in mind that the slightest trace of a feather on the shank of a Plymouth Rock is an evidence of impurity. It should have a straight, single comb, and the plumage should be free from white or black feathers. It happens, however, that many Plymouth Rock pullets have dark legs and beaks, but the dark coloring becomes lighter as they approach maturity, and are nearly yellow when the pullet becomes a hen.

#### WHEN DUCKS BEGIN TO LAY.

Ducks will not lay during this season of the year except rarely, and they must be fed very carefully in order not to get them too fat. The most precocious ducks will commence laying in January, and the whole flock should be producing eggs in February. It is best to feed but little grain, and allow more ground meat in the ration, using plenty of bulky food also. Feed them only twice a day until they begin to lay; then give a noon meal also.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Selecting Layers.**—G. S., Great Barrington, Mass., writes: "Is there any mode of selecting the hens that are going to lay?"

**REPLY:**—The comb of a hen always becomes large and of a bright scarlet color when she is about to begin to lay.

**Wrens.**—J. W. N., Dayton, Ohio, writes: "What size hole will admit a wren and exclude other birds? Do they need a perch outside?"

**REPLY:**—A hole one inch in diameter will answer. No perch is needed. Cats are the most dangerous enemies.

**Loss of Chicks.**—A. N. M., Orleans, Neb., writes: "My chicks are constipated. They hatch out healthy, but soon droop and die."

**REPLY:**—You should have given your method of feeding. It is probable that they lack variety of food, or the large lice on the heads may be the fault.

**Eggs Not Hatching.**—C. D. writes: "Why do my eggs not hatch better? I lost a great many eggs this year, sometimes only one or two chicks hatching, and at others more. Cock and hens I have thought were fat."

**REPLY:**—Eggs from fat hens seldom give good results in hatching, and no doubt over-feeding is the cause of the difficulty.

**Bowel Disease in Chicks.**—"Subscriber" writes: "My chicks 'bake' behind. Have fed them cooked food, bread, etc., and they have no lice. They run out, and apparently have all advantages."

**REPLY:**—It is possible that you feed exclusively on certain foods, or perhaps too much. It is difficult to assign a cause without observation. Add a gill of linseed-meal to every pint of the ground grain cooked.

**Turkeys.**—C. A. H., Alexandria, S. D., writes: "What ails my turkeys? They seem to act crazy. When dead, an examination discloses torpid liver. They droop slowly, and gradually die off."

**REPLY:**—Probably you feed them corn in summer, which is unnecessary in warm weather. They should be compelled to seek all food. Add a teaspoonful of nuxvomica to each quart of drinking-water for a week.

## Vacuum Leather Oil

May as well know it. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



### PROTECTION

from cold, water, wind, and vermin will be assured if all out-buildings are sheathed with

## Neponset Water-Proof Red Rope Roofing Fabric

A substitute for back plaster in dwelling-houses. Will not crumble or crack.

Neponset Black Building Paper for inside lining. Far superior to tar paper. The best building paper in every particular on the market.

Full particulars and samples free.

F. W. BIRD & SON, E. Walpole, Mass.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

### FOR SALE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE HOGS.

ROBINSON & HAGERTY, Hanover, Licking Co., O.

J. D. SOUDER, JR., Telford, Montgomery Co., Pa. 28 varieties of high scoring poultry stock for sale. Eggs at \$1.00 per 15. Fine catalogue free.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, \$1.00 per 13; Minorcas and Red Caps, \$2.00 per 13. Circular. H. T. ANDERSON & CO., Natrona, Pa.

**TRY** U.S. We sell your Poultry, Veals, Fruits and all produce at highest prices. DAILY RETURNS. For stencils, prices and references, write F. I. SAGE & SONS, 183 Reade St., N. Y.

**INCUBATORS** We warrant The Reliable. To Hatch 50 per cent. Extra Hatching Durable, Correct in Principle, Leading at World's Fair. Get in stamps for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue. POULTRY FOR PROFIT made plain. Red-Back Information. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

**Make Hens Lay** By feeding green cut bone, the greatest egg producing food in the world. Better than medicine and cheaper than grain. **Mann's Bone Cutter** On Trial. Try it before you pay for it. Price, \$5.00 and upward. 161 Highest Awards rec'd. Catalog free if name this paper. F. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.

**5/A HORSE BLANKETS** ARE THE STRONGEST. Awarded highest prize at World's Fair. Made in 250 styles. Square Blankets for the road. Surcingle Blankets for Stable. All shapes, sizes and qualities. The Best 5/A is the **5/A BAKER BLANKET.** Many Have Worn 16 Years. Thousands of testimonials. Sold by all dealers. Write us for 5/A Book. WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

**THE MAN** WHO MAKES 5 Ton Wagon Scales. Iron Ladders, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box, for \$60 and JONES pays the freight—for free. Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

**THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER** Cuts clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

**THOMPSON'S BANNER ROOT CUTTER.** (Hand & Power.) Cuts all kinds of roots & vegetables for Stock Feeding. The only machine made with self-feeder. Warranted to do perfect work. Feed left in shape to prevent all danger of choking. Used everywhere. Address O. E. THOMPSON & SONS, No. 12 River St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

**BERKSHIRE** Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.



## Our Fireside.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Every morn is the world made new—  
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you,  
A hope for me, and a hope for you.  
—Susan Coolidge.

### THE OLD TUNE.

From out a windless realm it flowed,  
Fragrant and sweet as balm of rose;  
Upon its breast soft sunlight glowed,  
And still it glides where the jasmine blows.

An old, sweet tune of other days!  
Full of the tints of the autumn time;  
Scents of russets and August haze,  
Gathered and fell like thoughts in rhyme.

May never again that once-loved tune  
Fail in my heart as a stream that flows!  
Let it run as it will, like a vine in June,  
Fragrant and sweet as the summer rose.  
—Eugene Field, in *Chicago Record*.

### FROM SUFFERING.

The most beautiful songs that were ever sung,  
The noblest words that ever were spoken,  
Have been from sorrow and suffering wrung,  
From lives heartbroken.  
E'en the harp is meaningless, dead and dumb,  
Till the strings are strained; then the pure notes come.  
—George Birdseye, in *Kate Field's Washington*.

### COMMONPLACE LIVES.

"A commonplace life," we say and we sigh,  
But why should we sigh as we say?  
The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky  
Makes up the commonplace day.  
The moon and the stars are commonplace things,  
And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings,  
But dark were the world, and sad our lot,  
If the flowers should fail and the sun shine not—  
And God, who studies each separate soul,  
Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful whole.  
—Susan Coolidge.

### STICK TO THE FARM, BOYS.

CROSS a wide tract of forest that lay south of our home was to be seen, of winter evenings, a dull red glow; and when the wind blew from that quarter, it brought the odor of coal smoke. I knew well what it was. It was the light of the street-lamps and of the shop-windows illuminating the clouds that hung over the Queen City of the West. "For trade and commerce, quite the best," as Peter Parley had it in his "Singing Geography."

I knew what was under that red cloud. There was the river with a long row of resplendent steamboats. There were long vistas of street-lamps converging to a point. There were countless show-windows brilliantly illuminated, and full of the most wonderful and beautiful and desirable things in the world—pistols, dirks, candy, frosted "pound-cakes," cravats, vests, patent-leather shoes.

The people that lived there wore good clothes every day; their hands were white and soft; they did not have to work out in the burning sun, or in the cold or rain or mud. Those blessed clerks never had to lift anything heavier than a roll of calico or a yardstick. Those lawyers—they got five dollars for making a little speech, while I would have to work two weeks for as much. Those doctors charged fifty cents for twisting out a tooth, more than I could earn at chopping weeds all day with a heavy hoe. I had to reap with a hand-sickle in the hot sun, husk corn when the snow would drop off the tassels into my face, wade in the mud, saw stove-wood.

I believed everything that my father said except on one subject—that of farming. I knew that he said what he believed to be true, but that was the use of telling me that my lot in life was better than that of a dry-goods clerk? The thing was absurd on the face of it.

"Well, my boy, the best trade in the world is the farmer's trade. I know that; so it isn't worth while for you to find it out by experience. There is your Uncle John, the lawyer; when he stops, the money stops. There is your Uncle William, the pattern-maker; when he lays down his chisel for a rest, the pay takes a rest. But when I sit down under this tree, the sun and the wind and the rain go right along, night and day, making corn and wheat; and the apple-trees go ahead making apples; and the pigs are very anxious for stuff to make meat of, and they root for it. All I have to do is to give them all a fair chance to work for me. If you don't want to farm, then you must get an education, and be a minister, lawyer or doctor."

I picked the lawyer's trade at once. Five dollars for making a little speech—that was what took my fancy. It was a long pull through college and to the bar, only to find that the illusion was gone, and that the loveliest place on the earth was the old farm. But the idea in those days was that an education was an investment, and must be made to pay in dollars and cents. There was the great mistake. If I had gone from the law-office to the farm as soon as I had my diploma, I should have led a far happier life. Education is as valuable there as anywhere.

I longed to do it. Every country-bred city man longs for the farm. Why does he not go to farming? Because he becomes entangled

and bound by the pride that makes him dislike to confess a failure, by habits, by the wishes of his city-bred family, by having unfitted himself for farm life. But he longs for the farm, because he has tried both, and he knows the difference. He knows that headache, and heartache, and struggle, and rivalry, and defeat, and thwarted ambition hurt worse than the armache and backache of farm labor. This last he could stop in one minute by stretching himself on the grass under an apple-tree; the other there is no remedy for.

The first warm day in this last June I thought me that I had better have a lighter vest. Just ahead of me, on the corner, there was a "magnificent" clothing-store. In one window there was a Ferris wheel, eight or ten feet in diameter, made of silk and linen handkerchiefs on wires, revolving gaily. Another wheel was of variously colored electric-light bulbs, also revolving. An immense sign notified me that the "Most Stupendous Bargains on Earth" were to be found within. I selected a vest by sample. It was sent to my office "C. O. D. \$3.50." I paid the money, and soon after opened the package. A furbished-up second-hand vest, with stained and dirty lining—a swindle! "That is nothing," I said. "The same sort of thing humbugged me out of a contented, independent, healthful and happy life, when I was a boy."

But there were opportunities for independence fifty years ago that do not now exist. There were reasons for the discontent of the farmer boy. We had to clear and subdue the land. We had no machinery. The hoe was clumsy; the plow had a wooden mold-board; we reaped with the hand-sickle, and threshed with the flail. Our mothers did not even know what a cook-stove was. There were no macadamized roads.

On the other hand, an artisan needed only his chest of tools in order to set up for himself; and a very small capital was required for setting up in trade. Gab would fit out a lawyer; a fist for a pulpit, a preacher; and a pair of saddle-bags stuffed with quinine, calomel and rhubarb, a doctor. For myself, not liking the law, I bought some type on credit and started a newspaper, and made it a go—got the "county printing," you see. How is it now? A man must have large wealth before he can be an independent merchant or manufacturer or a newspaper editor. The department store has killed off all the small stores. The great factories have destroyed all the little workshops. The clerk or the artisan must be another man's man all his days. Worse than that, he must confine himself for the rest of his life to the endless repetition of one little act of ambidexterity. He must feed little bits of wood or of iron, with eternal, infernal, mau-destroying monotony. The professions—he must have devoted and influential friends, or the best years of his life will run to waste.

When the country boy goes to the city, his first quest is for a boarding-house, and his first impression there is an olfactory reaction. The odor of a boarding-house in Chicago is identical with that of one in Boston, as is that of two pinks, only in an inverse ratio to twice the square of the distance. Fresh air is an extravagance in the coal bill. In the summer it may be had mixed with the general city odor, dust, roar, cat-squalls and dog-barks.

Then the boy starts out for a situation, and in his weary search receives humiliating rebuffs, which make him sick at heart, and take all the manhood out of him. When the situation is secured, his wages will barely pay his board. Then he discovers that he has vacated his right to himself, and must suffer in silence the insolence of petty superiors; and finally, that he has no assurance of even this miserable subsistence beyond the next Saturday night.

Now answer me this question: What is the sweetest thing in life? I suppose you will answer, "A pretty girl." Correct, so far; but after you have captured her? Is it not independence? Is it not to own one's self absolutely, to be in position to look in the face of any man that lives, without a touch of servility or of fear? It does not require independent wealth to plant one thus on manly feet. Ten acres will do it, and they can be had for a hundred dollars.

The man that's noble, just and brave,  
Will never live a pampered slave;  
A peasant poor he'd rather be,  
With homely fare and liberty.

For myself, I never saw the hour when I would stand a word of insolence from an employer, much less that of a trade-union's "walking delegate," the most brutal tyrant on earth; and I advise farmers' boys not to be so foolish as to place themselves in circumstances where they will have to do so.

If they will pardon a word more of personal experience, I will tell them how I secured such independence. In the first place, when an employee, I always tried to avoid any provocation for reproof by working faithfully and doing my very best. But in the second place, I have always managed to own a good piece of land. It cost next to nothing; a Mexican soldier's land-warrant, which I bought in the market, cost me ninety dollars when I was twenty-one years old. I have been an "independent farmer" from that day to this, ready and glad, any day of these forty-five years, to fling down my pen and go on it. I wish now that I had gone. It is hard, very hard, to be a Christian amid this wrangling of polemics, and a patriot in this rascality of politics.

Country boys, take my advice, taught of experience, and stay where you are. Allow yourselves to be attracted by the sham glitter of city life, and a hundred chances to one that you will find your experience comparable to mine when I entered that "magnificent" clothing-store for one of the "most stupendous bargains on earth."—William C. Gray, Ph.D., in *The Golden Rule*.

### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

There are two great defects in the working of the English theory that a gentleman must never, under any circumstances, have worked with his hands. The first is that it handicaps everyone who has so worked, and makes it harder for him, even in the American sense, to be a gentleman. People are very apt to be what is expected of them. Assume that a whole class will be clowns, and they are more likely to be so; assume that they are to be gentlemen, you remove half the obstacle to their success. Hence, much of the flexibility of American character is ready adaptation. Since it made no difference to anybody else that Whittier had been in youth a farmer's boy in summer and in winter a shoemaker, it made no difference to him; and nobody stopped to ask whether he had sustained, in childhood, the same refining influences with Longfellow and Lowell. In New York, in Washington, one often encounters men who have in early life worked with their hands. In England, these men would have carried for life the stamp of that experience—some misplaced h, some Yorkshire burr would have stamped them forever. In America, the corresponding drawbacks have been effaced and swept away. No doubt climate and temperament have something to do with this difference, but the recognized social theory has more. It grows largely out of the changed definition of the word "gentleman." In America the changed definition has let down the bars. The word "gentleman" denotes a class that is henceforth accessible to merit.

The other defect of the English standard is that it perpetuates, even inside those who rank as gentlemen, a perpetual feudalism, a wholly artificial standard of social subordination. This lasts even to the present time. In the autobiography of Anthony Trollope there is an especial chapter on the question, "How a literary man should treat his social superiors"—a chapter which is, to an American literary man, first ludicrous and then pathetic. Walter Besant, in his "Fifty Years Ago," enumerated the list of eminent authors and scientists of the Victorian period, and pointed with pride to the fact that they had had nothing to do with the court of Victoria. Now that he has been knighted, he is described as wearing his title with an exaltation that rather amuses his friends. But the crowning illustration of the curious attitude given by belated feudalism to the author is to be found in the lately published letters of Sir Walter Scott. They are delightful in all respects but one—the absolute self-subordination, the personal prostration, with which he writes to every titled nonentity about him. Men younger than himself, now utterly unknown to the world at large, were treated by this leading Scotch intellect of his day as if they conferred honor by letting him write to them; and the very grace and naturalness with which it is done shows how ingrain it is. To the chief of his clan especially Scott is the humble minstrel for whom it is honor enough to sit in the doorway of his liege and amuse that august leisure. That this attitude was not necessary we know by the very different tone of Burns; but the facility with which Scott fell into it shows the strength of the feudal tradition, while the attitude of Trollope and Besant shows that it still survives.—*Harper's Bazar*.

### A CHANCE MEETING.

Two very distinguished men met recently. It was in a railway-train between Moscow and St. Petersburg. The railway between these points runs in a line as straight as an arrow. When the civil engineers submitted their plans for the work to the late Czar Alexander, the monarch said: "No, I will draw the route; you make it practicable." Thereupon the czar took down his map, and with a pencil and rule drew a straight line from the point designated St. Petersburg to the point designated Moscow.

"That is to be the railway," said he, "now go ahead and construct it."

This railway spans a dreary waste. It traverses barren plains and gloomy forests; it makes its way through mountains and over dead rivers; there is no pretty landscape to attract and gladden the eye of the traveler—no farms, no pastures, no homes of men—nothing but primitive wildness and the frowning horror of solitude.

The trains that traverse this railway are made up of four classes of coaches. In the first class the nobility ride; in the second, the wealthy native gentry and trade folk; in the third, the peasants; in the fourth, that wretched class of human beings once known as serfs, and now no better off than before they were nominally emancipated.

One day, not long ago, two men sat near each other in one of the compartments of a first-class car in one of these railway-trains. It was easy to see that they were intellectual forces. Both had high brows and soulful eyes; both wore beards and slouch hats; both suffered. These are the trade-marks of genius.

One of these two men was older than the other. It was he who spoke first.

"We have traveled three hours and eight minutes together," said he, "and we are in sympathy. Yet we do not know each other's name. We are in sympathy, I am sure, for when we saw the officers at the last station knouting the peasants in line, we groaned simultaneously."

"Yes," said the other, "and when, a moment ago, we saw the guard creeping along the outside rail in the bitter morning air, we groaned again."

"The contemplation of all this misery tears our hearts asunder," said the older man of genius.

"Life is hard; fate is pitiless," said the younger.

"I am told that one of the royal family occupies the adjoining compartment," said the older. "He has not tasted food since we left Moscow, and he will not break his fast till he reaches St. Petersburg. He dare not. He lives in constant dread of poison. Moreover, he is likely to be blown into atoms at any moment by a nihilist bomb or mangled by a nihilist dagger."

"Even royalty experiences the misery of living," said the younger genius. Then the two groaned in unison.

"From bad humanity goes to worse," said the younger. "Its condition becomes harder and harder all the time. This barren country about us will eventually be cultivated, these trees felled, these mountains quarried, these plains plowed and irrigated."

"And all involves more labor, more suffering, more sorrow!"

"That will be the harvest of realism," continued the younger genius. "There will be more sweat, more sore feet, more lame backs, more callous hands, more evil smells, a greater destitution of socks and a vaster plentitude of patched pants than the philosophy of veritism even dreams of in these days."

"And we shall not be here to enjoy these miseries and the telling of them! It is this thought which makes our lot even more wretched! Alas!" sighed the older man. And then the two groaned again simultaneously.

"It is now noon," said the younger man, after a moment of melancholy reflection. "I suppose we should sustain miserable life by partaking of a wretched morsel or two. Will you share these pates de foi gras sandwiches with me?"

"With melancholy pleasure," said the older genius, "provided, however, you will upon your part gratify me by sharing this quart of Chamherlin with me."

"I have so often drank the potion of misery," answered the younger genius, "that I cannot now decline the humble but honest draft you proffer. But first let us know each other's names, since we are so heartily in sympathy upon all that demonstrates the horror of human life."

"By all means," said the older genius, with a profound sigh. "I am Leo Tolstoi."

"And I," said the younger genius, with a half-suppressed groan, "I am Hamlin Garland."—*Eugene Field*.

### THE END OF THE CENTURY.

Just as at the end of the last century, people are already beginning to dispute the exact termination of the nineteenth century and commencement of the twentieth century. It will be distressing not to know to which century we belong. So it has been proposed in Paris that the government shall fix the final date by official decision. At the proper time placards like theatrical posters should display: "To-morrow, close of nineteenth century. Day after to-morrow, opening of twentieth century. Admission free."

Even such scientific men as Camille Flammarion and Dr. Bertillon had, not long ago, a sharp correspondence on the subject. One party maintains that the nineteenth century will end with its hundredth year; that is, after ninety-nine years, eleven months, twenty-nine days, twenty-three hours and fifty-nine minutes—in other words, at the end of 1899. The opposing party holds that, however this may be, the twentieth century cannot possibly begin until January 1, 1901, just as the second decade of figures in numerations begins with eleven, while ten closes the first. The doubtful element is, therefore, the year 1900, which, according to one party, belongs to the nineteenth century, and according to the other, to the twentieth.—*New York Sun*.

### PAPER TELEGRAPH-POLES.

The latest development of the paper industry is found in paper telegraph-poles. They are said to be composed of paper pulp in which borax and tallow are mixed. This pulp is cast in a mold with a core in the center, forming a hollow rod of desired length. The crosspieces of the pole are held in shape by keyed wooden pieces driven in on either side. Not only are the paper poles lighter than those of wood, but also stronger, for they are said to be unaffected by sun, rain or dampness. Rivalry to the iron pole, however, is another matter.

### A CHANCE FOR WOMEN TO MAKE MONEY!

I see so many men giving their experience in the Dish Washer business, that one would almost think the men had "taken to washing the dishes." But ladies can do just as well as men. I have been devoting my time for over a year to selling Climax Dish Washers. My husband has aided mornings and evenings, and we have cleared over \$5,000 in a year. The trouble with people is they won't try new things, and so let the golden opportunities pass. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and anyone can sell them if they try. I do not canvass at all; people come or send after Washers. I have examined all the Dish Washers made, but the Climax has no equal. You can get complete instructions by addressing the Climax Mfg. Co., 36 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio. I want ladies everywhere to try this business and let us hear how they succeed. A READER.



## SUCH IS FAME.

Mistakes caused by similar names are common, but rarely indeed has there been a more amusing result of the error than that narrated by Sir Arthur Sullivan. With mingled gusto and bewilderment he tells how he once was mistaken for the notorious pugilist, John L. Sullivan. *The Churchman* thus quotes Sir Arthur:

"During my American tour I agreed to lead the orchestra upon the opening night of 'The Mikado' in a place called Illinois or Chicago or some such name, and the manager of the opera-house had billed the thing all over the city, and from every blank wall and newspaper during the day I was stared in the face by the announcement, 'Mr. Sullivan will lead the orchestra in person this evening.'

"I would prefer to have had my title attached to my name—not that I go in for that kind of thing very heavily, but it's just as well to be exact—but singularly enough the manager who had the bills printed didn't know I'd been knighted. When I got to the opera-house that night and looked out from the edge of the curtain, I found the theater was packed. It seemed to me to be rather a swell house, too, most of the ladies and gentlemen being in evening dress in the boxes and orchestra circles. But what surprised me was that the three front rows of the orchestra-chairs were occupied by as villainous-looking a set of men as ever I saw in a respectable place. Most of them wore double-breasted peajackets and big diamonds, and they all had shining high hats in their laps.

"While I was still looking at them and wondering, they suddenly set up shouts of, 'Wooh, wooh, wooh!' which they continued until the manager told me I would better go before the curtain. When I appeared on the stage, I thought those three rows of men would go crazy. They shouted and screamed as if they were mad, they called for three times three and a tiger again and again, and the performance was delayed for fifteen minutes. It was the most enthusiastic ovation I ever received, and naturally I felt a little proud that my music should appeal to men of such rough exterior.

"Then I came to the conclusion that they were self-made men of wealth, of the real American type, who scorned the conventionalities of effete society, while yet appreciating the music of a master-mind.

"When I came out to take my place in the orchestra, I had to wait another five minutes for the applause in the three front rows to subside, and when they finally became calm, and I gave a preliminary sweep of my baton, preparatory to starting the music, an admiring chorus of 'Ah-h!' burst from the same front rows. All through the performance the same extraordinary manifestations were continued. They sent up basket after basket of flowers, and gave me a reception every time I came in, and cheered frantically every time I went out, enthusiasm always emanating from the same three rows.

"After the performance was over I was informed that a delegation was waiting at the stage door to escort me to a banquet, and I found the same gentlemen there who had occupied the three front rows in the theater. They introduced themselves to me rather awkwardly, and their appearance was such that I should never have ventured to attend their banquet if their love of music had not been so strikingly illustrated in their adulation of myself. One of them offered to button my gloves, another insisting upon carrying my umbrella. We drove, six in a carriage, to a very dirty back room of a saloon, and there were fully five thousand men and boys pushing and crowding to obtain a glimpse of me when I alighted. An immense amount of champagne was brought in, but the din of it was despicable. I was very much embarrassed, also, by the fact that my entertainers were continually asking me about persons and things with which I was totally unacquainted. They inquired how much I weighed, and when I said one hundred and thirty pounds, they laughed as if it were a capital joke. One of them begged me to give what he called an 'exhibition song' on the stage the next night; and another, with a great many apologies, asked me if I didn't think it was lowering myself for a man with so many gifts to lead an orchestra.

"Just as the dinner was concluded, a tall stranger burst into the room, and was greeted with a shout of welcome. 'I came all the way on the "Lightning Express,"' he said. 'I wouldn't a missed seein' Sullivan for anything. Where is he?' I was dragged to my feet, and presented to him. 'You ain't Sullivan,' he said, contemptuously. At this all the others in the room formed a ring around us, and some advised the new arrival to prepare to die.

"'I beg your pardon, but I am Mr. Sullivan.' 'That fellow ain't no more John L. Sullivan than I am,' shouted the stranger, turning to the others.

"'Of course I'm not John L. Sullivan—whoever he may be,' I said. 'I am Sir Arthur Sullivan.'

"There was a moment of perfect silence, in which my entertainers gazed into each other's faces with expressions of heart-rending despair. Then a threatening murmur arose that chilled my heart's blood, and rushing to the window, I escaped and fled from that city. I have been wondering ever since who John L. Sullivan is, and whether he is a librettist or a composer."

## AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

In couples and in small companies the Indians hunted the deer, elk and antelope, and while danger was always present, tragedies sometimes occurred in which neither wild beasts nor inimical tribes had part, but which arose from feelings and impulses common to human nature. The following well-authenticated adventure took place in the last century. Two brothers loved the same woman. She favored the younger, but by some means the elder took her to wife. They were married in the fall of the year, and winter passed by, and one day in the spring the two brothers went forth to hunt together. Walking near the breaks of the Clearwater, the elder stopped to look over the edge of the cañon, where, a thousand feet below, the river glistened in the morning sun. Half way down the rocky wall, upon a ledge that jutted out from the sheer face of the precipice, he saw a nest of young eagles. He called to his brother, who returned and looked down upon the nest.

"I know what I will do," he said; "I will make a rope."

So the two set to work. They stripped the bark from young willows, and plaited it into a rope strong enough to hold a man. This done, they threw one end over the precipice to see if it was long enough to reach the nest; but it fell far short. Then they worked on, lengthening the rope until finally it rested upon the ledge. They agreed that one was to let the other down to secure the eagles. The elder tied the rope about his body, and the younger lowered him carefully until his feet were well on the ledge. As he walked along toward the nest, he saw the rope suddenly tossed over the cliff; instinctively he steadied himself, caught the rope and pulled it in. He was alone, with a precipice above and a precipice below, on a narrow ledge, with no living thing but himself and the half-grown eagles. By and by the old eagles returned, and seeing the intruder, were inclined to be hostile; but the man was careful not to anger them, and when they went away again, he secured a part of the game they had brought to their young.

Days wore on, and the man's life was sustained by the food the old eagles brought; but his distress from thirst was great, so he cleared out the little hollows in the rock to catch the rain, covering them carefully to prevent evaporation. The young eagles became accustomed to his companionship and the touch of his hand; by and by the time came when they were ready to fly, and death looked the lonely man in the face. He resolved to make an effort to reach the ground. He had hidden his rope in a crevice in the rock to keep it from drying; he now tied it firmly about his body, fastening each end strongly to an eagle, leaving sufficient length between the birds and himself to give full play for their wings. He reasoned that if the eagles were not able to fly with his weight, they would break his fall by their endeavors to save themselves. At all events, it was death to remain upon the ledge after they had gone. When all was ready, with his bow and quiver fastened upon his back, he pushed the wondering eagles off their nest over the cliff, and they bore their strange burden down, down the canon, and finally, weary with their enforced flight, alighted upon a tree at the bottom. The man took a feather from each of his preservers and released them; then he swung himself down through the branches to the ground, and taking the shortest trail to his home, came upon his brother and his wife sitting together outside the teut. It took but a moment to send an arrow through the unsuspecting man who had so cruelly betrayed him; then confronting the woman, in intensity of hope he asked, "Are you glad I have come?" She was silent, but her face told him the truth, and a second arrow pierced her heart. Her body fell over the prostrated form of the younger brother before any one in camp realized that he who had long been given up as dead had returned to avenge his grievous wrongs.—"*Hunting Customs of the Omahas*," by Alice C. Fletcher, in *September Century*.

## CRUTCHES.

Nearly all the crutches made in this country for use here and for export to foreign countries, principally to the West Indies, to Mexico, Central America and South America, are made in four or five factories in New England and two or three factories in other parts of the country. Practically no crutches are imported.

Rock maple is the wood most used in the manufacture of crutches; they are made also of lancewood, rosewood, hickory and other woods, and of bamboo.

Perhaps ten per cent of our crutches are still made of the old-fashioned style, a single straight bar, with an armpiece across at the top.

They are more commonly sold where but a single crutch is desired, and where, therefore, greater strength and stiffness are needed.

It is not unusual for women who use crutches to have two pairs, one for ordinary use and the other for more formal occasions; the pair more commonly used might become more or less scratched or marred.

Crutches may be bought at almost any price. A pair of modern double-bar crutches with rubber tips can be bought for two dollars, perhaps for less.

Crutches are often made with solid silver trimmings, and not infrequently with gold trimming, and with ivory handles and ivory armpieces.—*New York Sun*.

## LABOR'S TRIUMPHS.

The *Stone Trade News* makes mention of what are considered as the ten most remarkable works of human labor:

1. The pyramids of Egypt, the largest of which, near Cairo, known as the great pyramid, built by Cheops, king of Egypt, took 350,000 men twenty years to build.

2. The artificial reservoir—Lake Moeris—built by Amenemha, of the twelfth dynasty, which served to store up the waters of the Nile during the season of floods, and distribute them by canals over the land during the dry season. Its circumference was 3,600 furlongs, and on its being allowed to fall into ruin, the fertility of the region became, to a serious extent, a thing of the past.

3. The Taj Mahal, a tomb erected at Agra, in Hindustan, by Shah Jehan, over his queen, Noor Jehan. It is built of the purest white marble, and yet seems so airy that when seen from a distance it is so like a fabric of mist and sunbeams, with its great dome soaring up, a silvery bubble about to burst in the sun, that even after you have touched it and climbed to its summit you almost doubt its reality. It cost over three million pounds.

4. The temple of Baalbec, in the erection of which stones 62 feet long, 20 feet broad and 15 feet thick have been used—more prodigious masses than have ever elsewhere been moved by human power, and much exceeding in size the stones used in the pyramids.

5. The temple of Karnak, described by Ferguson as the noblest work of architectural magnificence ever produced by the hand of man. It covers twice the area of St. Peter's at Rome, and undoubtedly is one of the finest buildings in the world.

6. The great wall of China, 1,230 miles in length. It is 20 feet in height, and in thickness 25 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top.

7. The Eiffel tower, erected in the grounds of the 1889 Paris exposition, 984 feet high.

8. The Suez canal, with 88 miles of waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas, and forming the principal route to India. It cost more than 17 millions sterling, and 172,602 out of the 299,677 shares were purchased by and belong to the British government.

9. The railway bridge (the largest cantilever bridge in the world) over the Forth, with two spans each of 1,700 feet, erected at a cost of nearly four millions.

10. The leaning tower of Pisa, which deviates 13 feet from the perpendicular.

The following works were by the ancients esteemed the seven wonders of the world: The pyramids, the tomb of Mausoleus, the temple of Diana, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus of Rhodes, the ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus, and the pharos, or watch-tower, of Egypt.

## BABIES' PARADISE.

Japan has been called "the paradise of babies." In many ways it seems that the Japanese treat their children more wisely than the more sophisticated but really less civilized nations of the West. The babies are born polite. They seem to inherit manners. There is in all Japan nothing corresponding to our city hoodlum or to the gamin of Paris. The Japanese child, even of the poorest parents, has plenty of pure air, frequently new toys, and the love and attention of both parents. As a natural result, when he grows up, he treats his old parents with the utmost filial respect. No man with children feels uneasy in Japan because he has no money laid up for old age.

The Japanese child is better tempered than the American, largely because he never has meat to eat. His food is light and simple, and his digestion unimpaired by pasty pie-crusts and heavy meat. The politeness of the Japs is strong testimony to the theory of the vegetarians that meat-eating brutalizes one. Yet that the Japanese who never tasted meat in their lives are both strong and plucky, the Chinese are now well prepared to testify.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, after teaching in a large Jap school for two years, says: "I have never had personal knowledge of any serious quarrel between students, and have never even heard of a fight between my pupils, and I have taught some 800 young men and boys." He had never seen "a man strike another or a woman bullied or a child slapped." Yet the Japanese, with their perfect courtesy and sunny kindness, have been from time immemorial a nation of warriors, always ready to avenge insults in blood.

## ALUMINIUM HORSESHOES.

Recent tests made in Arizona of aluminium horseshoes indicate that while the shoe, so far as perfected, will not wear quite a month when subjected to the severe mountain scouting in that section, Lieut. R. B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, who made the test, found that the front shoes lasted some twenty-eight days (three hundred and six miles), and the hind shoes twenty-three days (two hundred and sixty miles), through country covered with lava rock. As the country traversed was unusually rough even for Arizona, this test may be taken as a fair indication that steel-clad aluminium shoes will answer all ordinary requirements of the cavalry service. These shoes have particles of highly tempered steel pressed into the sole of the shoe by a pressure of some one hundred tons, which makes the wearing surface practically steel-clad.—*Scientific American*.

## SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT EGGS.

It is particularly interesting to trace the various superstitions and legends that have in all ages been connected with the egg. The ancient Egyptians believed that a mystic bird laid an egg in the lap of Nainainon, who hatched it in his bosom. He let it fall in the water and it broke. The lower portion of the shell formed the earth, the upper the sky, the liquid white became the sun, the yolk the moon, while the broken bits of egg-shell were turned into stars.

In Germany the egg is as much a feature of the gay Eastertide as in our own land, yet the hen, goose or duck is not held responsible for its existence, but to the pretty hare are accredited oviparous qualities, and a nest of sugar eggs presided over by a toy hare is the most favored gift among the younger generation. It is the custom in German families on Easter eve to conceal a nest of real and sugar eggs among the dried leaves in the garden, allowing happy children to enjoy an egg-hunt on Easter morning.

One reason given for the Easter egg is that in the fourth century the church forbade the use of eggs in Lent, but as this did not prevent the heus from laying them, they accumulated so rapidly that it was found necessary to boil them and give them to the children for playthings. The little folks delighted to dye them in gay colors, hence the practice that has descended to the children of the present day.

A certain historian gives a very charming account of the marriage of Marguerite of Austria with Philibert, the duke of Savoy. It is called marriage aux oeufs, because it seems it was Easter morning when the future wedded pair first met. The princess was keeping open house at one of her castles on the western slope of the Alps, and Philibert, out on a hunting expedition in the neighborhood, came to pay his court to her.

All the tenantry were daucing on the green; finally a hundred eggs were scattered in a level place and covered with sand. Lads and lassies who longed to be lovers came forward hand in hand to tread the measure of the national dance in the midst of the fragile obstructions on every side. If they managed to dance throughout without cracking one they were regarded as affianced, and not even the parents' "nay" could then break up the match.

Several had already tried and been unsuccessful when the noble duke hesought the beautiful princess to try the dance with him. Full of love, grace and exhilaration of the moment, they fulfilled the difficult task and were greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers from the beholders. They were married, and on every succeeding Easter this custom of the district of Bresse became a feature in the Easter rejoicings in the duke's realms.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## DRIVING AWAY THE "BLUES."

Prescriptions for the blues are of all orders, depending on the mental state of the sufferer. "When I am blue," says a social butterfly, "I go out and buy a new dress or bounet."

"I go to a reading-room and dip into the new magazines," says a student with more time than money.

"When you are blue, visit some one worse off than yourself," advises another, who is instantly answered by a practical sister:

"Nothing of the sort. To add another misery to mine would be suicidal. I just think, it isn't illness; it isn't death; nothing else matters."

This is according to Mistress Dolly Madison, who said at eighty, "My dear, when you have reached my age, you will learn that nothing matters."

These and sundry other mildly pessimistic replies come from those who had no enforced occupation, a tired little bookkeeper adding her word:

"I try to do something for somebody else."

"My cure is a ten-mile tramp," concludes an athletic young lady; "that settles the internal organs, and dyspepsia and blues go out together."

From these formulas each reader can make a choice.

## A CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Here is an amusing account of a traveler who went many years ago to Mexico and found the natives using a strange kind of currency. Says he:

"In one of the small towns I bought some lines and gave the girl one dollar in payment. By way of change, she returned me forty-nine pieces of soap the size of a small biscuit. I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when a police officer, who had witnessed the incident, hastened to inform me that for small sums soap was legal tender in many portions of the country.

"I examined my change, and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacture authorized by the government. The cakes of soap were worth three farthings each. Afterward, in my travel, I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the wash-tub, but that I discovered was not at all uncommon. Provided the stamp was not obliterated, the soap did not lose any value as currency. Occasionally a man would borrow a cake of a friend, wash his hands and return, with thanks. I made use of my pieces more than once in my bath and subsequently spent them."—*Harper's Magazine*.



### ONLY A REMNANT LEFT OF A ONCE POWERFUL INDIAN TRIBE.

The census of the Pottawatomie Indians of southwestern Michigan has just been completed, and shows the remnant of this once powerful tribe to number only 218 souls. The enumeration was taken under direction of the Department of the Interior and was for the purpose of finding the number who are entitled to participate in the distribution of \$104,000, claimed as arrears due the tribe. For a score or more of years Indians have planned, hoped and schemed to get money. The claim was finally favorably considered in the court of claims at Washington, and the money will be distributed among the Indians as soon as guardians are appointed for the minor children and certain legal formalities complied with.

While this tribe did not join their fellows on the western reservations in 1873, they claimed the annuity which was due in that event. Small sums were frequently received from the government until 1861, when other events caused these wards of the nation to be forgotten by the officials at Washington. After the war was over the Indians again made application to the government for relief. A special agent was sent out from Washington, and the Pottawatomies held a great meeting on the shores of Rush lake. They were in such terrible straits at this time that they were induced to accept the sum of \$39,000 in full payment of their claims. They accepted it under protest, however, and the present claim has been pending since that time.

The money was soon spent in dissipation, and the members of the tribe have since eked out a precarious existence, building cabins away from the roads and managing to supply the necessities of life by cutting wood and occasionally working as laborers. The remnant of the tribe is mostly domiciled in Silver Creek township, Cass county, and on a tract of land near Watervliet, in Berrien county. Dissipation, civilization and intermarriage are together proving too much for these children of the forest. The deaths annually outnumber the births, and bits of legend only will soon remain to tell the tale of Pottawatomie occupation in Michigan. The new allowance of \$104,000 will probably assist in thinning the ranks a little faster instead of insuring the comfort of those who remain.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### PACKING A LUNCHEON.

The luncheon-basket is so important a factor in the household economy that much more care should be taken in preparing it than is usually bestowed upon it. The school boy or girl, the young man or woman that lives at a distance from work, finds the luncheon a necessity, and happy is the one that has some one to prepare it who takes a little thought and makes a variety in this most difficult meal.

In the first place, too prominent a place is given to sweets. Cakes, doughnuts and pies too often form the staple parts of the contents of the basket. This should be changed, and sweets should be taken, as at other meals, as a finish.

There are always sandwiches, and these need not always be of ham or tongue; there is cold chicken, roast beef, roast or boiled lamb, or, in the absence of meat, cheese or egg sandwiches, and very nice occasionally, a sandwich of baked beans. Cut the bread thin for any sandwich; trim off the crusts, butter the slices; place on one slice the meat or whatever you may use, season to taste, then press the other slice of bread over it. Wrap your sandwiches in a Japanese paper napkin to keep them from the rest of the luncheon.

You may have a salad by putting it in a jelly-tumbler and putting the cover on closely so that it will be carried without spilling; and you may carry preserves, jellies and even custard in the same way.

Always put fresh fruit into the luncheon-basket, for it is not only tempting to the palate, but is healthful as well.

With all this variety given, the luncheon with its daily surprises will be a meal to be really enjoyed; not only that, but those that partake of it will find that they will be in better health than when they ate constantly so much cloying sweet as they got in the omnipresent pie and cake. Then, too, the daintiness in the packing gives a zest to the appetite. The clean paper napkins, the shining spoons and forks and glass, are all pleasant reminders of the care that some one took in preparing the basket as well as in filling it.

### THE "SCORCHER'S" LOSS.

We hear a great deal about bicycle-riding these days. And we have a new word, "scorcher," which means a bicyclist who makes fast time. We do not hear that this man sees any more of the world, or that he knows its beauties any better, because of the journeys his bicycle makes possible. The only thing the "scorcher" does is to prove how fast he can make his wheel go around. He makes himself an engine. If a man wants to be a piece of machinery, he has accomplished his purpose by becoming a scorcher. Doctors tell us that those men injure themselves who make exercise hard work; they destroy pleasure and health at the same time. Men who make a study of the human body, men who train college teams for athletics, and those who train the nien who spar for money, call attention to the way in which it is done. How careful they are to see that these men begin to train

slowly, working only a little each day until they have strengthened their muscles! Always the well-trained man is the one who never uses all the strength he has. The poorly trained man is the one who uses all the strength he has to accomplish what he is trying to do. It is with our strength as with our money—the poor man is the one who never has any in reserve, who spends all he has. Doctors say that when a rider's eyes are strained, and his lips drawn tightly, and his face looks red and puffed, that rider has used up all his strength and is bankrupt.

For growing boys and girls the danger from over-exertion is more serious than with men and women. Growing boys and girls should ride erect and gently until they have a large surplus of strength. When growing, the bones are softer and more easily injured. The heart can become diseased through over-exertion, and then exercise is forbidden.

The bicycle is a good servant, but a bad master. If it controls you, the pleasure you might have is destroyed. There is a story told of a man who rode through a beautiful country with some friends. He reached the stopping-place a couple of hours before the rest of his party. When the others arrived, he was on the piazza, tired out; they were fresh and enthusiastic. "Wasn't the road beautiful? Did you notice the horse-chestnut trees?" "No," said the scorcher; "I was watching my wheel."

All through the dinner he was silent, for he had not seen any of the sights nor heard the sounds that made the journey so beautiful for his friends. He was a "scorcher."

### FIRST OF ITS KIND.

An interesting feature of the new House of Relief, on the corner of Jay and Hudson streets, in New York City, is its complete electrical equipment. The heating and ventilation are accomplished by means of four vertical air-shafts, one at each corner of the building, opening from the roof and running to the basement, where each is supplied with an electric fan. Fresh air is drawn down and forced into a space well filled with steam-pipes, and then is distributed throughout the building. Either hot, cold or "mixed" air may be obtained in any room and in any desired quantity.

All the washing is done by machinery driven by a dynamo, and the irons used in the laundry are connected by wires to a dynamo and have a coil of high resistance inside, so that on making the electrical connection they are almost instantly heated ready for use.

In the reception-room for sunstroke cases there is a small traveling-crane which runs on an overhead track.

This is to be used for lifting and moving about the patients. It is operated by an electric motor, and may be regulated from a switchboard. The patient is placed on a couch on being brought into the hospital, and a sort of net of heavy cord is placed under him and made fast to the crane. He may then be raised or lowered at pleasure, and plunged into the cold bath, or carried anywhere about the room. This apparatus is the first of its kind in America.

### SHOES OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin.

The Persian foot-gear is a raised shoe, and often a foot high. It is made of light wood richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep.

The Muscovite shoe is hand-woven on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth.

The Siam shoe has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open toe. The sole is made of wood, and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors, and with gold and silver.

The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by passing a band across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with threads of different colors.

The Mussulman's shoe is of heavy leather. It is adjusted to the foot by a wide leather strap, which runs from the heel and buckles over the instep. The only ornamentation is the fastening of two feather plumes on the right side of the toe.—*Ram's Horn.*

### AN EARLY ROYAL LIBRARY.

About the middle of the thirteenth century reigned a ruler so deeply interested in literature and study that he ordered copies to be made of all the books that could be collected in his realm, and that, in a room set apart at the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris, they should be arranged in order.

These gathered treasures were copies of the Bible, treatises of the fathers, canons, missals, and a few Greek and Latin authors. Here, also, at Sainte-Chapelle, King Louis—by way of eminence sometimes called St. Louis—had his private study.

This collection, so small in its beginning, may well be called an initial royal library, and France may well be proud of its ownership in its capital. At the death of King Louis these works were given to religious houses. Only a missal of that epoch, so states our informant, remains at the national library.

### WHITEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

There cannot possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz, unless it be built of snow. The best way to approach the port is to take a trip on one of the small steamers which ply between the ports of Morocco and Spain. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water, just as you are. The first thought of a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg. The white mass, glittering in the sun and rendered more dazzling by the blue sky and sea, looks exactly like a monster ice mountain partly melted, so that outlines of castles and hills appear upon it; but only for a second does the illusion last, for you know there are no icebergs in that part, and you are quickly informed that you are looking at Cadiz. No other town in the world presents such a magic appearance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### CORK-TREES GROWING IN GEORGIA.

About thirty-five years ago several young cork-trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson House, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Col. Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Col. Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

### GLASS WATER-PIPES.

A new method of manufacturing glass pipe has been discovered which promises to revolutionize that industry. It has hitherto been found impossible to mold large glass tubes of any great length, because the glass would cool while running into the mold, and the structure of the tube was not homogeneous. The new method consists of using a mold with a movable piston. The piston is just enough smaller than the outer shell of the mold to allow for the thickness of the tube to be made. The piston is placed at the bottom of the mold, and as the molten glass is poured in, the piston is forced upward by hydraulic pressure. Pipes are made by this process in sections six feet long, and are used for sewer and water pipes.

### HANDSOME TOWELS.

Fayal towels, which are frequently used for side tables, are very handsome, and have been used for years by many housekeepers. The long, lacy ends of these towels are made by the women of the islands of Fayal, and are exquisite in design. They cost from two dollars to eight dollars each, according to the amount of ornamentation.

### A CAUTION.

One should always have close beside the bed at night a candle and a box of matches. If there is occasion to take in the night a dose of medicine—nervine, an opiate or a tonic—never take it in the dark. One may be perfectly certain mentally of the place where the bottle or the box was located when his attention was last called upon the thing, but in the meantime a maid intent upon clearing up, or the mistress herself may have made a change. It is not safe to snatch at freedom from pain in the dark, and cases not a few are on record where people have made irremediable blunders, finding out too late that what they supposed an innocent remedy was a deadly poison.

THE religious returns of the census of 1890 have just been published, and show the existence of 143 denominations and 156 independent organizations, with a total of 20,612,806 communicants. In five of these denominations there are over 17,000,000 communicants out of the whole number. The Roman Catholics foot up to about three tenths of the whole, and make, with the Methodists and Baptists, seven tenths of the amount. About one half of the Roman Catholics are in the 124 cities with a population of 25,000 and upward. Nearly one half of the members among the Methodists are in the cities and the Episcopalians are largely an urban population. New York takes the lead in the number of communicants and in the value of its church property, which is estimated at \$55,000,000. Philadelphia has the first number of church edifices. The returns of the Protestant denominations show an increase since 1880 of 3,895,128, which is twenty per cent greater than the increase of population.

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### LOST, FOREVER LOST.


When once the bloom is rubbed from the grape,  
No art of man can restore it,  
No skill can replace the chromatic dust  
On the butterfly's wing that bore it.  
No man can put back the down on the peach,  
Be he ever so humanly clever.  
And a thousand per cent in a baseball race,  
When lost, is lost forever.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

### WINTER PLANS FOR MENTAL CULTURE.


The fall of the year finds multitudes of men and women planning for definite lines of work in the direction of self-culture. It is at this time of year that the famous Chautauqua Reading Circle adds thousands of readers to its membership. Busy men and women learn to appreciate the fact that system is essential if they would make mental progress, and the C. L. S. C. plan offers not only system, but a stimulus to carry through the undertaking. As this is the "American year" in the C. L. S. C., patriotic Americans generally will be glad to improve the opportunity which it offers.

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Also 161 others, including: Oh! Maidens Fair, Nearest and Dearest, Some One to Love, My Heart with Love is Beating, The Sweetest Hours, Oh! How Lovely, Work, Niggers, Work, The Used-up Man, Let Me Dream Again, My Little Wife and I, What's the Use of Crying, Home Sweet Home, The Queer Little Man, How Can I Bear to Leave Thee, Barney, Leave the Girls Alone. All sent in one handsome well-printed book, together with Hours at Home three months on trial, for only 10 cents in silver or postage stamps. Words and music with every song. HOURS AT HOME is one of the best story and family papers in America, and will surely please you. Address HOURS AT HOME, 26 Reade St., New York, P. O. Box 1193.

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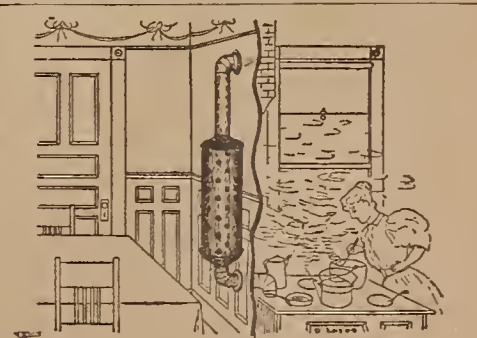
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## Our Household.

### UNANSWERED PRAYERS.

My friend had put her little boy to bed,  
Sat by his side and heard the prayers he said,  
Till in soft slumber he was quieted.

Then, ere the evening lamps she did illumine,  
We went—the door ajar—to the next room,  
And talked awhile amid the gathering gloom.

But from the chamber where the child did lie,  
Anon there came a piercing wail, and I  
Did marvel much she heeded not the cry.

And still we talked, until there came again  
The same sharp cry of terror and of pain;  
But yet the mother moved not. It was plain  
She cared not for the child. And soon the  
third

Time that same cry—methought the same—I  
heard.

She, on the instant, swifter than a bird,

Flew to her boy and clasped him to her breast,  
Soothing with voice and kisses his unrest.  
Her practised ear, more keen than mine, had  
guessed

The meaning of those cries, and could discern  
The difference, which fond-hearted mothers  
learn,

"Twixt dreamful cries and "mother-cries" that  
yearn

For mother-love, and will not be denied,  
Till, in her loving arms or at her side,  
His fears are quelled, his longings satisfied.

And so I thought: My God is kinder far  
To me, his child, than any mothers are;  
Will he not leave the door of heaven ajar?

And if upon his ear my dreamful cry  
May seem to fall unheeded, sure am I  
That no good thing will be to me deny.

For though he answered not my vague alarms,  
I know that in the everlasting arms  
I shall be shielded from all real harms.

—Joseph A. Torrey.

### HOME TOPICS.

**COOL-WEATHER SUPPERS.**—In families where the dinner is eaten in the middle of the day, light suppers, with no hot food, are usually served during hot weather, but when the cool

days of autumn come, at least one hot dish is appreciated for supper. Milk toast, baked potatoes with cream gravy, baked Hubbard squash, tomato toast, etc., are all nice. Another good supper dish is salmon croquettes. Chop a pound of fresh or canned salmon fine, add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of half a lemon and a very little cayenne pepper; mix well. Have a teacupful of sweet milk boiling hot, into which stir three tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a tablespoonful of butter; as soon as it thickens, add the salmon, mix well, and set aside to cool. When the mixture is cold, form it into croquettes, dip into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Garnish the dish in which the croquettes are served with sprigs of parsley.

**CHILDREN'S HABITS.**—It takes much care and patience to guard children against forming bad habits, and still more to cure bad habits. I am speaking now of physical habits, as biting the finger-nails, squinting the eyes, twisting the mouth, shrugging the shoulders, standing on one foot, tipping the chair, etc. With care, any of these habits can be prevented from becoming fixed; but if they have already done so, begin at once to correct them. Not once, but twenty, fifty, perhaps even a hundred times a day the habit must be reproved. Sometimes and with many children a little wholesome ridicule, making the habit seem foolish and ridiculous, will work wonders. Some of these habits, if not all, are caused by nervousness, and anything that will prevent that will cure the habit. A little girl has been in my care three months this summer, whose mother wrote me when she sent her, "I do hope you can succeed in breaking Helen of biting her finger-nails, for I cannot." Helen brought with her a bottle of iodine to put on her fingers, so she would remember not to bite the nails, but we did not use it. She was cured by being kept so busy she did not have time to bite her finger-nails. She made mud pies, tended a little garden, fed chickens, cut paper dolls, and wonderful dresses for them, shelled peas, sewed doll's dresses, rolled hoop, chased butterflies, waded in the brook, and then when she went to bed at night, she was tired enough to go to sleep very soon. But I staid with her until she did go to sleep, for I found then was the time she would get a little homesick and nervous and the finger-nails would suffer. So we

would take that time for our little talks, and I think she went home cured of the habit and with finger-nails of proper length.

**A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.**—Mrs. S gave her daughters, and two young friends who were visiting them, a party last week, at which the entertainment provided was quite unique and caused much merriment. A list of the titles of fifty books was prepared, and each title was represented by objects on the wall, tables, etc. Upon their arrival, each guest was furnished with a copy of the list, and must find and write opposite the title the name of objects used to represent it. The person making the most correct guesses received a prize of a book. On the list was "Not like other girls," represented by a figure cut from a fashion plate, the head removed, and in its place put a most grotesque head. "Nicholas Nickleby," three or four nickel five-cent pieces by one (nickels nickel by). "A long exile," a very long letter X and tiny bottle of oil (ile), and so on through the list. Any one in preparing such a contest needs only to take a book catalogue and select such titles as can be represented, and it makes a very pleasant evening entertainment.

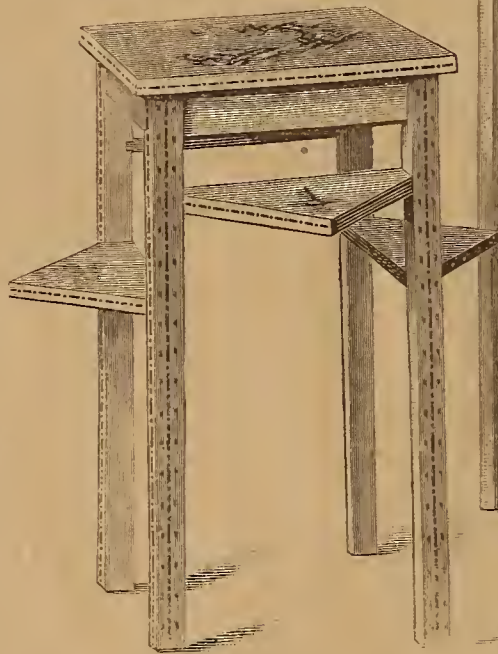
MAIDA McL.

### A PRETTY SCREEN.

A screen is always a useful article, and any one handy with tools can make the one we illustrate. It is painted with white enamel paint, and the decorations done in blue delft colors of old German scenes. The main idea can be carried out even if unable to make the sketches.

### CROCHETED SLIPPERS.

Of all conveniences for a sick-room, a pair of crocheted slippers cannot be excelled for solid comfort to both the invalid and her attendant. So warm, so soft, so noiseless. The fleece-lined, sole leather insoles, to be used as the sole of the slipper, can



A PRETTY SCREEN.

be bought at any shoe-store for a quarter of a dollar.

For the upper part get Germantown wool and quite a fine, bone crochet-hook. Make a chain of five stitches, turn; do not put thread over, but a double crochet in every stitch, and two stitches in the center of chain; turn; a double crochet in every stitch, putting two stitches in the center stitch every time instead of one as in the rest. Do not put the hook under both sides of the stitch that you hook into, but in the side of the loop opposite from you every time. This will make a ridge every two times across, you see. Crochet quite tightly, that the work may be firm.

Continue back and forth, widening in the center stitch every time until you have twenty-four ridges; next time crochet to within four stitches of the center, turn, and crochet back and forth on this half until you have thirty-two ridges, and then bring around and join edge to the half side that was dropped, leaving four stitches from the center, the same as the other side.

Crochet a row of treble stitches around the top, with one chain between stitches, and catching into every ridge. This makes a place to run in a ribbon, or a cord with tassels to tie in front of slipper in a bow.

Above the row of treble stitches crochet in any kind of scallop for a finish that one wishes. Two or three rows make a prettier finish than one.

One may vary the shape around the ankle by narrowing and widening on the upper

side of the half width that goes around the heel.

Pin the toe of slipper to toe of sole, heels together and sides even; drawing crocheted part a little tighter through the instep and fuller at toe and heel. The wrong side of the slipper and fleece lining to insole being out, baste around, sew securely, and then turn. Turn at the heel first, then work toes out, and I think you will have no trouble. It takes a little patience, sometimes, so do not hurry, or you may break stitches.

I hope these directions are plain enough to follow without any trouble. Sometimes one can find sale for these slippers and thereby have a little pin-money of their own.

The size described is for a No. 5 insole. One can easily vary the size, and it will also depend on coarseness of yarn and firmness in crocheting.

GYPSY.

### A PROGRESSIVE REFRESHMENT PARTY.

A novel and pretty way to entertain a company of twenty or thereabouts is the "progressive refreshment party." The special one to which I refer was given in a land of flowers, so the decorations were particularly beautiful; but it could be made equally effective anywhere, especially if given in the summer, on a broad piazza or on a shaded lawn.

For a party of twenty, five tables are



it a procession of "animal" crackers, a donkey leading the way. We were somewhat puzzled to know whether it represented Barnum's circus parade or Noah's flock before entering the ark. If a sixth table is desired, a Dresden china effect would be very pretty. Scatter and pin carelessly over the cloth tiny bunches of wild flowers. In the center put a handsome Dresden dish of many-colored bonbons. At an evening party, candles with shades of the predominating colors should be added to each table. After each progression, fresh plates must be furnished each table and the refreshments renewed.

Each guest is supplied with a gay Japanese napkin, in the colors of the different tables. On it is pinned with a toothpick a card, on which is written the number of a table and the name of some familiar character, which soon finds a mate, and "Adam and Eve," "Punch and Judy," "Romeo and Juliet," and all the others, sit down at their respective tables.

The object of the game, as one might perhaps suppose, is not to eat as much as possible and the greatest glutton to progress, but while partaking of the refreshments, to guess the author of a familiar quotation. A card, with the flower of the table pinned on the corner and the quotation plainly lettered, is laid on each table, and must be renewed after each progression. Ten minutes is allowed with each quotation, to eat, meditate and converse; at the end of that time the successful guesser and his partner are adorned with toothpicks and progress to the next higher table. The unsuccessful couple remain at the table, changing partners with the newcomers. After an hour or more, the lady and the gentleman having the largest number of toothpicks are announced as winners and receive the prizes. A piece of china, a spoon, or a book of familiar poems would be appropriate prizes.

Only very familiar quotations must be used, and these are often the most puzzling. Below are given a few of the most common, with the name of the author:

The pen is mightier than the sword.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

'Tis better to have loved and lost,  
Than never to have loved at all.

—*Tennyson.*

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—*Keats.*  
Men are but children of a larger growth.

—*Dryden.*  
God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

—*Sterne.*  
The course of true love never did run smooth.—*Shakspeare.*

There's nothing half so sweet in life  
As Love's young dream.

—*Moore.*

None but the brave deserve the fair.—*Dryden.*

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these, "It might have been."

—*Whittier.*

—*A. M. Knight, in Home Queen.*

### DRESS THE SICK ATTRACTIVELY.

"One of the things that helped my recovery," said a woman, recently, who has just regained her health after a serious illness, "was a pretty bed-jacket which my sister brought me one day in lieu of jellies and fruit. It was becoming, and I enjoyed it. The doctor when he first saw me in it, said I looked twenty per cent better than the day before; man like, he didn't appreciate the reason, and my spirits, and consequently my condition, bettered in proportion. Too often invalids are wrapped in any old thing that is handy. I remember laughing once when a friend in robust health showed me a dainty lace-trimmed sick-gown, 'for me,' she explained, 'if I ever need it.' The notion struck me as absurd, when she was never ill, but after my experience with that bed-jacket, I appreciate better the value of attractive environment under depressing circumstances."

### A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I am delighted with my success selling Dish Washers. In the last six weeks I have made \$34, and was sick part of the time. I think this is pretty good for an inexperienced lady. I am surprised there has never been a good Dish Washer put on the market before, as everyone seems so anxious for one. It certainly is a popular demand that is unsupplied, and that means big money for the agents that supply the demand. I believe any woman or man can make from \$5.00 to \$12.00 a day anywhere in this business, and by addressing the Perfection Mfg. Co., Drawer A17, Englewood, Ill., you can get full particulars. It simply requires a little push. You can't expect to make money unless you try. I would like to have the experience of others of your readers in this business.

A READER.



## IN THE SICK-ROOM.

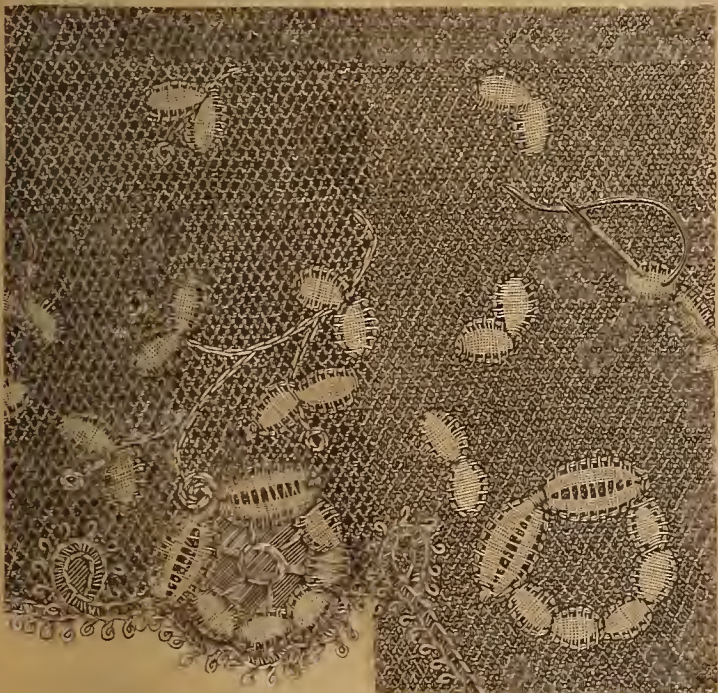
There are but few, if any, families to which sickness never comes, no matter how well regulated they may be, nor how closely sanitary and dietary laws or rules are observed.

There are many simple remedies which, if taken in time, will frequently effect a cure and prevent a long, lingering illness with all its accompaniment of suffering and unpleasantness, as well as the attendant doctor's bill.

Quite often a fever may be broken up, if taken in the very beginning, before it has had time to cause a severe rise in the temperature of the patient, by administering a cupful of strong sage tea as hot as it can be taken. The patient should be put into bed, and the sweat which will follow will usually "break" the fever, and if the bowels are all right there will be no further trouble. Some home doctors give a few drops of niter soon after the sage tea, but niter is a medicine that dare not be carelessly handled, and must be used with judgment and discretion. If the patient is suffering from constipation, a good dose of physic should be administered before the sage tea is given. If the tea does not at once relieve the fever, it will probably be all right when the physic takes effect.

Weak ginger tea, taken hot, will usually relieve nausea, or sick stomach. If not, and vomiting commences, it can nearly always be stopped by laying a cloth, wrung from cold water, on the patient's throat. This is particularly valuable where the medicine is likely to be thrown up as soon as taken. If the cold water does not relieve the ordinary vomiting spell, a cloth wrung from mustard-water, or a very weak mustard draft, applied to the stomach will usually bring relief. An application of crushed peach leaves will also have the same effect. If the patient is affected with gagging and retching, but cannot vomit, small lumps of ice taken into the mouth will frequently bring relief. If it is desired to make the patient vomit, three or four swallows of tepid salt-water will always induce it.

The manner and general demeanor of persons in the sick-room has much more influence upon a patient than any one would suppose who has not been seriously sick, and thus know from a personal experience how little things, that under ordinary circumstances would not be noticed or taken into consideration, will affect one. The more quiet a sick person can have, the better it will be, no difference what the disease may be. If it is anything that in any way affects the brain or nerves, quiet is absolutely necessary, and my experience leads me to believe that more than one life has gone out more for want of quiet and considerate care than for any other cause. This is particularly true of small children, who cannot tell how things affect them, or who do not realize that it is noise or confusion of some kind that keeps them constantly worried and nervous.



LACE MADE WITH MEDALLION BRAID SEWN ON NET.

In all cases of brain and spinal trouble, it is not only necessary to keep the patient quiet and free from all confusion, but any jars or shocks about the room, and particularly about the bed, should be studiously avoided, for under some conditions of brain trouble a jar about the bed that a well person would scarcely notice would prove fatal to the patient.

Cheerfulness is a very necessary adjunct in the sick-room, and they who cannot or will not put aside all moroseness and personal grievances or worries, and be for the

time bright and pleasant, have no business to visit the sick; and persons who will recount tales of others' diseases should be as vigorously expelled as one would a pestilence.

While quiet is always desirable and frequently necessary, a marked effort to be quiet is sometimes more annoying to a nervous patient than ordinary noise would be. Whispering, above all other things, should be carefully avoided. It is not only annoying to a patient to have any one whispering, but it makes them apprehensive and fearful of their condition, and the effort they naturally and unconsciously make to hear and understand is very exciting to the nerves. So, too, an extra effort to walk or move about the room in a quiet way is especially annoying to a weak or nervous person, and those who have the care and nursing of sick people should cultivate a soft, low, but natural tone of voice and an easy, quiet manner and walk that will not appear to be assumed for the occasion. This may not, on first thought, seem to be an easy or even a possible thing to do, but if one is especially interested and at all anxious to do the best for the patient, a quiet, easy, comforting manner and tone can be attained in a few hours' time, which may mean much to the patient—even ultimate recovery, for in many diseases the nursing is of more importance than medicine, and with a poor nurse the most skillful physician cannot in some cases effect a cure that would have been comparatively easy with good, sensible nursing.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

## KNITTED DOILY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—M, make; k, knit; n, narrow; sl, slip; st, stitch; p o, pass over.

This doily may be made of crochet cotton thread or silk. A number of wheels are made and joined on around the center one, if wanted, and an edge as desired. Use five needles.

Cast 2 st on each of four needles and knit once around plain.

First round—M 1, k 1 and repeat to end of round.

Second and every other round—Knit plain.

Third round—M 1, k 2 and repeat to end of round.

Fifth round—M 1, k 3 and repeat to end of round.

Seventh round—M 1, k 4 and repeat.

Ninth round—M 1, k 5 and repeat.

Eleventh round—M 1, k 4, n and repeat.

Thirteenth round—M 1, k 6 and repeat.

Fifteenth round—M 1, k 5, n and repeat.

Seventeenth round—M 1, k 7 and repeat.

Nineteenth round—M 1, k 6, n and repeat.

Twenty-first round—M 1, k 8 and repeat.

Twenty-third round—M 1, k 7, n and repeat.

Twenty-fifth round—M 1, k 9 and repeat.

Twenty-seventh round—M 1, k 1, o, sl 1, k 1, p o, k 5, n and repeat.

Twenty-ninth round—M 1, k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, p o, k 5 and repeat.

Thirty-first round—M 1, k 5, o, sl 1, k 1, p o, k 2, n and repeat.

Thirty-third round—M 1, k 7, o, sl 1, k 1, p o, k 2 and repeat.

Thirty-fifth round—M 1, k 9, o, sl 1, n, pass sl st o and repeat.

Thirty-sixth round—Knit plain, and cast off when knitting.

ELLA McCOWEN.

## LACE.

Lace design drawn first on tracing-paper and net put over. Medallion braid cut of proper lengths tacked on, and sewn down at

each edge with small hemstitches. Stalks of flowers darned with glazed thread. Net cut away in center of flowers filled in with spinning-wheels. Picot edge finishes off lace.

## New Kidney and Bladder Cure.

The new botanic discovery, Alkavis, is an assured cure for kidney and bladder diseases, pain in back and rheumatism. The best proof is that the Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, will send you treatment by mail prepaid free, if you send them your name and address. Alkavis has certainly wrought some wonderful cures, we advise our readers to try it, as it is offered free.

# IVORY SOAP

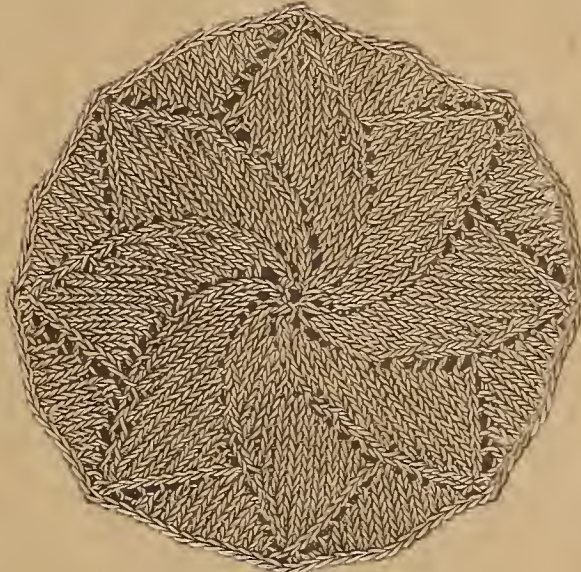
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Are your dishes rough and dull looking when they come on the table? Were they washed with a rosin soap? Rosin is sticky. Ivory Soap washes clean and rinses readily.

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## PHILOSOPHY FOR BOTH SEXES.

A theory has gained credence which says that women bear physical pain with a fortitude that surpasses the courage of men. I shall not challenge that belief, but I am willing to make the opposing statement that women are not superior in the strength of character which endures the general ills of life. To read about some of the most aggressive women, it seems that they expect soon to avoid all that is disagreeable



KNITTED DOILY.

in experience. If these women are forced to make a frank confession of their aims, they say that they wish a chance to develop, an opportunity to reach up and around; in short, the same advantages enjoyed by men. Very well; the desire seems reasonable, but when attained, will women soar above the vexations of life? The same chance as men—have not women the same chance? There are a few cardinal points of success; namely, health, domestic affection and a competency. These possessions assured, all other good hinges thereon. Have women a monopoly of aches and pains? To hear them complain, one might suppose so, but men take cold, men have toothache, men catch fevers, men have chronic cases of catarrh and rheumatism, men inherit consumption. A healthy woman has as much joy in the mere fact of living as has a healthy man. She does not weigh so much and cannot lift so great a load, but she is as free from pain. She breathes with unconscious delight, her body is to her merely a comfortable vehicle, and man has in no way physical superiority. Even nerves do not exclusively torment women, for often we hear of an overwrought man who succumbs to nervous prostration. Under an equable social arrangement, have men an advantage in winning love and settling themselves in happy domestic relations? If you probe into the heart-history of men, you will find that many of them had been jilted.

Whom first we love we seldom wed.

A man poet wrote that line; he put it into the mouth of a fictitious woman; it applies to both sexes. In after years a person may say, "I am glad things turned out as they did," but these experiences hurt. Men endure them no less frequently than women, and I leave you to judge which sex bears heartache with the bravest face. Napoleon, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were all crossed in love. Concerning each it may be said that he

"Loved largely, as man can love Who, baffled in his love, dares live his life, Accept the ends which God loves for his own And lift a constant aspect."


Such is the ideal acceptance of all misfortunes in love, and such must be the heroic attitude of the "new woman" when she wins her manly liberty.

Financial competency is a large factor in every-day enjoyment. Women claim the right to earn and to spend. There is justice in this claim, and all good people agree that woman's labor should be paid as well as man's, but it is not true that men are

exempt from the vexations connected with the getting of money. The rush of competition, the impossibility of learning to get rich if this talent has been denied by nature, necessity of overcoming unexpected disasters, even the industry to supply the daily needs of a family, these things require a vigilance, a patience, a self-sacrifice, which make even a moderately successful man respectable to a degree which ought to command the admiration of all women. A member of the Chicago board of trade told me that he did not like to negotiate sales for women, because they could not take losses with equanimity. A writer in *The London Illustrated News* says that Englishwomen in politics after a campaign do not bury the hatchet as quickly as men, and that women must learn from men, "good humor, charity, magnanimity, and the power of forgetting distasteful incidents in public work."

Readers, you certainly feel in your inmost hearts that life demands of both sexes an exercise of philosophy. A man and woman, equally fortunate, recently concluded a confidential conversation by saying, "A person must be somewhat stoical." The man said that, and the woman replied, "A person must be strong."

KATE KAUFFMAN.

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## TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO SEW.

European schools have not ceased to teach both plain and fancy needlework, but our girls are growing up with small knowledge of the pretty, useful art of which our mothers were so proud, in the days when every girl was expected to understand the art in all its detail, from hem to gusset, before her eighteenth birthday. The modern mother, regretful of her own ignorance, desires her child to be able to meet an emergency sure to confront her at some period of her life. Possibly a few of the methods employed by the industrial schools of teaching children how to use the needle may be of service to mothers. The small girls are first instructed in the use of needle and thimble, and in turning down hems evenly, but no thread is used. They are then given two pieces of unbleached muslin, the child turns down the edges, which are basted together evenly by the teacher; the child, using red cotton, overhands the two edges together. The stitches must be even, parallel and smooth, the object being to train the hand and the eye. The red thread helps the child in making good work. When this first lesson is well learned, overhanding pieces of blue and white striped calico together with white cotton is the second lesson; the contrasting white on the blue edge aids the eye in making parallel and uniform stitches.

The third lesson is overhanding selvedge edges together with white cotton. The fourth lesson is hemming and running with red cotton on unbleached muslin; the child turns down and bastes her own hem, and when the hem is down, puts in, parallel with the hem on one side of the piece, two or three rows of running. The fifth lesson is stitching, with red cotton, two raw edges together and evenly overcasting or whipping the edges. The sixth lesson is running two bias edges together, and one edge over the other, with red thread. The same work is done in the seventh lesson, with white cotton instead of red, without basting the fell, but kept smooth and even by the eye and hand. The eighth lesson is gathering, stroking the gathers, and putting on bindings to the two gathered sides; one binding is stitched on by hand on one side, and hemmed down on the other. The other binding is hemmed down on both sides, one gather at a time. The sides of the piece are finished with a narrow hem.

The ninth lesson is the putting in of a gusset, as is done in shirts. The whole piece into which the gusset is set is narrowly hemmed all around. In the tenth lesson, patching is taught. Striped calico is used, and square patches overhemmed into it. The stripes are perfectly matched, the corners squarely turned, and in one sample the raw edges on the wrong side of the work are overcast; in the other sample they are neatly hemmed down.

In the eleventh lesson, stockinet is darned. In the twelfth lesson, blue flannel is darned; diagonal rents, square-cornered, and straight rents are darned with ravelings—white cotton and silk. In the thirteenth lesson, hemstitching, tucking and ruffling are taught; the pupil draws out the threads, bastes the tucks evenly, hems the ruffle, rolls the hem and gathers it, and then whips it. The threads are not counted in hemstitching; the eye by this time is so well trained that the stitches are even. Cambric is used.

In the fourteenth lesson, the sample given is turned down for a broad hem all around, two of the corners of the hem being mitered and two square; the superfluous material in the hem is neatly trimmed off with the scissors. Around this hem on one side a row of chain-stitching is made; on the next side, herring-bone, and the other two sides, feather-stitching.

In the fifteenth lesson, the pupil writes her name on a piece of linen or cotton cloth, and outlines it in silk. From this, simple embroidery can be taught. But before going into fancy work, doll clothes with notches in them showing how to put together, cut, basted and made by the child, will be a practical method of ascertaining the knowledge gained from the lessons. Encourage confidence in the child's ability. Besides, it will afford pleasure to any small miss to find she can make dolly's clothes, just like grown-up people; all the time the knowledge is preparing her for life usefulness.

All that is needed to accomplish this is judgment and great patience on the part of the teacher. Judgment to know when to discontinue and when to encourage the child, in what is naturally a distasteful task to a lively, active child.

M. E. SMITH.

## HOUSEKEEPER'S APRON WITH BIB AND EPAULETS.

Apron of blue and white striped sateen with epaulets twenty-eight inches long and four and three fourths inches wide, gathered up fourteen and one half inches on one side in the length. Braces two inches wide, made of double stuff and sewn to upper edge of bib, crossed in the middle behind and buttoned to a waistband one and one half inches wide, on which are mounted bib and apron part, one being eight inches long and fifteen and three fourths inches wide, the other thirty-five and one half inches long and forty-four inches wide. Top of gathered bib caught into straight band. Trimming of dark blue stripes one inch wide and rows of narrow blue and white cotton braid. Waistband edged on both sides with flat, dark blue piping, lower edge with stripe two and one half inches wide finished off in the same way. Stuff strings nineteen and one fourth inches long.

## POTTING PLANTS.

It seems such a short time since the plants were transferred from the window garden to the open border, and yet these cool nights warn us that Jack Frost will be nipping our treasures unless they are soon

do. There are nearly twenty to report this fall, and such thrifty ones.

While engaged in repotting the plants you may have on hand, do not forget to procure some hyacinths, narcissus, crocus and Easter lily bulbs. Pot in October, and with good care they may bloom in January and February, except the Easter lilies. The bulbs are sure to bloom, and are a source of great satisfaction until the last little blossom has lost its petals and the bulbs shall be laid away for spring planting in the open ground. I would advise getting new bulbs every year for house culture. They are not very expensive and are so much larger than the ones that have served their apprenticeship in the window garden. As the bulbs are hardy, they can be planted in open ground, and you will soon have a fine bed of hyacinths to bloom in spring before other flowers are hardly awakened from their winter's sleep; and especially do the little crocus blossoms stick up their saucy heads in defiance of frost and snow.

Under this head might be mentioned the care of the summer bulbs that must be stored for winter's keeping.

Dahlias may be left out until the frost has killed the tops, then after a few days (unless the weather continues much colder and danger of a harder frost makes imme-



HOUSEKEEPER'S APRON WITH BIB AND EPAULETS.

removed to warmer quarters. Some of the more tender plants, as heliotropes, petunias, fuchsias and begonias, should have been carried in before now, but the old geraniums defy cold weather for a time, and roses and carnations think they are having a picnic since they have escaped the dry, burning heat of summer; but what you wish for winter blooming must soon come in.

In potting plants, try and have the soil as near like that from which they are taken—if they have done well—with perhaps a little addition of well-rotted manure.

Too light and rich a soil will produce foliage instead of bloom, so one can be governed according as they want leaves or blossoms. Well-rotted turf dirt is the foundation of good soil, and a little addition of sand and a generous one of manure will make soil rich enough for the most fastidious plant. Geraniums do not need scarcely any manure to blossom well. Soil for rose geraniums should be enriched.

Heliotropes and petunias are gormandizers, and cannot be fed too highly with good turf dirt as a foundation.

Roses need a more sandy soil. Callas require good ground, but it is better to pot in average soil, and apply liquid fertilizers as they begin to bloom. I wish everyone could have as good success with callas as I

diate lifting of the roots necessary), and the stalks seems dried, lift the roots and spread them in the shade until the dirt is well dried out; then they can be put in a box, and will keep wherever a potato will. Gladioli are treated in the same way.

Tuberose should not be left out so long, for if the germ that produces the blossom-stalk gets chilled, that bulb will never blossom, though it may throw out plenty of leaves and seem thrifty in every way. A bulb will never bloom but once, and then must be three years old; so you see, great care must be taken of the young bulbs, and after they are dug and dried, some people

Don't put up with smoking or smelly lamps or breaking chimneys.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, for "Index to Chimneys"; and make your dealer get the right shape and size and glass.

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

advise wrapping each cluster of bulbs in cotton batting and pack in a box and keep where the temperature will not fall below sixty degrees. Last year I packed the bulbs in dry sand, and put on the upper shelf in the conservatory, where they were dry and warm. I put them out the first of June, and they are budded full now.

Canas should be kept in dry sand where it is rather warm than cold.

Summer oxalis can be kept anywhere in reasonable quarters, and the bulbs multiply faster than any others I ever saw. It scarcely seems necessary to add as a last word on this subject that after a plant is repotted, it should be given a thorough watering and left to stand in a cool, dark place a few days before bringing into a conservatory or window shelf. A barn, woodshed or cellar hatchway is a good place, if it can be darkened. GYPSY.

## Pears'

Can I afford to use it?

Yes; you can't afford not to; but that is not the reason for using it.

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to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

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For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For skirt pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

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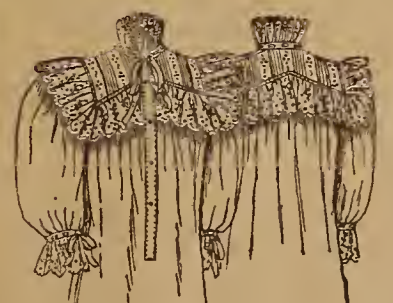
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No. 6504.—GIRLS' SAILOR COSTUME. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years.



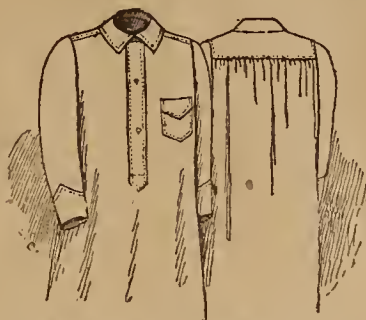
No. 4080.—GIRLS' JACKET. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years.



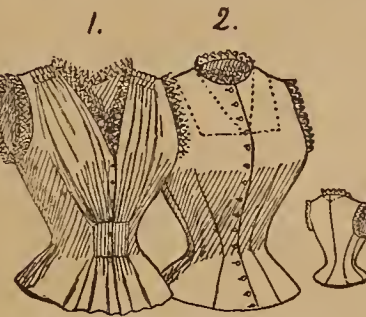
No. 6494.—MISSSES' NIGHTGOWN. 12 cents.  
Sizes, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.



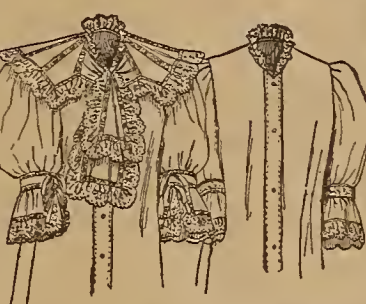
No. 6373.—LADIES' CAPE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6256.—GENTS' NIGHT-SHIRT. 11c.  
Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 inches bust.  
No. 6250.—SAME—BOYS' SIZE. 11c.  
Sizes, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.



No. 6481.—LADIES' WAIST. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6498.—LADIES' NIGHTGOWN, WITH FIGURE. 12 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6434.—LADIES' POINTED BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



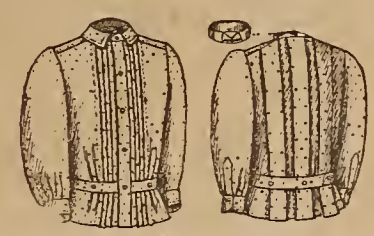
No. 6470.—GIRLS' COSTUME. 11c.  
Sizes, 8, 10, 12 years.



No. 6429.—CHILD'S REEFER. 11c.  
Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 inches breast.



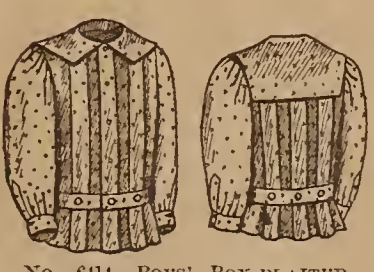
No. 6480.—LADIES' EMPIRE CHEMISE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6365.—BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST. 11c.  
Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26 inches breast.



No. 6412.—LADIES' WAIST. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6414.—BOYS' BOX-PLAIED SHIRT-WAIST. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 inches breast.



No. 6342.—LADIES' CAPE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.  
No. 6323.—PAQUIN SKIRT. 12 cents.  
Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist.



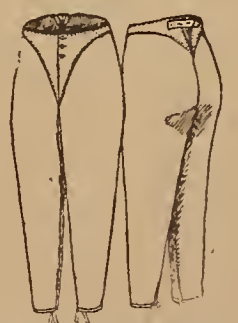
No. 6175.—LADIES' DRAWERS. 11c.  
Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches.



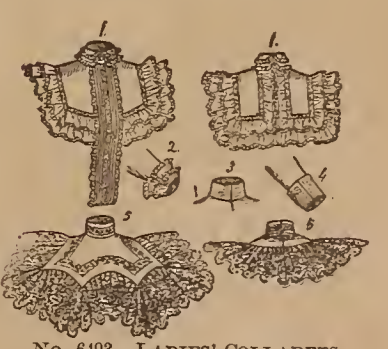
No. 6312.—MISSSES' WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE ETON JACKET. 11c.  
Sizes, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches breast.



No. 6395.—LADIES' CAPE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust.



No. 6286.—MEN'S DRAWERS. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 waist.  
No. 6288.—SAME—BOYS' SIZE. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.



No. 6493.—LADIES' COLLARETS AND CUFFS. 11 cents.  
Sizes, 32, 36, 40 inches bust.



## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### MY REFUGE.

BY ELLEN LAKSHIM GOREH.

(A Brahmin lady of high caste.)

In the secret of his presence how my soul  
delights to hide!  
Oh, how precious are the lessons which I learn  
at Jesus' side!  
Earthly cares can never vex me, neither trials  
lay me low,  
For when Satan comes to tempt me, to the  
secret place I go.

When my soul is faint and thirsty, 'neath the  
shadow of his wing  
There is cool and pleasant shelter and a fresh  
and crystal spring;  
And my Savior rests beside me as we hold  
communion sweet;  
If I tried I could not utter what he says when  
thus we meet.

Only this I know: I tell him all my doubts  
and griefs and fears;  
Oh, how patiently he listens, and my drooping  
soul he cheers!  
Do you think he ne'er reproves me? What a  
false friend he would be,  
If he never, never told me of the sins which  
he must see!

Do you think that I could love him half so  
well, or as I ought,  
If he did not tell me plainly of my sinful deed  
and thought?  
No, he is so very faithful, and that makes me  
trust him more,  
For I know that he does love me, though he  
wounds me very sore.

Would you like to know the sweetness of the  
secret of the Lord?  
Go and hide beneath his shadow, this shall  
then be your reward.  
And whenever you leave the silence of the  
special meeting-place,  
You must mind and bear the image of your  
master in your face.

You will surely lose the blessing and the full-  
ness of your joy,  
If you let dark clouds distress you and your  
inward peace destroy.

You may always be abiding, if you will, at  
Jesus' side,  
In the secret of his presence you may every  
moment hide.

### JOIN THE CHURCH.

**N**o man or woman professing to  
follow Christ has any right to  
stay outside the church organ-  
ization. All such should be-  
long to some branch of Christ's  
church. The Lord Jesus has  
declared himself to be the head of the  
church. He founded it, having bought  
it with his blood. He appointed its min-  
isters and its ordinances. It is clearly  
his will that it be perpetuated, and no  
one who regards his commands can afford  
to shirk his part in its maintenance. He  
has directed that his followers be bap-  
tized in his name; that they partake of  
bread and wine in company in remem-  
brance of him; and that they forsake not  
the assembling of themselves for his wor-  
ship and for mutual aid in his service.  
These things could not be rightly attended  
to, nor could a vigorous effort be put forth  
for the salvation of the world without a  
definite organization under proper officers  
and leaders. The privileges which the  
church provides are great, admittedly so,  
and no one has a right, as we look at it,  
to appropriate these privileges without shar-  
ing also in the burdens and responsibilities  
which they involve. No one can go to  
heaven alone, unless circumstances beyond  
his control combine to isolate him wholly  
from his fellow-believers and his fellow-  
men.

Since, then, whoever loves God will  
want to make it known, will want to work  
for him, will want to be in the society of  
his people, and will want to obey his com-  
mands—all of which things are best com-  
passed by connection with some branch  
of his church—it is evident how perfectly  
valueless is the declaration of great love  
for God on the part of those who shun the  
church; except, indeed, so far as "invinci-  
ble ignorance" and dense darkness may  
suffice to excuse them for this as for any  
other palpable wrong-doing.—*Zion's Her-  
ald.*

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had  
placed in his hands by an East India missionary  
the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for  
the speedy and permanent cure of Consump-  
tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat  
and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical  
cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-  
plaints. Having tested its wonderful curative  
powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to  
relieve human suffering, I will send free of  
charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in Ger-  
man, French or English, with full directions  
for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by  
addressing, with stamp, naming this paper,  
W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

### ANTIMILLENNIUM VIEWS.

If I understand the word millennium  
aright, it signifies one thousand years.  
There has been nearly six millenniums  
since the creation, and we are approaching  
the seventh.

Millenarians use the word to denote a  
thousand years of the reign of Christ with  
his saints on the earth before the end of  
the world. They also hold that there will  
be two resurrections: The first at the com-  
mencement of the thousand years, when  
Satan will be bound; at the end of the thou-  
sand years the second resurrection will  
take place, and Satan will be loosed a little  
season, and will go out to deceive the  
nations which are in the four quarters of  
the earth.

They base their theory upon Rev. xx.  
1-3. "And I saw an angel come down  
from heaven, having the key of the bot-  
tomless pit and a great chain in his hand,  
and he laid hold on the dragon, that old  
serpent which is the Devil and Satan,  
and bound him a thousand years, and cast  
him into the bottomless pit, and shut him  
up, and set a seal upon him, that he should  
deceive the nations no more, till the thou-  
sand years should be fulfilled; and after  
that he must be loosed a little season."

We never can understand this prophecy  
aright so long as we cling to the notion  
that these figurative symbols, called drag-  
on, serpent, devil, satan, mean a spirit,  
personal devil. It would be hard binding  
an imaginary devil. Although many  
learned and pious Christian men have  
written some very interesting articles  
about the millennium, I cannot indorse all  
their views, neither do I understand that  
there will ever be a millennium such as  
many are looking for. When Christ comes,  
his reign will be not only a thousand years,  
but will be an uninterrupted reign to all  
eternity on the earth made new. The  
resurrection mentioned in the fifth verse is  
not a literal resurrection.

There is but one literal resurrection  
taught in the Bible. Christ says, "Marvel  
not at this, for the 'hour' is coming in the  
which ('all') that are in the graves shall  
hear his voice and come forth, not a part,  
and at the end of a thousand years the  
rest." John v. 28.

Are the thousand years of Rev. xx. 2 in  
the past? I believe they are. The sym-  
bolic dragon, which no doubt means pagan  
Rome, whose religious character was idol  
worship, became nominally Christian,  
some of the emperors favored the Chris-  
tians and enacted laws prohibiting idol  
worship; the imperial laws, together with  
the influence of Christianity, was the great  
chain.

The thousand years have been fulfilled,  
and we are in the time called "a little sea-  
son." The symbolic dragon went into the  
symbolic bottomless pit with seven heads  
and ten horns. When he ascends out of  
the bottomless pit he is called "The beast  
that was, and is not, and yet is." Rev. xvii.  
8. The seven-headed and ten-horned drag-  
on and the seven-headed and ten-horned  
beast, pagan and papal Rome, spans the  
Roman empire. Rome was pagan till it  
was papal, and will be papal till the stone  
cut out of the mountain shall smite the  
image on its feet and break in pieces all  
earthly kingdoms. It is time that the  
Christian world begin to gird up their  
loins of investigation on the momentous  
events which are but a little in the future.

C. P. DAVENPORT.

### WEIGHT OF A BEE.

Careful weighing shows that an ordinary  
bee, not loaded, weighs the one five thou-  
sandth part of a pound, so that it takes five  
thousand bees, not loaded, to make a  
pound. But the loaded bee, when he  
comes in fresh from the fields and flowers,  
loaded with honey or bee-bread, weighs  
nearly three times more; that is to say, he  
carries nearly twice his own weight. Of  
loaded bees there are only about eighteen  
hundred in the pound. An ordinary hive  
of bees contains from four to five pounds  
of bees, or between twenty and twenty-  
five thousand individuals, but some  
swarms have double this weight and num-  
ber of bees.

### DO IT NOW.

Don't put off the little, kindly things  
you mean to do some time, perhaps very  
soon, but rather make it your business to  
do them now. One of the saddest experi-  
ences, and one that has come to some of us  
too often, is that of waking up to the fact  
that the opportunity for doing the thing  
we meant to do is past. If your benevolent  
plans seem to crowd each other, make a  
choice in favor of the one that is to brighten  
the life that has least of brightness in it.—  
*The Outlook.*

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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Queries desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Bisulphid of Carbon.**—W. E., Cross Plains, Texas, writes: "Will bisulphid of carbon be injurious to health if used for killing weevil in peas?"

**REPLY:**—No. This liquid is very volatile, and quickly passes away in the form of vapor if exposed to the air.

**Weevil in Beans and Peas.**—A. A. T., Nimisila, Ohio, writes: "How can I keep beans so that the bugs cannot get into them?"

**REPLY:**—The eggs are laid when the beans or peas are young. The bugs are already in the beans when they are stored away. To destroy the weevil without injuring the beans for food or seed, put the beans in a tight box or barrel, pour over them a couple of ounces of bisulphid of carbon, and close tightly for two or three days. The vapor of this liquid is sure death to the bugs.

**Salt for Potato-scab.**—E. W. K., Irma, Wis., writes: "A man claims to have killed potato-scab by sowing one and one half bushels of coarse salt to the acre and harrowing it in. Can you give us any light on the subject?"

**REPLY:**—In the light of many experiments, it is safe to say that the freedom from scab in this crop of potatoes was not due to the very light application of common salt to the soil. The best preventive measure known is to immerse the seed-potatoes for one or two hours in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, a rank poison. To make the solution, dissolve two ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of hot water, and pour this into a wooden vat or barrel containing thirteen gallons of water.

**Wintering Cabbages and Turnips.**—J. K. M., Exeter Station, Pa., writes: "How can I keep turnips and cabbage to the best advantage in winter for feed for chickens? Can I keep turnips the same as potatoes, in the cellar?"

**REPLY:**—Since you wish to use the cabbages and turnips regularly in small quantities, the most convenient place to keep them is in a cool, dry cellar. But do not put them in a cellar used for milk and butter. What you intend to use in late winter and early spring



can be buried. The accompanying illustration shows how the cabbages may be wintered. Pull them only when dry, wrap the outer leaves closely around each head, stand them, roots up, on the surface of dry ground, in single or double rows, and cover with a ridge of earth. Put the turnips in pits, let the earth covering freeze, then cover with straw and another layer of earth.

**Slimy Milk, Cause of.**—A. B., North Dighton, Mass., Send to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 29, on the souring of milk and other changes in milk products. Most all the changes occurring in milk, such as curdling, souring and putrefaction, are caused by the action of minute organisms known as bacteria. Regarding slimy milk, the bulletin says: "A slimy fermentation of milk is a somewhat common occurrence, and occasionally produces great trouble in dairies, since it destroys the milk for all ordinary uses. Slimy milk will furnish no cream. It cannot be churned, and it is ruined for drinking purposes. Slimy fermentation, however, is made use of in the manufacture of Edam cheese. There has been the greatest variety of theories as to the cause of slimy milk. Diseases of the mammary glands, variations in the food of the cow, and differences in conditions surrounding the dairy have all come in for a share in the explanation. But the slimy fermentation of milk has been found to be connected with a large variety of organisms. Some of them give to the milk only a slight sliminess, while others render it tenacious almost beyond belief. One described by Conn renders milk so slimy that it can be drawn into threads ten feet long, and so small as to be hardly visible. Some of the organisms render milk slimy in their early growth, others only after several days, and some do not render the fresh milk slimy at all, but first curdle it and dissolve the curd into slimy solution."

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. When an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Heaves.**—S. N., Craighead, Ark. Please consult the numerous answers recently given to inquiries under the above heading.

**Probably a Bad Habit.**—H. J. P., Brooklyn, N. Y. What you complain of about your mustang is probably nothing more nor less than a bad habit, or a peculiar kind of balking. Judicious handling and firmness may possibly break him of it, but it will take a good hand to do so. The pony, it seems, knows that he can have his own will if he wants to.

**Poll-evil.**—C. A. J., Mt. Vernon, Ohio. If your horse has a poll-evil, the best you can do is to have the same treated by a competent veterinarian. As a rule, anyone else, even with the very best instructions, will not only lose his patience and make a botch of the treatment, but will almost invariably succeed in making the case worse, even beyond repair. Rules that apply to every case cannot be given.

**Diseased Udders.**—H. M. M., Ellwood City, Pa. The description given in your inquiry concerning the diseased udders of your cows leaves me in doubt whether the disease is simple mastitis or garget, or whether it is tuberculosis. It will be best to have the cows examined by a competent veterinarian. The teats, which are now dry, are apt to remain so.

**Crazy Spells.**—H. H. L. Coats, Kan. Such "crazy spells" in a pig as you speak of are often produced by so-called measles; that is, if the cystworms (*Cysticercus cellulosae*) have found their way into the brain. But as you give no other symptoms, nor anything that can have any bearing upon a possible cause, a definite diagnosis is an impossibility. If the pig is measly, the cystworms, as a rule, can be felt beneath and at the sides of the tongue, and the squealing of the pig is more or less hoarse. Pigs also get similar spells, running about in a circle, if they are fed with brine.

**Warts on Cattle.**—E. B. E., Saybrook, Ill. If your thirty head of yearlings are full of warts, the best will be to keep them in a good condition, to take good care of them and to wait, because in time all the warts will disappear. If one or more grow large or become troublesome, a special treatment (the application of a ligature or of corrosives—nitric acid, for instance) may become advisable; but care must be taken that the blood, if blood is drawn, is washed off. Lice do not produce warts, but the same possibly may act as inoculators; that is, by their bites may distribute and inoculate with the infectious principle.

**Spaying Pigs—Small Worms.**—T. S. C., Rockingham, N. C. Space will not allow giving a lengthy description of a surgical operation, especially if the same is of such a nature that proficiency in its performance cannot be acquired from a mere description. If you desire to learn how to spay pigs, the best way is to take some lessons of an expert.

If your horse has small worms in the rectum, the same will leave if a few injections with raw linseed-oil are made. Still, when they are in the rectum the damage has been done. It is better to prevent their appearance by not allowing the horses to drink any water contaminated with worm brood, and to water them only from a good well or spring.

**May be Swine-plague—Echinorhynchus Gigas.**—L. A. G., Independence, Kan. The disease among your hogs, concerning which you ask questions, is probably swine-plague, or so-called hog-cholera. The worms which you found either belong to the species known as *Echinorhynchus gigas*, or else are ascarides. The former are found in the small intestines, where they fasten themselves to the mucous membrane, and often wound the same severely. They pass their larva stage in the larvae of the May-bug (*Melolontha vulgaris*). Ascarides also occur in the intestines, but pass their larva stage in stagnant water, and especially in water contaminated with the excrements of the host of the mature worm. Hence, the means of prevention suggest themselves. If the pigs also suffer from swine-plague, it is of no use to treat them for worms. *Echinorhynchus gigas*, at any rate, is not easily dislodged.

**Paresis.**—F. E. H., Vale, S. D., writes: "I have a steer, three years old last spring. About last May I noticed he had a peculiar walk, something like a pacing horse. In about a month he walked so slow the other cattle would leave him. He has dragged his hind parts around for the last two weeks, and cannot get onto his hind legs without help. When helped he will stand only two or three minutes. He has a good appetite. He was fat all winter; is in fair shape now. Please tell me if there is any help or cure."

**ANSWER:**—Paresis, or paralytic weakness in the hind quarters, may be due to various causes, but in most cases is produced by morbid changes in the spinal cord or its membranes. The nature of the cause, in your case, does not appear from your description. As a rule, such a paresis is incurable, especially if of long standing, or if the cause cannot be removed. You ought to have butchered the steer last winter when he was fat.

**An Enlargement.**—M. K., Groveport, Ohio, writes: "Seven weeks ago my young horse ran away, kicked himself loose from the buggy, and cut himself about half way between the hock and pastern joints upon the outside of the leg, and bruising it upon the back part. The cut healed, but there is an enlargement upon the back part of the leg. At first the bunch was soft, but has since become hard. Please give treatment."

**ANSWER:**—If you had used a good bandage, and instead of irritating the wound you had brought it to healing by a strictly aseptic treatment, you would have had but very little enlargement, or none at all. As it is, the enlargement will be permanent, though in time it will somewhat decrease in size, and it may not yet be too late to reduce it more or less by a judicious application of elastic bandages of woolen flannel. It will be best to put on a bandage in the evening and to remove it in the morning; or if the horse is idle, to also apply one in the morning, to be removed in the evening.

**Sore Eyes—Estrus Larvæ.**—M. B., Port Tobacco, Md. Do not use soap on the sore eyes of your horse, as it irritates; rather, wash them with clean, cold water. To ease the animal, you may use an eye-water composed of one part of muriate of morphine and 240 parts of distilled water, or two grains of morphine to one ounce of distilled water, and apply this twice a day by means of a so-called dropper. The dropper will explain to you how to use the dropper. Your sheep seem to be troubled by the larvæ of *Estrus ovis* in the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, ethmoid bones, etc. (so-called "grub in the head"). If the sheep are strong and vigorous, and the number of the larvæ is not too large, the sheep may overcome the damage; otherwise the same will die, probably in the winter or toward spring. It is also possible that lungworms are present. The sheep probably have been in a pasture skirted by timber or fenced with a hedge or with shrubbery. Old shepherds, in order to prevent the flies from depositing their eggs on the nostrils of the sheep, often put tar on the borders of the same during the hot summer months, especially if the sheep are pastured on ground where the flies swarm. The lungworm brood is picked up with the water and the vegetation of ditches and pools of stagnant water and low and swampy ground.

**Brittle Hoofs.**—W. H. E., Listowel, Ont., Can. An abnormal brittleness of the hoofs may have various causes; for instance, puniced hoofs, produced as a consequence of founder, or laminitis, are always brittle, because composed of morbid horn and grown out of shape. The horses which are compelled to stand or to work nearly always in wet places, or which have been often "stopped" either for real or for imaginary ailments of the feet, also will have brittle hoofs whenever the latter are getting dry. The remedy, which often can only be a palliative one, must be applied by a good horseshoer. If the frog is good and sound, a good, well-fitting bar-shoe will be of advantage. If the frog is too weak and the wall badly broken, nothing will be left but to build up the hoof with artificial horn, made of gutta-percha and gummi

ammoniacum in proper proportions; but it will take a painstaking veterinarian to apply it, because if not properly applied it will not stick. That the blacksmith must not rasp or file anything off the external surface of the wall of the hoof is self-evident. The best softening material that can be applied, if such an application should become necessary, probably is glycerin. Water and soft or fluid manure must be avoided under all circumstances. The natural moisture of the hoof must be provided from within.

**Puniced Hoofs—Heaves.**—C. Q. F., Ottawa, Kan. Please consult answer given under the heading, "Brittle Hoofs," in the present number. The other ailment of your horse, it seems, is a chronic, feverless and incurable difficulty of breathing, and therefore comes in under the term of "heaves." In your case the difficulty is probably due to morbid changes existing in the lungs or respiratory passages, and produced by a chronic catarrhal inflammation. Since fall is approaching, it is even doubtful whether much improvement can be effected. Please consult recent answers headed "Heaves."

**Wants to Know What Ailed His Horse.**—W. H. K., Seabury, Oregon. I cannot comply with your request and tell you what ailed your horse. You or your "horse-doctor" ought to have made a post-mortem examination, and the cause of death would have come to light. The symptoms described by you amount to this: The horse grew listless, did not move about, sometimes laid down and stretched at full length, gave no indications of pain, had gentle rumbling in the intestines, lost his appetite, and died in eight days. Among these symptoms is not a solitary one characteristic of any definite disease, nor any one that may not occur in a dozen different diseases. Consequently, it is impossible to make a diagnosis and to assign a cause.

**PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE.** Lowest prices. Write. H. C. Jacoby, Seven Mile, Ohio.

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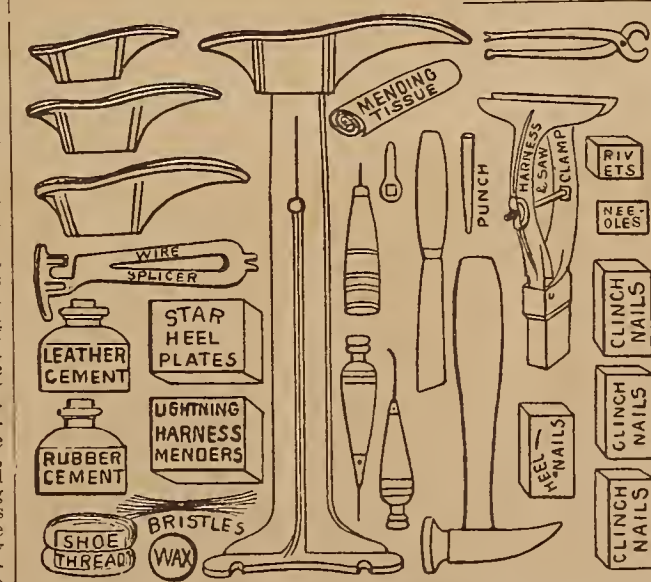
NOTICE From now on all outfits will contain Soldering Material in addition to articles named below.

### Save Your Money and Time

By Mending Your Shoes, Boots, Harness, Rubber

Boots and Coats, Wire Fences, and do a Hundred Odd Jobs at Home with Our Cobbling Outfit.

Premium No. 68.



**MANY A BOOT OR SHOE** would last longer if it had a little patching done to it, and yet it is thrown away because of the inconvenience and expense of taking it to the shoemaker.

**MANY A RUBBER BOOT** has been rendered useless by reason of a nail-hole in the sole, and you never could think to take it to the shop for repair.

**MANY A RUBBER COAT** is made uncomfortable by a leak in the seam and nothing at hand to stop it.

**MANY AN ACCIDENT** has occurred by having a defective strap in the harness because the means were not at hand for repairing it.

**MANY A DOLLAR** is paid out for repairs that could just as well be made at home, and many a dollar is lost by putting off needed repairs, awaiting a convenient time to go to the shoe or harness shop.

**MANY DISCOMFORTS, inconveniences and losses** such as the above can be avoided by having about a Handy Cobbler, a complete outfit for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, rubber coats, harness, wire fences and a hundred of odd jobs around home.

**NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO WASTE MONEY** at any time. Therefore, you should not waste a moment waiting to send for this handy outfit, with which you can save many times its cost every year.

The following are the articles the outfit contains, with their retail prices:

4 Iron Lasts.....	\$1.50	1 Box Lightning Menders.....	.20	1 Dozen Bristles.....	.05
1 Iron Standard.....	.50	4 Packages Shoe-nails.....	.40	4 Harness-needles,assorted.....	.05
1 Shoe-hammer.....	.15	6 Pairs Heel-plates.....	.30	1 Harness and Saw Clamp.....	1.00
1 Shoe-knife.....	.25	1 Bottle Rubber Cement.....	.25	1 Leather-punch.....	.25
1 Sewing-awl.....	.10	1 Bottle Leather Cement.....	.25	1 Box Rivets.....	.20
1 Harness-awl.....	.10	1 Ball Shoe-thread.....	.05	1 Pair Wire-nippers.....	.25
1 Pegging-awl.....	.25	1 Ball Shoemaker's Wax.....	.05	1 Package Mending-tissue.....	.25

Every article in the outfit is made from first-class material, and will give excellent service. So far as the tools are concerned, there is practically no wear out to them.

**PREMIUM No. 68.**—This is the complete Cobbling Outfit as described above. Price, \$2.75; or with Farm and Fireside one year, \$3.

**PREMIUM No. 90.**—This Cobbling Outfit is exactly the same as the one described above except that it does not contain the harness tools. In this outfit there are 26 articles. Price, \$1.75; or with Farm and Fireside one year, \$2.

**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS** Cobbling Outfits must be sent by freight or express, at the purchaser's expense. By a special arrangement with the express companies one outfit can be sent by express about as cheap as by freight, and often cheaper. By this arrangement you will get your outfit in a very short time after the order is received. Give name of express office when different from post-office.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



## Our Miscellany.

MISSOURI has 365 coal-mines.

THE French army is three times as large as it was in 1870.

IN China a woman may be divorced for talkativeness.

ILLINOIS produces \$270,000,000 of farm products every year.

ARTISANS hope some day to utilize cobwebs for making cloth.

THE largest horse in the world is a Percheron-Norman in Detroit. He weighs 2,500 pounds.

THE population of Babylon during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar is said to have been 2,000,000.

THE National Lifeboat Institution of England has saved 45,000 lives since its establishment in 1824.

AFTER an Eskimo is buried, no member of the family visits the grave. It is considered unlucky to do so.

MICROBES killed a bank clerk lately who, in counting a pile of bank notes, moistened his fingers with his lips.

A MAINE physician prescribes for nervous exhaustion, tomcod chowder, and the patient must capture his own cod.

IN the public schools of Germany the bright pupils are separated from the stupid ones. Medical men do the sorting.

THE highest masts of sailing-vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

ATLANTA, Ga., is the only city in the United States that has a house constructed wholly of paper from foundation to chimney.

THERE are more than seventy halls in Paris devoted to fencing, each presided over by a fencing-master more or less famous.

THE new photographs of the heavens which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars.

THE very oldest watches bearing inscribed dates are of Swiss make, and the date is 1484. Anything antedating the above is a fraud.

IN the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville, at Bremen, there are a dozen cases of holy wine which have been preserved for 250 years.

A PETRIFIED frog, found in an Elmira, N. Y., stone-quarry in 1886, was two feet and eight inches in length and weighed over 100 pounds.

IT is said to have been discovered in Huerfano county, Colorado, in better paying quantities than any other place in the United States.

THE earth flies around the sun with a speed of 68,305 miles per hour, over 1,000 miles per minute, or about twenty odd miles per second.

At the end of 1893 Belgium had 2,036 miles of railway, and with the exception of 200 miles, all of it is owned and worked by the government.

A PONY belonging to the family of the Marquis of Londonderry weighs but sixteen pounds. It is said to be the smallest pony in the world.

OVER 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

DJON, France, has a poplar-tree with a record that can be traced to 722 A. D. It is 122 feet high and forty-five feet in circumference at the base.

THE people of Italy are the most heavily taxed of any civilized nation. The state taxation equals twenty-two per cent of the earnings of the people.

EVEN the St. Lawrence river, in spite of its Great Lakes, which act as reservoirs, is beginning to suffer from lessened flow, due, it is said, to forest destruction.

INSOMNIA now rates as one of the most common and widespread complaints of the age, whereas a generation ago it was scarcely recognized as a pathological condition.

THE most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth \$10,000,000.

ONE of the most sensible of recent inventions is that of an electrical mail-box. Whenever a letter is put into the box a signal is sent to the occupant of the building. The box may be placed in the same electric circuit with the call-bell.

AN eloping couple married on a railroad train in Indiana suggests to trunk lines a new buffet-car attachment. Fifty years hence every parlor-car train may be equipped with a surprised clergyman, and a brisk trade may be done in orange-blossoms.

MRS. McREAGAN, a New York female tramp, boasted that for twenty years she had seldom or never slept outside of a police station when not on Blackwell's island. She died in a cell a few nights ago, thus carrying out what she often expressed as her dearest wish.

SOILED clothes and dirty, greasy hands can be avoided by using the Dish Washer manufactured by the Model Dish Washer Co., Toledo, O. Their machine does the work perfectly and in a small fraction of the time it takes in the old way. They offer liberal inducements to agents. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and write them.

THE persons of African descent in the United States are classified according to the degrees of colored blood into 6,337,980 blacks, 956,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons, and 69,936 octoroons.

"Two Ocean Pass," in the Rocky mountains, is so called because there is a marshy lake in it from which flows two streams—one into the Pacific, the other into the Missouri and through the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic. The pass is just south of Yellowstone park.

THE largest permanent store of coined money in the world is in the imperial war treasury of Germany—a portion saved for emergencies from the \$1,000,000,000 paid by France after the Franco-Prussian war and locked up in the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau. It amounts to the value of \$30,000,000.

THE "agricultural ants" of Sonora, Mexico, are said to plant fields of grain and regularly harvest their crops, upon which they depend wholly for food. In fact, should the crops fail, they would perish of famine. On the other hand, the cereals that they grow have been specialized by cultivation, like the wheat and other grains of the human husbandman, and, it is stated, would quickly disappear if the insects neglected to attend to them.

It is not generally known that the young flat fish have an eye on each side of the body, and that it is only in the adult stage that the eyes are both on one side. There has been much discussion among scientific men as to the mode in which the change takes place, but in the flounder the eye has been observed to travel over the ridge of the head, while in some other fish it passes directly through the soft tissue of the young fish to the other side.

### THE OLD WOMAN IN FINANCE.

"I am a man who believes in explaining business to women," said Mr. Rising, "and I think you'd better keep a bank account, Em'ly."

"Oh, John, I can't keep accounts, I never had a head for figures," said Mrs. Rising, apologetically.

"You don't keep a bank account yourself, Em'ly," explained Mr. Rising.

"But I thought you said I'd better keep a bank account," replied Mrs. Rising, in bewilderment.

"So I did, Em'ly, so I did," Mr. Rising said kindly. "It's your account, but they keep it at the bank for you, and you keep your book."

"But if I keep the book, how can they keep the account in it," asked Mrs. Rising, in desperation.

"They keep the account in their books and you keep your own book," returned Mr. Rising, firmly.

"Then if they keep their account and I keep mine, John, it seems easier to me just to get the money from you," suggested Mrs. Rising, hopefully.

"You don't keep your account, you keep your book," said Mr. Rising, with emphasis.

"Well, what good is the book without an account, John?" ventured Mrs. Rising.

"Em'ly," said Mr. Rising, "they keep all the accounts and you keep—hold your book."

"I wouldn't like to have to go to the bank for every few cents, John," said Mrs. Rising, timidly, after a few minutes' silence.

"Of course you wouldn't, Em'ly; you would draw your money from your check-book," said Mr. Rising, with renewed interest.

"Why, John, do you think it is safe to keep money in a book? It seems to me it would get lost, and then I should worry so about fire," and Mrs. Rising was already disconsolate.

Mr. Rising looked seriously at his young and pretty wife, and then concluded the conversation by saying:

"On the whole, Em'ly, I think it will save time just to give you money when you need it."

Then Mrs. Rising kissed her husband and said she would take \$10 at once.

### THE FARMERS' FENCE.

One of the most burdensome outlays upon a well-improved farm is for the fencing. It is therefore an important matter to farmers, and one demanding serious consideration. The old wooden fence, the worm fence, made of split rails, and the barbed wire fence, each and all are back numbers and are superseded by a woven wire fence that supplies the purpose of a fence by preventing the stock from within from getting out, as well as the stock on the outside from getting in, is not unsightly, is more durable, and is not destructive on stock, as was the case with the savage barbed wire. Among these improved fences the "Keystone" make holds high rank as one of the best fences on the market.

The farmer who supplies himself with the "Keystone" fence finds himself an agent, *volens*, for this popular fence, for he is invariably plying with queries as to what make it is, where he bought it, price, etc., etc. Wherever introduced, it at once jumps into popular favor, and everybody must have a full supply. This is why the Keystone works are obliged to run night and day to supply the demand. Write Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., Tremont, Ill., for additional important information and special inducements to introduce it in your neighborhood.

**CARDS FOR 1896!** ADVERTISERS' SAMPLE CARD CARDS AND PREMIUM LIST 25 CENTS PRESENT. FARMER & CO., MONTWISKE, CONN.

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**HOME ART PICTURE CO.,**  
134 Van Buren, CHICAGO.

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My Name .....

My Address .....

Reference .....

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**FREE** A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it unequal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$2.75, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address **THE OXFORD MERCHANDISE CO., 342 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**It is afflicted with SORE EYES. DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**

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## Smiles.

## VERY TIRED INDEED.

**I**r has remained for a little girl in Brooklyn to nearly, if not quite, equal a famous witticism of Leigh Hunt. Of course, she spoke in childish innocence, where the English essayist and wit used his ripened intellect.

Hunt, in describing an exceedingly warm day, it will be remembered, spoke of it as one which tempted him "to strip off his flesh and sit on his bones."

The dear little Brooklyn miss had been romping and running all day. Toward night-fall her father met her.

"Are you not very tired, little one?" he asked.

"Oh, not so very tired, papa," she replied. Then in a burst of confidence she whispered: "Only I do feel as though I'd like to take my legs off and carry them awhile."—*New York Herald.*

## AN UNEXPECTED DIAGNOSIS.

The head of the family was robust, but exacting; healthy, but irritable; in short, a veritable Hector.

"I don't know what is the matter with my family, doctor," he said, "but my wife is nervous, my children are suffering from something, I don't know what; in fact, the whole house is upset. Even the servants seem vacillating and bordering on nervous prostration."

"I think it would be all right," said the doctor, "if you would take a six months' tour of Europe—alone."

"I?" cried paternfamilias. "The only well member of the family?"

"Yes," said the doctor, gravely. "You ought to travel—for the health of your family."

## IT IS A CASE OF HURRY NOWADAYS.

"It's a rapid age," said the big policeman thoughtfully. "A terribly rapid age. Everybody's in a hurry."

"What's the matter now?" inquired the man who was waiting for a street-car.

"Why, we've got the trolley-car, haven't we?"

"Yes."

"And the cable-fender?"

"To be sure."

"And the cigarettes?"

"Quite so."

"And yet you read in the papers every day about people so blamed impatient that they go and commit suicide."—*Washington Star.*

## THE POINT OF VIEW.

"Boy fell into the water at the park to-day," remarked Master Pitcher, as he placed his hat over a bust of John Bunyan and took a seat on the music-canterbury, "and just as we all thought he was a goner, his big dog pulled him out."

"That shows, Arthur," remarked Mrs. Pitcher, "how dangerous it is for boys to play at the water's edge."

"Think so, ma? I thought it showed how safe a boy was if he only had a dog."—*London Sporting Times.*

## UNCLE ALLEN'S INSINUATION.

"My dear nephew," wrote Uncle Allen Sparks, who was spending his vacation down in the country, "I send you to-day a peck of fine, large, juicy peaches, fresh from the tree. They are the best I have seen this year, and I hope you will enjoy them. Your affectionate uncle."

"P. S.—The quantity I really send you is a bushel, but there won't be more than a peck of them when they reach you. They go by express."—*Chicago Tribune.*

## YET SHE WENT.

Mrs. Flyabout—"You don't look as if your trip East had done you any good."

Mrs. Gofrequent—"It didn't do me any good. I knew it wouldn't, but the doctor said I needed change and rest. That's why I went. I was car sick all the way from here to New York, and seasick all the way from New York to Boston."

"Then how about your change and rest?"

"Why, the railroads got the change and the ocean got the rest."

## CONSIDERATE.

"Mister, could ye give a poor feller wot 'asn't had anything fer tree days a dime er so?"

"If I should, what use would you make of it?"

"Sure, sor, an' I t'ank yez; I'd give it ter me ould woman."

"That's right! Don't let yer better half suffer."

"No, sor, I won't. She needs the money ter have her bloomers pressed. They bag at the knee."

## BIMETALLISM IN FICTION.

An extract from the latest society novel reads: "And the beautiful heiress shook her golden curls in the silver moonlight, and petulantly pursed her lips."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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## AFRAID OF A CONCUSSION.

"Smith is walking around to-day as if he were stepping on eggs."

"He needs to."

"What ails him?"

"Why, last night after he had gone to bed he remembered that he should have taken some quinine capsules. He got up in the dark and took 'em. This morning he discovered that he had swallowed three twenty-two-caliber revolver cartridges!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

## REUNITED AT LAST.

"Darling!"

"My life!"

After four years of estrangement they were clasped again in each other's arms.

There remained no obstacle.

The big sleeve was a thing of the past.—*Minneapolis Penny Press.*

## FATAL WORDS.

Mr. Bridie—"I never felt better in my life."

Mrs. Bridie—"Oh, don't say that, Charley!"

Mr. Bridie—"Why not?"

Mrs. Bridie—"It's so unlucky. In every case of sudden death you will read that 'the deceased had just remarked that he never felt better in his life'—and then he drops dead!"

—*Puck.*

## BIBLICAL PIANO-PLAYING.

Miss Fosdick—"Blanche Trivvett plays the piano on the scriptural plan."

Miss Gaskett—"I never heard of the scriptural plan of piano-playing. What do you mean?"

Miss Fosdick—"She never lets her left hand know what her right hand is doing."—*Judge.*

## THOSE FOOLISH QUESTIONS.

Stiffkins (a neighbor)—"Hello, Jones, what are you doing? Laying down a carpet?"

Jones (who has just whacked his thumb)—"No, you blasted idiot! The carpet was here when we moved in. I am just putting the floor under it."—*Truth.*

## A BIT OF FINANCE.

First tramp—"All I have in the world is a counterfeit quarter."

Second tramp—"And all I have is a plugged dime."

Both—"Let's hold a monetary conference!"

—*Detroit Free Press.*

## ITS TITLE.

"What's that?" asked the public official as the package was handed him. "An infernal machine?"

"Yes," replied the clerk. "That's exactly what it is. Somebody has presented you with one of those fountain-pens."—*Washington Star.*

## WORSE.

"Huh! You might do worse than read spring poetry," sourly retorted Peusmith, the callow bard, who felt that his effusions had been unjustly criticized.

"That's so," returned Grimshaw; "I might write it."

## RETROSPECTION.

Nuwed—"According to you, I never told you a single truth before we were married."

Mrs. Nuwed—"Oh, George, you weren't quite as bad as all that. Don't you remember you always used to say you were unworthy of me?"—*Life.*

## IN FOR IT, ANYWAY.

Mother—"I am not whipping you because you went in swimming, but because you told me a story about it."

Boy (blubbing)—"Well, if you didn't want to whip me, anyhow, what did you ask me about it for?"—*Harrisburg Telegram.*

## OUR SLANGUAGE.

Blind man—"How's everything this mornin', Jerry?"

Legless man—"Oh, I can't kick. How do you feel?"

Blind man—"Out of sight."

## THE EXCEPTION.

"What's the matter with that horse?" asked the animal's owner, at the race-track.

"He's fast asleep," replied the stable-boy.

"Well, leave him that way. It's the only time he ever is fast."—*Washington Star.*

## STRIKING AN AVERAGE.

"Don't you think that song is rather low?" asked the man of ideals.

"Yes," replied the flippant performer; "but I'm doing my best to redeem it. I'm singing it at the top of my voice."—*Washington Star.*

## FAR-SEEING.

Curry—"Carson seems to be very friendly with everybody, all of a sudden."

Vokes—"Yes; he is going to get married soon, and he wants to have as many friends as he can to invite and get presents from."

## A DISTINCTION.

"Are abbreviations proper?" asked the young woman.

"It depends," replied her mother, "on which you have reference to, the English language or a bicycle costume."—*Washington Star.*

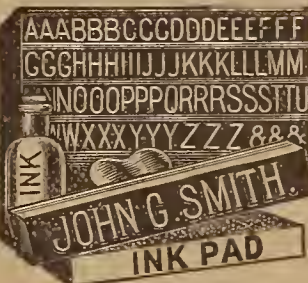
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Very truly yours,  
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Sirs:—Have received "Gems from the Poets," and think it a very fine book.  
Yours respectfully,  
CALVIN MINER.

MAHONY CITY, PA., Feb. 15, 1895.  
Gentlemen:—I received the premium called "Gems from the Poets," and am very much pleased with same, as it is better than books sold for \$1.00.  
Your friend,  
MRS. ELIZABETH PHILLIPS.

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No home should longer remain without it. The paper patterns are perfect; they have saved me many dollars. Your premiums are excellent.  
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Received "Gems from the Poets" all right, and am very much pleased with it. Many thanks for the same.  
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#### OLD AUNT MARY'S.

WASN'T it pleasant, O brother mine,  
In those old days of the lost sunshine  
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were  
through,  
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,  
And we went visiting, "me and you,"  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back so clear to-day!  
Though I am as bald as you are gray—  
Out by the barn-lot and down the lane,  
We patter along in the dust again,  
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain,  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!

We cross the pasture, and through the wood  
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,  
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped awry,  
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clearing" sky  
And lolled and circled as we went by  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

And then in the dust of the road again;  
And the teams we met, and the countrymen;  
And the long highway, with sunshine spread  
As thick as butter on country bread,  
Our cares behind and our hearts ahead  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.



Why, I see her now in the open door,  
Where the little gourds grew up the sides and o'er  
The clapboard roof! And her face—ah, me!  
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—  
And wasn't it good for a boy to be  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

And, O my brother, so far away,  
This is to tell you she waits to-day  
To welcome us—Aunt Mary fell  
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Tell  
The boys to come!" And all is well  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

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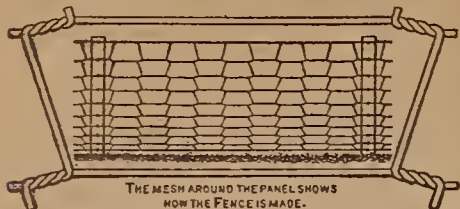
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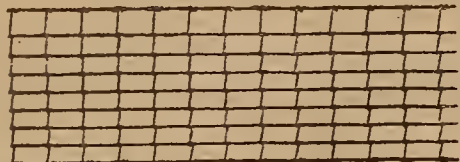
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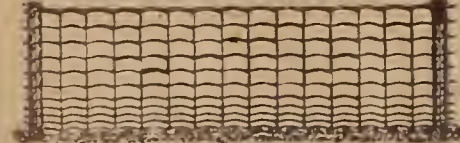
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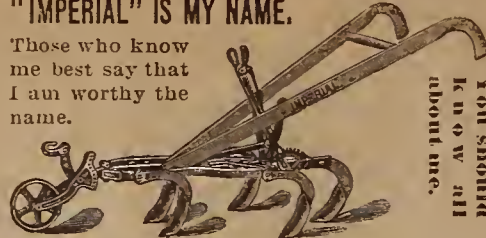
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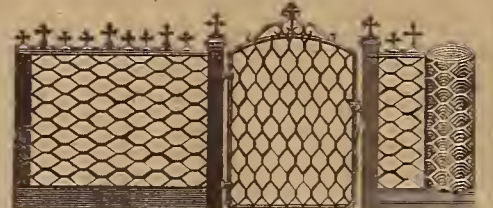
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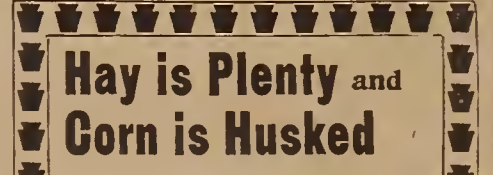
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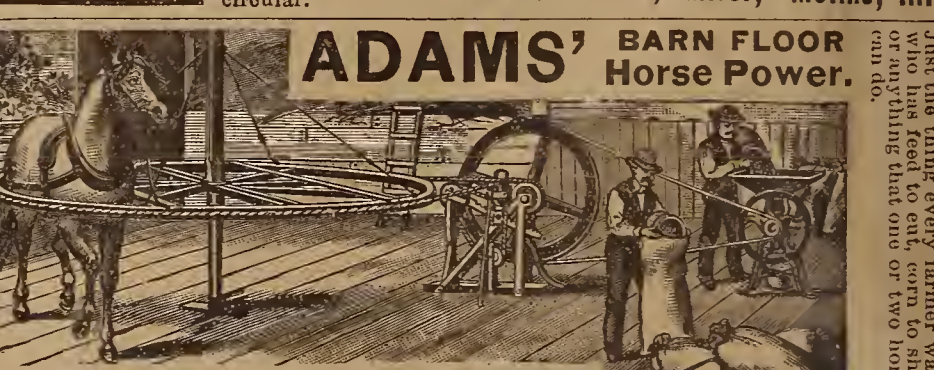
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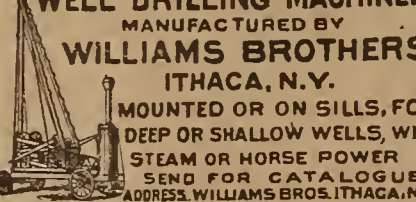


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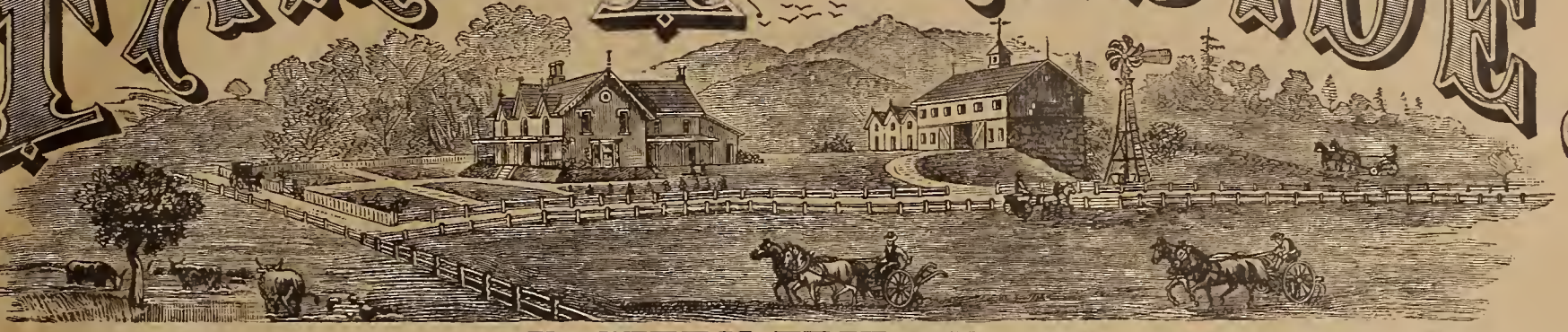
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VOL. XIX. NO. 2.

OCTOBER 15, 1895.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This paper will be sent free for the remainder of this year to all NEW subscribers who mention this offer in their letter; that is, send your yearly subscription now, mention this offer, and you will receive this paper the remainder of this year and all of next year, up to January, 1897. This offer is good to NEW subscribers only. All subscriptions begin from the time we receive the order. We keep no back numbers of the paper. This is a special inducement that is offered at no other season of the year. See offers on pages 18 and 19.

Governor CHARLES A. CULBERSON, of Texas, deserves the congratulations of his countrymen in every part of the Union. His great victory will redound to the credit and honor of his state. There should be no corner of the country where the brutal and demoralizing practice of prize-fighting can legally take place. A proposed pugilistic contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons for the championship of the world, at Dallas, Texas, caused the governor to summon the legislature in special session to enact a law prohibiting prize-fighting.

Governor Culbertson concludes his message to the legislature with these forcible words:

"The public interests require that this exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discouraged by Mexico and the territories, outlawed and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer here this commanding insult to public decency against the pride of the people, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them the ignominy. It will do another thing: It will recall to the great city of the state, inhabited by a manly and generous and enlightened people, the wholesome and assuring truth, now obscured by anger and misconception, for which it will hereafter thank you, that no part of its material prosperity, no part of its social and intellectual and industrial progress, no part of its splendid destiny, is bound up in an endeavor to hold within its limits one of the most disgraceful orgies ever permitted to discredit and dishonor Texas. Impelled by a sense of duty to exert every executive power to avert this calamity, you have been called in special session, and the responsibility for the consequences is now divided with you. That you may meet it as becomes the representatives of the whole people, anxious and ready to protect the fair name of the state, is not doubted."

Within three hours after it got to work, the legislature, by a vote nearly unanimous in each branch, passed a bill to prohibit prize-fighting. That the members knew how to classify properly this brutal sport may be inferred from the language of the new law, which provides for imprisonment in the penitentiary of any person "who shall voluntarily engage in a pug-

listic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal."

It is getting to be quite common for bankrupt British aristocrats to replenish family fortunes wasted by extravagance and dissipation with marriage settlements from American wives. Another bargain-and-sale arrangement has just been announced, whereby an English title is to be traded for American gold. A Vanderbilt girl, heiress to ten or more millions, is to become Duchess of Marlborough.

Sensible Englishmen, as well as sensible Americans, look upon barter of money for titles as an extremely vulgar transaction. A London paper, with sarcastic ridicule of this last society affair, suggests that this country should establish titles of various degrees, for use on necessary occasions, to retain marriageable fortunes at home.

In a recent magazine article on the English wife, Grant Allan says:

"The ideal wife of the aristocracy does not exist. The British aristocrat has no ideals. He was born cynical, with a good-humored, manner-of-fact, man-of-the-world sort of cynicism; and he carries his congenital creed unabashed through the world with him. He sows his wild oats in many fields; then he marries, for the settlements. His wife is rich or beautiful, or both; she lives in society. He and she go their own way forthwith, and those ways usually land one or the other in the divorce court. Occasionally both of them reach that goal together. They smile and part, after arranging the settlements which form the practical basis; thence they drift into the world once more, and begin again *da capo*. Their ideal is to enjoy themselves; in their own reckless way they usually attain it."

AMERICAN sympathy for the Cuban patriots in revolution against a long reign of Spanish oppression and tyranny is finding expression in no uncertain language. The memorial to Congress and resolutions adopted by the Chicago mass-meeting read in part as follows:

"For many unhappy years the Cubans have been most shamefully oppressed and cruelly burdened, until the yoke of Spanish rule has become intolerable. If the fathers of American independence were justified in casting off the oppressive dominion of Great Britain, the Cuban patriots of to-day have far greater justification for their attempt to overthrow the tormenting, impoverishing, heartless tyranny of the Spanish government.

"We desire publicly to express our indignation that in this year 1895, the spectacle is presented of ship-loads of soldiers sent three thousand miles across the ocean to America, the land of the free, to shoot down in cold blood a courageous people who simply desire to govern themselves. Our indignation is further aroused at the unspeakable cruelty of the Spaniards toward the Cubans in this struggle. Death seems to be the penalty meted out to all Cubans captured under arms, and even those furnishing medicines to the so-called rebels are to be ruthlessly shot.

"We believe it to be the duty and the privilege of the United States government to recognize the rights of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents as soon as possible, on being so requested by competent Cuban authority, in accordance with inter-

national law. Such action of our government we deem due to the Cubans and to the cause of universal liberty.

"While disavowing all bitterness of feeling toward the people of Spain, we nevertheless believe that it is our privilege and duty at this time, as citizens of this free republic, thus to express our heartfelt sympathy with our Cuban neighbors, living upon an island which nature has made a paradise, but which the cruel methods of the Spanish government have done much to despoil. We respectfully urge our fellow-citizens throughout the country to assemble in mass-meeting, to diffuse information, and thus arouse—or rather, deepen—the sympathy of our whole people with the Cubans in their heroic attempt to achieve that independence and freedom which are the great highways to happiness and prosperity."

By the time Congress meets in December, American sympathy for the struggling revolutionists will be so broadened and deepened that an almost unanimous demand will be made for the concession by our government of belligerent rights to the Cubans.

By the death of Prof. Louis Pasteur, at Paris, September 28th, France lost one of her most distinguished citizens, and the world a leader among men of science, to whom it is indebted for services of the highest order. Prof. Pasteur's work and discoveries have made his name familiar wherever anything is known of modern science. The fruits of his scientific researches are for the use of all men. Born at Dole, December 27, 1822, the son of a poor tanner but brave soldier, a zealous student, successful teacher, great discoverer, and benefactor of humanity, Louis Pasteur closed his life-work crowned with nearly all the honors within the gift of France, and famous the world round.

Early in his career, in his student days, he became distinguished as a chemist. Thirty years ago, when the silkworm plague had almost totally destroyed an important industry of France, he was sent by Dumas, his teacher, to investigate what had baffled the ablest scientific men of the day. His investigations showed that the disease was caused by parasites, that it was contagious, and that the remedy was to destroy the parasites. His remedy, at first ridiculed and condemned, was finally adopted, and the plague was stamped out. The most famous achievements in his latest work are Pasteur's discoveries in inoculation for diseases other than smallpox, especially hydrophobia. Remarkable results have been obtained from his treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia, and the Pasteur institutes in Paris, London and New York are filled with patients from all parts of Europe and America.

The New York Tribune thus describes his work in the investigation of fermentation and similar phenomena: "Animalculæ are the cause," he said; "exclude them, and such changes will not occur." "Nonsense," said the others, "you can't exclude them; they arise by spontaneous generation." "There is," replied Pasteur, "no such thing as spontaneous generation." And the scientific men looked at him as a madman. "There is," he repeated, "no such thing as spontaneous generation. Life can only proceed from

other life." Even his friend Dumas hesitated to stand by him in this. "You may be right," he said, "but you can never prove it." "But I will," replied Pasteur. Then he set up his laboratory on a mountain top, and proved conclusively that in pure air, where there could be no contagion of germs, no fermentation could occur, and no animalculæ could appear, and that, therefore, there was no spontaneous generation.

Pasteur finally turned his attention to the diseases of men and animals. Many of them were, he found, caused by parasites, animalculæ, bacilli, just as was the silkworm plague. Very well, then, why not deal with them in the same way? "It is my conviction," said he, "that it is in the power of man to cause all parasitic maladies to disappear from the world. Such diseases can only be propagated by contagion; therefore, isolate the afflicted, and the well will remain well." Acting on this principle, he mastered anthrax and other deadly maladies in animals and man.

UNITED STATES Consul-general Jernigan, at Shanghai, recommends the establishment of American banks in China and Japan as a necessary aid to the extension of our commerce with those countries. England, France and Germany have banks in China and Japan, and the merchants of each nation are favored and aided by the banks of their own country in enlarging their trade in the Orient. There is no banking institution conducted by Americans in China or Japan, and American merchants are compelled to transact their business through foreign banks at a disadvantage with their competitors.

Mr. Jernigan's report contains some interesting testimony as to the character of Chinese merchants. "Chinese merchants," it reads, "as a class, are honest. They meet their obligations as promptly, perhaps, as any merchants in the world. The foreign banks and business houses in China will bear willing testimony to the general uprightness of the merchants of China, and in dealing with them it will be found that they seldom violate their word."

The report also describes a custom with which some of our own farmers are acquainted, to their sorrow. "There is one feature of the relations between the merchants and farmers of China that seems to have been borrowed from America, but which is Chinese, and doubtless was a part of business transactions between the mercantile and commercial classes of China before America was discovered. It is the crop lien. The information on this subject relates more particularly to Shunking. There, it is represented that in proportion to the general status of the people, the number of wealthy farmers and merchants is very considerable, and it is the custom for the merchants to advance money or goods to the small farmers and take as security the unharvested crop. Thus, tempted by immediate gain, which invariably blinds foresight, the farmer yields, and when his crop is harvested, finds but little remaining after satisfying obligations incurred when planting and cultivating it. The making of liens on growing crops was a practice of the Chinese farmer long before it was introduced into the occidental world, and with the results attending its practice in the United States."



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## FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Springfield, Ohio.

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We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**Fly-repeller.** A Wisconsin reader writes: "There is a remedy practised in Sweden of which I will tell you. It is cotton-seed oil. No insects will settle where it has been applied until the oil is gone. If applied in the morning, it will stay on till night, anyway, and the cattle will not be bothered with flies. The chief objection to it is its intolerable smell, but it is that which keeps the flies off."

**Argentina Wheat.** From a special report prepared for the British commission on agriculture, it appears that of all countries in the world Argentina is the best situated as a competitor in the production of wheat. Fifteen years ago the area in wheat did not amount to 180,000 acres, and she imported 177,000 tons of wheat. The area in wheat now is not less than 15,000,000 acres. But as this is only one sixteenth of the 240,000,000 suitable for wheat production, Argentina's possibilities in this line may be easily seen.

**Milk Adulteration.** Recently a milk dealer in New York, convicted of a second offense in adulterating milk, was fined \$100 and sent to prison for twenty days. The punishment was deserved. Adulteration of milk is more than a fraud; it is dangerous to the health of the consumers. Imprisonment is better than a fine to break up this dishonest and dangerous practice of unscrupulous dealers. The health board of New York has been doing such effective work that the milk shippers and wholesale dealers have combined to co-operate with it in suppressing adulteration.

**World's Wheat Crop.** Commenting on a recent estimate of the world's wheat crop given in Beerbohm's List, which shows a decrease of 224,000,000 bushels, Bradstreet's says:

"Last year, it may be recalled, the world's crop of wheat was probably the largest on record, considerably larger than the requirements for that year. Whether the crop this year throughout the world will fully equal the grand total of the annual consumption may be regarded as doubtful, although so incomplete are the totals respecting the world's stock on hand that it will be almost impossible to determine

accurately whether the coming year's consumption of wheat is taken exclusively from the year's supply, or in part from stocks carried over. In any event, the conclusion is drawn by Beerbohm's that 'one is justified in saying the future of wheat ought to be very encouraging.'"

**Horse Fat** Will fill a long-felt want. Low prices have caused a large increase in the business of slaughtering horses. Americans not having acquired a taste for horse meat, very little of it finds its way to market under its own name. It goes to market as canned beef, corned beef, sausage, etc. There is a by-product of horse-butcher that needs a little attention. In color, horse fat is a richer golden yellow than Jersey June butter. Advanced legislation prohibits the artificial yellow coloring of imitation butter products. In horse-oil, therefore, manufacturers will now find just what they want for administering the gold cure to oleo. There is little occasion for consumers of oleo to feel squeamish about spreading their bread with horse fat. If they can stomach neutral oil, the chief constituent of oleo, they can stand horse-oil. It is from a cleaner source and more wholesome.

**Cost and Results of Irrigation.** The average first cost of irrigation-works is \$8.15 per acre. To this must be added the cost of bringing the land under cultivation, which is placed at \$12.12. The average yearly expense of maintaining the works is \$1.07 per acre.

The average value of irrigated lands is \$83.28 per acre, and the value of the product in 1889 was \$14.89 per acre.

Thus it appears that, since the land costs practically nothing, the business of constructing irrigation-works and placing land under irrigation is, on the whole, a very profitable one. Moreover, it is argued that these western lands, though requiring irrigation, are more profitable for the farmer than eastern lands which are blessed with an ample rainfall. The cost of preparing the latter for the plow is enhanced not only by the necessity of clearing the forests from them, but also by that of fertilizing them, a necessity from which the western farmer is relieved, since the irrigation water constantly supplies fertilizing material.—From Gannett's "Building of a Nation."

## SOME COSTLY FERTILIZERS.

While strolling through the exhibit of the last Ohio state fair, I stopped at some of the tents in fertilizer row to examine goods and learn prices. It was Friday afternoon, and some of the exhibits were already being packed, so I did not go over the entire list, but such information as I obtained I quote below.

One dealer showed me a sample of acid phosphate, made in this case from Florida, instead of Carolina rock, and guaranteed to contain over 15 per cent available phosphoric acid. The price quoted was \$9.50 per ton in Baltimore, with \$3.30 per ton for freight to Ohio. This would make the total cost in Ohio less than \$13 per ton, or about 4½ cents per pound of phosphoric acid, a very low rate, as phosphoric acid in this condition is estimated to cost the farmer about 8 cents per pound in the average of mixed fertilizers, as sold in Ohio.

A little further along I priced a lot of mixed goods. For one of these, an "Ohio Standard," offered at \$25 per ton, the following analysis was claimed:

Ammonia.....1½ to 2½ per cent.  
Phosphoric acid.....10 to 12 per cent.  
Potash.....1 to 2 per cent.

In practically all goods of this class the "ammonia" is derived from tankage and slaughter-house refuse. Such refuse, analyzing 7 per cent "ammonia" and 16 per cent phosphoric acid, may now be bought at \$17 per ton, at the factory, or less than \$20 delivered at the average Ohio railway station.

The usual source of potash in the higher grades of fertilizers is the muriate of potash, costing in Ohio about \$45 to \$48 per ton, and analyzing about 50 per cent actual potash.

It is probable that the fertilizer the analysis of which is given above was compounded of these or similar materials. Below I give a table showing how such a fertilizer might be compounded, with the necessary cost of each of the constituents, delivered freight free at the average Ohio railway station. In order to be quite safe, I have estimated the acid phosphate at \$15 per ton, the

tankage at \$20, and the muriate of potash at \$50, which prices will cover all necessary cost when bought in small lots, and will usually leave a margin besides:

Fertilizing constituents.			
	Phos. Am- Pot-		
	Acid. monia. ash.		
Cost, lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
850 lbs. acid phosphate.....	6.38	127	0
500 " tankage.....	5.00	80	35
50 " muriate of potash.....	1.25	0	25
600 " common earth.....	0	0	0
2000 lbs. total.....	\$12.63	207	35
Percentages.....	10½	1¼	1½

The percentages of fertilizing constituents found in this mixture are well above the requirements of the analysis, for it should be understood that the lowest percentages given in the analysis are the only ones that count in the guarantee. It will be observed that the difference between the necessary cost of this mixture, including freight, and that of our friend on the fairgrounds is \$12.37 per ton—quite a handsome margin.

A potato fertilizer, priced at \$28 per ton, showed the following analysis:

Ammonia.....2½ to 3½ per cent.  
Phosphoric acid.....8 to 10 per cent.  
Potash.....4 to 6 per cent.

A similar analysis might be obtained for the following mixture:

Fertilizing constituents.			
	Am- Phos. Pot-		
	monia. Acid. ash.		
Cost, lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
400 lbs. acid phosphate.....	3.00	0	60
750 " tankage.....	7.50	52	120
160 " muriate of potash.....	4.00	0	80
690 " common earth.....	0	0	0
2000 lbs. total.....	\$14.50	52	180
Percentages.....	2 3-5	9	4½

Of course, the dealer who is trying to sell the particular fertilizers the analyses of which are quoted, will insist that there is some special virtue in his goods which gives to them an extraordinary value; and he will lay special stress upon the superior facilities for mixing possessed by the manufacturers.

On the first point I have the verbal and written testimony of some of the most reputable manufacturers of fertilizers in Ohio that tankage is one of the chief sources of ammonia and phosphoric acid in the fertilizers made in this state. In fact, the head of one of these establishments has insisted that the experiment station should use this material in its experimental work, as more truly representing the fertilizers actually used by farmers than do the bone-black and nitrate of soda which the station has hitherto used.

The muriate of potash is also used by the fertilizer manufacturers as the source of potash, because it is at the same time the cheapest and most effective carrier of that constituent of fertility.

With regard to the use of Carolina rock, seven years' experiments made at this station on corn, wheat and oats, indicate that a pound of phosphoric acid found in dissolved Carolina rock is as effective in crop production as a pound found in dissolved bone-black or in basic slag.

With regard to the mixing of fertilizers there is nothing required except to throw the various constituents in a pile on a barn floor and mix them with a shovel, an operation which can be performed for fifty cents per ton or less; or they may be still more easily mixed in a revolving drum, having slats across the inside. Such an apparatus properly used will mix the materials as thoroughly as it is ever done.

CHAS. E. THORNE.

Ohio Experiment Station.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Treatment of Alkali Soils.** Recently I have had a number of inquiries about the treatment of alkaline soils. Before me is a new book on "Irrigation Farming," by Lute Wilcox, which devotes a chapter on the treatment of alkali and alkali soils. Here we are told that the principal compounds or salts of the alkalies with which soil is impregnated are Glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda, washing-soda, or carbonate of soda, and common salt. In much smaller proportion are found sulphate of potash, phosphate of soda, nitrate of soda, saltpeter, and even carbonate of ammonia. A majority of the last five are recognized fertilizers. The most injurious of the three principal salts is the carbonate of soda. Its property of combining with vegetable mold, otherwise known as humus, and forming with it, when dry, a black compound, has given the name of black alkali lands to those of which it is the principal saline constituent. In time of drought, these can readily be distinguished by the dark rings left on the margin of the dried-up puddles. As Glauber's salt and common salt do not possess this property, the soils impregnated

with them remain chiefly white, and are known as white alkali lands.

These alkalies may be evenly diffused through the soil, but they have always a tendency to accumulate near the surface, as the soil-water, which is charged with them, is drawn up by capillary action, and evaporating at the surface, leaves the mineral matter there. Let me quote again from the same book: "Alkali is always worse in clay soils than in sandy ones. This is because it rises from a greater depth. In the arid country the rains often wet the soil only a few inches deep, and the alkali forms at the bottom of the moisture, and makes hard cakes, called hardpan, for hardpan is only a soil full of alkali packed hard. We rarely come in contact with alkali in sandy soil, and if it should prevail in such soils it would do no special harm. The action of the weather for ages has caused it to leach out as rapidly as it is formed."

**Growths for Alkaline Soils.** Sometimes we find soils that appear chronically white, as covered with snow. Tender garden and field crops may not succeed in them, and yet trees and shrubs and vines will often flourish there. If we want to grow the former, the soils may need special treatment to render them adapted to the purpose. Thorough and frequent tillage is one of the means we may employ to that end. Thorough tillage checks evaporation, and thereby decreases the chances for the deposit of mineral residues. Another means is the leaching out of the alkali by "irrigation combined with either natural or artificial drainage. Frequent irrigation also assures the intermixture of the surface deposit of alkali with the lower strata of soil, thus diluting it."

**The Flood-ing System.** "The most effective means of getting rid of ordinary white alkali is by washing it out of the land. This can be accomplished by digging open ditches at a lower level than the surface of the land to be treated and carrying them to the nearest natural outlet. Then by running water over the land into the drains without allowing it to stand long enough to soak into the ground and carry the dissolved alkali with it, most of the alkali that has accumulated at the surface will be removed. By repeating this treatment a few times, land can be practically freed from alkali, unless it is exceptionally bad. Another plan is to use the blind-ditcher, which is calculated to run ditches from four to six inches lower than the plowed ground, every sixty or eighty feet across the tilled ground, to serve as drains. Another plan, and perhaps the most practicable yet suggested, as well as the most expensive, is to underlay alkali land with vitrified sewer-pipe. This will last a lifetime, and will certainly get away with the alkali."

**Chemical Remedies.** Sometimes the quantity of alkali present in the soil is small. In that case we may be able to overcome its injurious effects by applications of chemical antidotes. One of the cheapest and most practical ones is lime. Calcareous marls have been known to answer the purpose sometimes. Land-plaster is good in some cases. The usual amount of plaster to apply is from four hundred to five hundred pounds per acre. Lime and gypsum should be sown broadcast over the surface, and harrowed in to a moderate depth prior to irrigating. Gypsum is the only cure for the black alkali so fatal to plant life.

**Neutralizing Alkalies by Vegetation.** Certain crops grow well even on strongly alkaline soils, and these we may well employ for the purpose of absorbing the excess of the alkaline element, even if we have to grow them several years in succession. Among these crops we have sugar-beets, sugar-canes, alfalfa and other leguminous plants, carrots, turnips, cabbages, hops, pea-vines and sowed corn. Of trees, the peach, pear, quince, apple and prune, also small fruits, and the grape, may be expected to succeed. In planting trees in alkali soil, a good plan is to explode a small quantity of giant powder in the bottom of the hole dug for the tree, and to mix plenty of gypsum with the soil in refilling it. The top soil should not be used for filling in, in this case.



## Our Farm.

### FARM THEORY AND PRACTICE.

**W**INTERING STOCK.—Much farm stock is wintered at a loss to the owner. There is no doubt about this matter. If farmers kept an account with their animals, many would know that their loss is serious. I do not mean that the business of growing and fattening stock may not be as profitable as any other branch of farming, or even more so, but the old way of wintering whatever stock one may have on hand, and keeping it in a muddy lot, exposed to the weather, has become wholly unprofitable, as a rule, and some farmers do not seem to realize that this must be so. They find that nothing has been made one winter, but attribute this to exceptionally "bad times," and do not change their plan. If FARM AND FIRESIDE could induce such farmers to view this matter correctly, and to figure closely, the saving to agriculture would be enormous.

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**THE KIND OF STOCK TO WINTER.**—The day has passed when an inferior animal can be kept through the winter without loss. The old idea was that if a steer was too rough or runty to sell readily in the fall, it could be kept over without much cost, because it would eat only what was grown on the farm, and the next fall it would bring more money. The mistake lay in failing to put a cash value upon farm products. The corn, hay, stover and other feeding stuff produced on a farm represent labor and money expended on fields that should make a return upon the capital invested. If one cannot get a fair price for their labor in growing this feed, and also get the money back that is paid out in growing the crop, bankruptcy must come. Then the capital in the farm should pay a small per cent at the worst, or taxes cannot be paid. Some men say that we cannot figure closely on farm investments, but we must get back the money we pay out, we must get enough interest on investment to pay taxes and keep up the improvements on the farm, and we must have some pay for our own labor, or else the farm must run behind and finally be lost.

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The feed grown upon the farm must bring an income. It is worth what it will bring when sold off the farm for cash, or what it will bring when fed to the best stock in the most economical way, taking into account the value of the manure left on the farm. The standard to-day is the good feeder, cared for in the most profitable way. The man who has stock that is stunted or runty, and cannot put the best grade of meat on its frame, plays a losing game, because the prices for the best are as low as dare be to leave a margin of profit. We all know that this is true—there is no question about it. At this time of the year anything that is not growthy or a good feeder should be culled out and sold regardless of the question whether it has paid its way during the summer or not. It can only lose money for its owner in the future, and it must go. The feed represents value that must be turned into money, and the scrub cannot do it satisfactorily. Were it not true that such unprofitable stock may be seen in every section of the country, one would suppose that there could be no necessity for urging that it be sold off the farm, even if butchers pay only a nominal sum for it. But that habit of hanging on to whatever animals we have, regardless of what result the pencil may show, is so strong that we continue to keep and feed what we have, and to feel blue when there is a shortage in farm receipts the next year. Sell off the scrubs. Cull out whatever cannot command prices reasonably near the top, when ripened for market. Have no hungry mouths that cannot even promise a return for the feed consumed. That feed must bring in some income, or else times will grow harder.

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**HOW TO WINTER.**—The animals must have physical comfort, and a full stomach is not the only thing required to give physical comfort. When a half dozen or a dozen horned cattle are penned up in a muddy barn-lot and fed in common, there is some discomfort to all, and misery to the weakest of the lot. I have tried this method, and then tried the method of housing in warm stalls, with separate feed-boxes. The difference in amount of feed required

and in thrift of the animals is remarkable. With years of experience in each method I would prefer a lot of cattle wintered in warm stalls upon a given amount of feed, rather than a similar lot wintered in an open barn-lot on fifty per cent more feed. This may appear too great a difference, but I submit my estimate with confidence to all readers who have tested this carefully. The stalled cattle should be bedded heavily with straw, never disturbed when lying down after meals, as is their custom, and watered in their stalls. The saving in manure pays for the extra labor.

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The timid animal has a right to comfort, and will pay well for it. The farmer who has only a limited amount of stock should provide such conditions that every animal can do its best and make the most of its food. House all stock when its comfort demands it. Let no manure be lost in the mud. Arrange so that each cow, horse or steer can be fed according to its individual needs. The day for profit from muddy barn-lots is past. I can make some profit from feeding at low prices by selecting an even lot of stock and keeping them comfortable, and there is no other way. Put a fair valuation upon all the farm feed in the fall. Then keep only such stock as promises to make the best returns, and plan for the comfort of each individual. Only in this way can the cash valuation be realized. I have never fed large lots of stock, and write only from the standpoint of those who would feed a limited number each winter. Have none but good animals, arrange to save all the manure, keep them out of the mud, protect them from storms, and give the timid and weak an even chance; or else decide that you have no gift for stock feeding, and grow cash crops.

DAVID.

#### BRITISH BREEDS OF MUTTON SHEEP.

We notice that breeds vary in size, color, form, symmetry and other characteristics, and readily conclude that natural conditions—feeds, climate and other things, some of them not very well understood by us yet—are responsible for all the variations in domestic animals as well as men. In the wild species, too, we notice even more marked differences, and invariably account for what we find by nature's supplies, the climate and surroundings; in other words, the pasture, food supplies and habits of life. If these are luxurious and uniform and the surroundings comfortable, the animals are superior in every way to such animals of the same species that have to endure hunger and thirst, hardships and annoyances of many kinds. This conclusion is applicable to men, animals, birds and plants, all alike impressed, made by the circumstances that make up the sum of life. What we call domestication is found to steadily improve and develop the better qualities, and gradually eliminate the objectionable characteristics and finally to establish these qualities, so that they are transmitted to the progeny as an inheritance of greater or less usefulness and importance. Where races, breeds, species, varieties or individuals of any of these are pleasantly domesticated, and remain so for generations, perhaps hundreds of years, where life is undisturbed, the highest development is found and the progeny partake more strongly, directly and invariably of the character of a breed. As these surroundings differ, we find the animals differ; if the difference in surroundings are trifling, so are the differences in the animals, and we speak of them as types of the same breed, or as branches of the same family.

The conclusion, then, is that conditions long continued make breeds and all their types. It may require long periods of time, hundreds of generations, to effect all the variations, to make all the differences known to exist in animal and vegetable life, depending largely upon the mobility and plasticity of the breed, as some are less so than others, owing to their prepotence and stubborn resistance to ameliorating influences of domesticity. In this view, it is plain that breeds represent habitats, and that an animal that has long enjoyed a good supply of food, and received the most artificial attention, must have that same treatment and food supply continued, or at once alter and conform itself to the changed surroundings, though at the expense of useful qualities. This is as true of sheep as any other organism, and the transferring of a sheep from a poor to a rich pasture would immediately be noticeable in stronger vitality, increased size, greater symmetry and larger usefulness than was hitherto accredited to it. On the contrary,

if a sheep should be transferred from luxurious existence, and put upon short allowance, in a climate requiring more attention, where its vitality and stamina were severely tried, it would be natural that there would be an unfortunate alteration, a falling away from the high standard of excellence that was so praiseworthy and desirable before. Again, as the home conditions surrounding the breed were more or less artificial or luxurious, just so will the alterations be whither it is removed, depending, of course, upon the new surroundings.

It is plain, then, why some breeds of sheep, like the Merino and Southdown, so readily establish themselves upon American soil; they belonged to conditions, the one in Spain and the other the "chalk-hills" of England, that were readily duplicated and improved upon in this country. This will also explain why the larger and more highly artificial breeds have to be supplemented yearly by fresh importations or flocks became degenerate. The results of English pastures are imported, but the conditions cannot be transported that made these breeds what they are, the wonders of mutton-sheep husbandry in England and wherever they are taken.

There is, however, no cause for discouragement on this score; it is noteworthy that the home-grown British mutton breeds were fairly successful in the Columbian sheep exhibits. Enterprising American breeders are accomplishing more than they get credit for. It is noticeable that some flock owners are depending upon themselves, rather than importations, to keep up the qualities of their flocks. As American farmers become more intelligent on the subject of breeds and their special demands, it will be found that home-bred flocks will become more nearly suited to popular requirements, and more independent of the importers and foreign breeders than they are now.

R. M. BELL.

#### PRESERVING POSTS.

The Texas farmer generally selects one or more of the following exceedingly durable timbers for making his fence-posts: Post-oak, red cedar, mesquit or bois d'arc (Osage orange). The last-named is the most durable wood known, as there is not a man living that ever saw a bois d'arc post rot. Bois d'arc (the "wood of the bow," so called because formerly much used by the wild predatory Indians of the Southwest for making bows), is indigenous to north central Texas and the Indian Territory. It will grow from the seed, however, in many states of the North, and on account of its great value for fence-posts, it should commend itself to American farmers generally. It has long been known as a popular hedge plant in the South and West, but since barbed wire has superseded hedges, it should be raised in groves of two or more acres in extent simply for post material.

Next to bois d'arc in point of durability is the Texas mesquit, a species of acacia. It is very durable as fence-posts, but of a scrubby habit, rendering the posts oftentimes crooked and ill-shaped. Neither bois d'arc nor mesquit posts need any artificial treatment for their preservation as most other timbers do.

The first thing to be considered in the preservation of posts is the time of the year the timber should be cut. This is a most important matter indeed. It has long been a popular idea that the best time to cut timber is when there is the least amount of sap in it, hence the general custom of fall and winter cutting.

There are some strong arguments set forth, however, for cutting timber in the month of August, as the hot air of summer has a tendency to bake or harden the surface. Instead of cutting the timber in August, some recommend the plan of simply deadening it at that time, and letting the trees remain standing until later on, say the following winter, when they can be felled and split up into posts or rails. Both these plans are good, for there is comparatively little sap in the trees late in the summer, and when they are cut down, or even deadened, the heat of the sun rapidly evaporates what moisture there is, and tends to toughen the fibers of the wood.

Another good plan for preserving timber is by submerging it in water for a considerable period. The water dilutes, dissolves or in some way alters the putrescible matter in the wood and increases its durability. Many different substances have been used upon buried ends of posts to preserve them; such as coal or pine tar, linseed-oil, linseed-oil and pulverized charcoal mixed to the consistency of paint, creosote in its crude state, crude petroleum, etc. Perhaps none

of them are more effectual and economical than coal-tar. A very common mistake, however, is made by not covering enough of the post with the preservative. It is not alone essential to thoroughly protect that portion that is actually below the surface, but also the part just above the ground. Indeed, it is right at the surface where the post almost invariably decays first, owing to the fact that it is here the greatest and most frequent changes from wet to dry take place. Therefore, it is very necessary that the post be thoroughly protected for eight or ten inches above, as well as to its entire depth below the surface.

Charring is another very popular method of treating posts. As in tarring or otherwise coating them, the charring should extend eight or ten inches above the surface point of the post. It is very questionable, however, whether or not a post should be charred at all, unless it is also treated with coal-tar, linseed-oil or some similar coating. While the burnt surface to the depth of possibly half an inch is rendered impervious to rot, yet the fire has so opened the wood as to give better access to the entrance and action of moisture upon the center of the post, thereby causing that post to decay more readily than if set into the earth without any preparation whatever. To make posts last the longest possible time, they should be well charred and then thoroughly saturated in coal-tar. This could be effectually accomplished by having a large wooden vat or tank in which to put the coal-tar, and as soon as the post is charred sufficiently, after putting out the fire upon it by covering it with earth for a few moments, then setting it in the tank of tar while yet hot, and allowing it to remain there for several hours. Of course, the tar in the vat or tank should be deep enough to fully cover all the charred portion of the post. It is believed that this treatment of posts, even of pine timber, would cause them to last for many years. If a fence is a "costly calamity," as one agricultural writer observes, the longer the posts can be made to last the less will the "calamity" cost.

DICK NAYLOR.

Texas.

#### BENEFITS OF DIPPING SHEEP.

Each succeeding year we find farmers more and more interested in dipping sheep. Since dipping sheep has become almost a necessary practice, we find men of a practical turn of mind wondering and studying if perhaps some ingredients could not be used in sheep-dip which would not only kill the parasitic pests, but at the same time benefit the sheep in the line of improved condition of the fleece and health of skin.

The benefits of dipping, therefore, in some reliable dip are varied and numerous. In the first place, if thoroughly done, it will destroy all external parasites, including ticks, lice and scab. The sheep-tick, if left unchecked in a flock, soon becomes numerous and troublesome, so much so that oftentimes it is impossible to make the flock thrive, to say nothing of an attempt at fattening. The same might be said of the sheep-louse, while sheep-scab is one of the most formidable foes of the shepherd. The highly infectious character of sheep-scab renders it all the more to be dreaded. It has been known to destroy entire flocks of sheep. Dipping as above is a sure remedy. Even if there are no parasites of sheep to be seen in the flock, I believe the insurance against any possible outbreaks of scab in the flock, together with the improved condition of the fleece, will warrant the expenditure of dipping at least annually. It costs from one to two cents a head, surely a small item when we consider its benefits.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

Michigan.

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## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

**PUTTING UP VEGETABLES FOR MARKET.**—A Nebraska subscriber asks me to tell him the usual prices and most approved manner of putting up the various kinds of vegetables for market. All I can say is that prices vary greatly, even in the same market, according to season and supply, and that different markets have their own fashions and notions in the way of putting up vegetables for market. Some vegetables, like green onions, radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, soup celery and parsley, etc., are put up in bunches, but even then the size of the bunch or number of vegetables in the bunch vary according to the season. Early in spring, while these vegetables are yet small, the bunches are also small, but usually the number of vegetables to the bunch is larger. At first we may take a dozen green onions for a bunch. As the onions grow larger, we gradually take less in number, and finally only three specimens, then of good size, may constitute a bunch. The gardener must use his own judgment about this. In most cases it pays to be liberal. Vegetables are easily grown. Make the bunches large enough so that the buyer will not complain of being cheated.

Some vegetables are sold by the number, and others by the measure. The amateur who wants to dispose of his surplus, or the new beginner in market gardening, can do no better than to study his own markets and the needs of those whom he wishes to secure for regular customers. Do you think there can be a better way than to spend an hour now and then in your nearest market-place, talking with those who offer vegetables for sale, and observing how they have put them up, or to hunt up the nearest market gardeners for a neighborly visit, and learn what they have to say? You can see how others do it, and then make up your mind to do it a little better. That is the way to start in, and succeed from the start. As you get to dealing with your customers, you will soon find out what they want and how they like things, and then try to hit their tastes and preferences. Go to the fairs also. You can learn much there. You can see the different varieties and types, and listen to what the exhibitors tell you about them (of course, making due allowances for the often biased judgment of originators, introducers or of all who may be pecuniarily interested in the sale of seed or plants of such varieties). At the fairs you can also learn a lesson in preparing products for market. The vegetables on exhibition are often put up in regular market shape, in bunches or otherwise. Usually they are beautiful to look at, and tempting to the buyer. This is not because they are selected for extra large size. This, in market or attractiveness, is a point of no importance. They command attention and admiration chiefly on account of their uniformity, regularity and individual perfection. The vegetables in one bunch or measure ought to be nearly of an even size, and surely they ought to be washed and cleaned as nicely as those on the exhibition-tables. In short, try to tempt the buyer, and you will succeed.

**GROUND-SQUIRREL.**—The same correspondent complains about the havoc made among his garden crops by the "striped spermophile." I have absolutely no experience with the animal, and don't remember ever having seen one. The Department of Agriculture once issued a bulletin (1893) on the "prairie ground-squirrel," and on ways and means of protecting crops against its attacks. This animal has the reputation of being one of the most destructive mammals that we have in the country. The bulletin is not in my possession just now, but possibly a copy of it may be had by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. I do not know the habits of the animal enough to state whether the same means which we have employed here with so good success against the "woodchuck" will also be found practicable in dealing with the ground-squirrel. Bisulphid of carbon is a sovereign remedy for all burrowing animals. Soak a ball of cotton or rags with the drug, place it as far as possible into the burrow, and then close all openings. This will kill all animals that were inside at the time. Sometimes

I have used rags dipped in melted brimstone, wound up into a ball, then set on fire and placed inside the burrow. Close the holes, and the animals inside will never dig out again. I have tried Paris green and other poisons for woodchucks, when they became troublesome in our bean and squash patches, but they only seemed to fatten on these poisonous drugs.

**IRRIGATION FOR VEGETABLES.**—How much water to use, and how often for each kind of vegetables, is another of the various questions coming to me from western correspondents. I can only say one thing—to go to the extreme in artificial water application is a very risky thing to do. I would prefer a scant supply of water to an oversupply. Applications when made should be thorough; that is, they should be generous enough to nearly or fully soak the soil, but after that no more should be given until the soil becomes quite dry. In the meantime, better try to save the moisture in the ground by good and thorough culture, than to put it there by more water applications. In all these things, the exercise of good judgment is the first condition of success. Excessive watering may rot potatoes and onions, and cause your cabbages to run to leaf and stalk more than to solid heads. Of course, the trouble with the cabbages may possibly come from the use of a poor strain of seed.

T. GREINER.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER.

Winter protection is an absolute necessity for growing small fruits successfully in a northern climate. It should be practised in every locality where the temperature reaches zero or below.

With the high cultivation now practised, a large and tender growth is stimulated, hence the greater necessity to maintain as uniform a temperature as possible throughout the winter.

Even in localities where plants show no injury, and among those considered most hardy, the vitality is often affected and the succeeding crop very much reduced.

The best winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and grapes consists in laying them down and covering lightly with dirt.

All old canes and weak new growth should be cut out and buried soon after fruiting, leaving only strong, vigorous plants.

If plants have been well mulched in summer with green clover, clean straw or coarse manure, as they should be, less dirt is required by using this mulching.

In laying plants down (the rows running north and south), commence at the north end, remove the dirt from the north side of the hill about four inches deep; gather the branches in close form with a wide fork, raising it toward the top of the bush and press gently to the north, at the same time placing the foot firmly on the base of the hill, and press hard toward the north.

If the ground is hard or bushes old, a second man may use a potato-fork instead of the foot, inserting the same deeply, close to the south side of the hill, and press over slowly, bending the bush in the root until nearly flat on the ground. The bush is then held down with a wide fork until properly covered. The top of succeeding hill should rest near the base of preceding hill, thus making a continuous covering.

This process is an important one, but is easily acquired with a little practice.

In the spring, remove the dirt carefully with a fork and slowly raise the bush. With hardy varieties, and in mild winters, sufficient protection may be had by laying down and covering the tips only. Grapes, being more flexible, are laid down without removal of dirt near the vine.

There is no more important work on the fruit farm or garden than winter protection, and there is no work more generally neglected. Let it be done thoroughly, after frosts have come and before winter sets in.

Strawberries grow rapidly in October and make many weak plants. Remove all runners starting this month, allowing four or five inches square space for each plant. This is necessary for best fruit.

#### APPLES AS FOOD.

Many of the FARM AND FIRESIDE correspondents allude to the large crops of apples in the country now ready for the harvest, and also speak of the destroying process going on—making them into cider,

vinegar, etc. It may not be generally known that apples are not only the king of fruits, but also the king of foods. Few of us fully know and realize the great value of the apple. It is ahead of cereals, potatoes, etc., as a staple food. With apples, milk, butter, eggs, and occasionally meat, you have a food that is the very essence of stability and health. A man will work with more ease on this diet, add to his strength, enjoy immunity from disease, take on flesh, and in every way feel better. Farmers and others, waste no apples; dry, can and preserve them. Let especially those in poor health try the apple diet, if only on a small scale. A. S. MACBEAN.

New Jersey.

#### THE SPITZENBERG APPLE.

The Spitzenberg apple brings a better price per barrel than others, and the question is why more of them are not grown. Some say that the reason why it is grown at all is that it comes into market at a time when other varieties are scarce, while others contend that the peculiar flavor, so grateful to most tastes is what gives it more appreciation.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Prunes Dropping.**—T. McD., Port Angeles, Wash., writes: "Please tell me, if possible, the cause of prunes dropping off the trees before they are ripe, and how to prevent it. More than half of mine have dropped off this year."

REPLY:—I do not know what the trouble is in your case, for anything that affects the health of the trees might cause the trouble. In New York, last year, the dropping of the grapes in the vineyards seemed to be due to a lack of potash in the soil, and applications of muriate of potash seemed to prevent it. But it does not follow from this that potash would prevent it in your case, though it might. Too much or too little water, overbearing, or even borers in the trunk might cause it. Young trees will sometimes do this until they have attained some age. I doubt very much if potash is lacking in your soil.

**Osage Orange and Cedar Seedlings.**—M. J. O., Conway Springs, Kansas, writes: "Please state the way to sprout Osage orange and cedar seed, and when."

REPLY:—Separate the seed of Osage orange in the fall, mix with moist sand outdoors and cover with leaves, so as to keep it moist all winter and yet permit it to freeze and thaw occasionally. In the spring, sow as soon as the ground is warm. They may also be kept dry all winter, providing they are put into hot water and allowed to soak a few days before sowing in the spring. Cedar seed should be gathered on approach of cold weather. It should be soaked in strong-lye a few days, then the outer covering should be taken off by rubbing the berries against a sieve; then mix with sand and keep over winter as recommended for Osage orange. Sow in the spring in an airy situation, in beds about six feet wide, covering about one inch with sandy loam; put a screen over them, about six feet from the ground, made of brush thick enough to keep out one half of the sunlight. A little of the seed may come the first year, but most of it will lie dormant one year and not start until the following spring. Light and air and partial shade are necessary for success.

**Paint for Trees—Crosby Peach—Large or Small Nursery Trees.**—J. W. H., Hall's Summit, Kan. Boiled linseed-oil (also axle-grease) has been applied without injury to peach and apple trees. I have myself used linseed-oil and Paris green for painting the trunks, and that without injury, but prefer to use a paint made of equal parts of cement and lime, to which a little Paris green has been added. Portland cement is better than the cheaper cements, and the mixture adheres best if mixed with skim-milk instead of water. It should be made the consistency of paint, and will generally adhere for six months. Use about one tablespoonful of Paris green to every two gallons of the paint. I think this the best and most practical material to protect trees from mice.—The first I knew of the Crosby was when it fruited in 1888 at the Massachusetts agricultural college, where it fruited for four successive years. Its fruit-buds are very hardy. It closely resembles Wheatland. It originated in eastern Massachusetts. The tree is small; the fruit is of medium or small size, of a deep yellow color, with brilliant red spreading and splashed over the exposed side. In quality it is one of the best yellow-fleshed peaches. Its small size when the trees are allowed to overbear, and even under good average cultivation, seems to be its greatest fault. To make the fruit even of fair size, it must be severely thinned. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford.—I prefer to set rather small trees, and think experienced growers generally believe in the advantage of the practice. I know no objection to setting one-year-old



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trees, and think it quite likely you will get better results from them than from larger trees. They will make just as productive trees as if larger, and it is very probable that you will get just as early bearing as from larger trees. As a rule, planters, and especially young planters, set trees that are larger than is desirable. But whatever the age or size of the trees planted, above all things they should be thrifty and vigorous. I do not like culls, and think that some seedling roots give a poor growth to the scions because they have no vigor in themselves, and such trees are apt always to remain inferior. The same is true of all tree seedlings. Some seem to be inferior to others, but there is often a difference in the vigor of a lot of trees due entirely to the difference of soil in the different parts of the nursery in which they grow. In such a case, the smaller may be just as good as the larger, or perhaps better, due to a slower and firmer growth.—I think your trees are troubled with what is called twig or fire blight, but so long as it confines itself to the tips of the branches it will cause no serious trouble. It is an old disease and well known. No remedy is known for it, and the best treatment consists in cutting off and burning the diseased parts.

**Borers.**—C. H., Saginaw, Mich., writes: "Will you tell me what is the matter with my trees? I have a Russian apricot, planted eight years. Three years ago it blossomed, but the fruit was wormy. The first week in August this year I noticed that a good deal of gum oozed from it; now the leaves are as dry as a piece of scorched paper, and are all falling off. I also have a plum-tree planted at the same time. Last year it had twenty-two large, purple plums on it; this year there were only two. About the first of August the leaves commenced falling, and it is almost bare. A few days ago I noticed the gum was oozing from it, and on examination found that underneath the bark, around where the gum was oozing, was hollow and rotten for a space about as large as a dollar. I scraped it out and found it all gum inside. I have sent you a leaf from each of these trees, thinking you may be able to tell better what is the matter."

REPLY:—The trees are probably infested with the peach-borer, which also works in the apricot and plum. The borers have girdled the tree just under the bark, and the tree in trying to heal over the wound formed the gum. The only safe remedy for the borer is to look the trunks over in September or October, and again in May or June, and remove all borers. Their presence is indicated by the chips they have exuded in their borings. The bark, also, over their cavities appears deadened. The diseased appearance of the leaves is probably caused by the injury to the trunk.

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## Our Farm.

### WOOL AND MUTTON IN THE SOUTH.

I HAVE read again and again, with unabated interest, the letter of R. M. Bell in your September 15th issue. No one can write with more authority on the sheep. The high commission he so ably filled a few years ago, of investigating the sheep business in the South, under the auspices of the Department of the United States, gave him an incomparable opportunity to know the sheep situation in the South, and its immense possibilities; while his thorough acquaintance with the northern side of sheep raising gives him opportunities to draw comparisons, and institute forecasts beyond any expert of our day.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Bell's prognostication that some day, ere long, we shall have a new sheep with best mutton and wool qualities. If Mr. Bell could be induced to move South and go into the sheep business, we should soon have such a type.

There could hardly be devised a better scheme of legitimate money-making and a more beneficial innovation than for a syndicate to buy a large tract of land South, where there is perpetual herbage, clear, perennial streams, and a dry "foot" for the sheep, and put Mr. Bell in charge of it. I designate no area, although I know several most eligible ones. Only let one go far enough south for fields ever green, and not too far, so that railroad rates should not be too much to impair the profits of early lambs and mutton.

Already the Gulf coast, between New Orleans, and Mobile, Alabama, has won for its wool a most enviable reputation—the famous "Lake" wools, practically a natural production. Again, Col. Mark Cockerill took the premium for wool at the first world's fair, in London, from sheep raised in Madison county, Mississippi. At a much later day Mr. Scott (if I am right in my recollections) exhibited wool in Boston finer than any that had ever been imported there, which had been clipped from his sheep in Kentucky, from a breed originated by himself. Nothing more need be said on the score of wool, so far as the capability of the country to produce it is concerned.

And I have no trouble to explain the peculiar merits of the "Lake" wool, in the fact of a cross of the Spanish Merinos (introduced away back under Spanish administration) with the native sheep. That produced a type blending extreme fineness and softness of wool and remarkable healthfulness. Never feeding on grain, but succulent, nutritious herbage the year round, there came to be a wool of entire evenness of quality, so differentiated from a change of feed from grass to grain, and vice versa.

A word as to quality of southern mutton, and I will let one instance suffice, since all practical sheepmen will deem it conclusive: About 1873, Col. Tom Dabney, of Hinds county, Mississippi, told me that General John C. Breckenridge, who had been his guest, told him that his mutton was quite the equal of any he had eaten in Kentucky. Col. Dabney's mutton was either from thoroughbred or grade Southdowns (I forget which now, after such a lapse of time), bred and raised on his plantation in Mississippi. So much for the quality of southern wool and mutton.

In my next letter I shall have something to say of various breeds, health, fecundity, raising lambs for the early markets North and West, etc. I may say here that I have made a very close study for years of sheep raising in the further South, and glance at some of the results in my book, "The New South," published in 1887.

Louisiana. M. B. HILLYARD.

### POTATO CULTURE.

The proper method of growing potatoes in this locality may not be the best method in some other locality, owing to the fact that different soil and climate require different treatment. Northern Michigan is a potato belt with which but few other countries can compete, in cheapness, quality and quantity, as what the crop will bring above fifteen cents per bushel can be reckoned as profit. The preference for quality and quantity does not seem to depend here so much upon variety as upon the proper soil and culture. A well-developed potato raised upon the right kind of land is a good one, while one of any kind, half ripe or stunted, is rankness to the palate.

Since the substance of the potato is about ninety-five per cent water, it stands to reason that it requires plenty of moisture while growing, hence, high and dry land will not do for early planting in this locality, as the summer rains seldom come before the latter part of July. Such ground, if planted at all, should be reserved for early varieties, to be planted from the twentieth of June to the first of July. Early planting requires much moisture at just the time when there is no rainfall, consequently demands moist ground to insure good results.

The late potato, in order to become well developed, requires the whole season to grow, hence demands moist ground not subject to floods or drought, for with plenty of moisture the crop can endure the heat of summer, and the growth not be checked from planting until ripe. My Early Rose, planted upon low ground on the twentieth of May, had vines fresh and green the last week in September, and were in blossom for sixty days. The yield will be an abundant one, and development perfect.

Fall plowing is best, the later the better. All land should be well mellowed just before planting. If sod is turned over in the fall, it is better to harrow well before planting than to plow it again in the spring. Plant four inches deep, and harrow lightly with spring-tooth ten days after planting. If compelled to plant on high land when the weather is dry, plant whole seed, as it will stand the drought better. Dry ground will not endure as much seed as moist, hence hills should be further apart.

Michigan.

F. D. LACY.

### KAFIR-CORN.

Kafir-corn is one of the most valuable forage plants ever introduced in the West, and from my experience it will grow equally well in any climate where Indian corn is produced, and many places where it cannot be. It will stand the drought better than any other forage plant yet introduced. It will yield from twenty to sixty bushels per acre, owing to soil, climate, season and cultivation. It should be planted in drills three and one half feet apart, and from twelve to sixteen inches in the row, and cultivated the same as Indian corn, taking care not to plant in the spring until the danger of frost is past. Here it will mature if planted up to July, and a good crop can be frequently raised when planted in wheat stubble, after the wheat is harvested.

It is more valuable for feeding and fattening all kinds of stock than Indian corn. The heads should be clipped and thrown into the wagon, or on the ground for a few days to dry, so as to prevent mold, then in piles or bins, and when dry enough, threshed with a common threshing-machine, and then stored away the same as wheat or corn. After the heads are taken off, then cut up the corn and shock it the same as field-corn. It will make from six to twelve tons of fodder to the acre, and much better feed. Cattle and horses prefer it to hay or corn fodder. The blades are wide, long and very close together. The grain makes excellent flour, and good bread, either light bread, biscuit or batter-cakes, and perhaps the best known substitute for coffee.

There are three varieties—white, red and black. I have ten acres of the black this year, being the first introduced into this county, and my opinion is that it is the best variety. The grain is perfectly white and the chaff is black. It is known as black chaff, African millet, or black Kafir-corn. It should never be called millet. I have on my farm ten acres of each variety, planted the same time and on the same soil, and cultivated the same. The estimated yield is, white and red, forty bushels; black, sixty bushels.

REV. DAVID NATION.

Barber county, Kan.

### AN EXPLANATION OF WATER-WITCHING.

Take a forked twig, with its branches nearly equal, grasp firmly, near the ends, one branch with one hand and the other with the other hand, back of hands downward, thumbs outward, hands held nearly level, fork up, walk here and there over uneven ground in search of an underground stream, and you have conditions from which it is difficult to eliminate what may be called the personal equation. It has been demonstrated to be impossible to hold the hands perfectly still, even when a person is not walking. Besides, under the conditions required, it takes an effort to prevent the contraction of the muscles that would, if yielded to, bring the hands closer together. This would produce a tension on the twig that causes the point to twist down with a degree of violence proportional to the

approach of the hands and the resistance of the twig. When held just right, the motion required to reverse the direction of the point is very slight, and bringing the hands closer together will always cause it to turn down. A trial must convince any thoughtful and unbiased person that the presence or proximity of water can have no effect. The result is the same, whether the hands are moved toward each other purposely or accidentally, consciously or unconsciously, through unnoticed muscular contraction or unconscious cerebration.

G. W. MOREHOUSE.

Michigan.

### ECONOMY OF TIME.

Economy of time should be a farmer's constant study. How many of your readers know how to manage fall work to good advantage? Anybody can manure and plow a field of oat stubble, but how many can and do manage to plow their corn stubble in the fall? Yet by that means the green stubbles will rot better and quicker than to leave them to dry and harden all winter; the same with the green weeds and their seeds—they make that much fertilizer instead of the usual annoyance. The best means to that end is to use a corn cutter and shocker, by which means a man and team, with a boy to drive, can cut and shock six to ten acres per day, leaving shocks of a hundred or more hills in compact rows one way across the field. This leaves nine tenths or more of the land to be manured and plowed before the corn crop really leaves the field, giving employment to teams that are usually idle at this season. It also leaves the corn crop in compact form to husk and draw off. These matters I believe to be of great importance and not generally understood in all sections reached by your journal. Any hint that will help the farmer will help the world's best friend; as he is helped and encouraged, so will all the rest get a benefit.

F. W. BURR.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ARIZONA.—FARM AND FIRESIDE is a welcome visitor to our home in this "far-away land." I am sure your readers will be pleased to hear of this "land of sunshine." Phoenix is situated in the Salt river valley, the "Italy of America." It has a population of 12,000. We expect it to reach 50,000 in a few years. The valley is twenty miles wide and one hundred miles long, and capable of sustaining a population of more than a quarter of a million inhabitants, when all "under water." At present we have nearly three hundred miles of irrigating canals, and eighty miles more under construction. These canals will irrigate about one half million acres of land. Undoubtedly other canals and reservoirs will be constructed, until the entire valley shall be under cultivation. A farmer can make more off of forty acres of land here than one hundred and sixty acres in Ohio. Everything is grown by irrigation. Wheat, barley and alfalfa are the farmers' principle crops, but oats and corn are grown. I saw in one of our papers recently notice of one of our farmers whose wheat crop averaged fifty-eight bushels to the acre. Alfalfa is our hay crop, and is better for all stock than timothy or clover. We cut four crops, or six tons per acre, per annum. Not only cattle and horses do well on it, but it will fatten hogs. Stock feed on green alfalfa pasture all winter, without any shelter. The coldest weather we had last winter was thirty degrees above zero—forty to forty-five degrees above zero in Ohio would be as cold as thirty degrees with us. Roses bloomed outdoors all winter, while we ate strawberries ten months in the year. Of course, our summers must be warm, with such winters. But we have never had a sun-stroke or prostration from heat, and it is the most healthful part of the year. The common saying is, "During the hot part of the summer the doctors might as well take a vacation, for there is scarcely any sickness." But grains and grasses are not all the farmer produces. Arizona is a great country for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, cattle leading all others. Chickens do well. A man who understands handling hogs and chickens and has two or

three thousand dollars to back him ought to do well. Nearly all farmers have bees, and are organized into the Beekeepers' Association. They will ship fifteen tons of honey to Chicago this year. Cows do very well here. Literally, ours is "the land of milk and honey." Of fruits there is no end. We produce those of two zones. Among those grown are oranges, lemons, limes, apricots, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, pomegranates, almonds, olives, dates, figs, choicest of grapes, and all kinds of berries. We commenced shipping apricots by the car-load to Chicago in June, and grapes in July; will commence shipping oranges in November. Owing to the early ripening of our apricots, grapes and oranges, we will get the cream of the market. We have an excellent system of public schools; teachers' examinations are as rigid as in Ohio. Churches are well represented in Arizona. We have ten church organizations in Phoenix; we are now building a thirty-thousand-dollar Methodist church. A word of warning: If you are doing well, stay where you are, unless rheumatism, asthma or threatened lung trouble compels you to seek a different climate. If you have no money, stay where you are, and do not go among strangers. Ours is the best winter climate in the United States, but if you are nearly gone with consumption, stay at home. So many wait too long, and then come here to die. I have known a number to die within a week, and one the day of arrival. It is wicked to haul people across the continent to die among strangers instead of at home. In the early stages of consumption perhaps no place is better than here. I am proud of my native state of Ohio, pleased with my adopted (soon-to-be) state of Arizona, but want no one to move here on my say-so, without full investigation, for you might not like it as I do. I am glad I came, and look forward to a grand future for this state. I do most cordially invite everyone to "come and see us."

Phoenix, Ariz.

A. J. S.

FROM TEXAS.—The best quality of land, soil several feet deep, producing each year good crops of almost everything except cotton and tobacco, can be purchased in 160, 320 and 640 acre tracts from the state of Texas for \$2 an acre, 40 years' time, 3 per cent interest; one fortieth down, and interest and one fortieth of principal payable annually. Three years' occupancy is required to perfect title. Much of this land is located in Hartley county, near the town of Hartley (county-seat), on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway, midway between Fort Worth and Denver. Hartley has ten months' public school, several church organizations, good society and no saloon. A better stock-farming country could hardly be found, and climate and health are unexcelled. The altitude is nearly 4,000 feet, beneficial to weak lungs, catarrh and throat troubles. This county is entirely free from the fevers and malaria so common in central and southern Texas, and has no lime or gypsum water. The entire country is covered with nutritious grass, better in winter than summer, and large quantities of cattle and hog feed are raised. Most of the deciduous fruits do well. The greatest drawback is the depth to water, a well, pump and windmill costing from \$400 to \$500. Some have surface-tanks for stock and cisterns for domestic purposes. The water is freestone, and one well will water 600 to 800 head of stock. Stock farmers having from \$1,500 to \$3,000 cannot find elsewhere a location combining so many essentials for success and a desirable home—good land and grass, low price, long time and nominal interest, pleasant, healthful climate, pure water, good public schools and excellent moral tone. Good settlers will be welcomed.

M. F. B.

Hartley, Texas.

### WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

Any bright boy can have, free of charge, a lot of valuable books, which will make the nicest Christmas presents for papa, mama, brothers and sisters, and his teacher, too, if he will accept our offers on pages 18 and 19 of this paper. Most of these books could not be bought in stores for less than one dollar a book.

VIRGINIA 400 farms for sale. Write to W. K. McCoy, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS \$2.00 each. \$3.00 per trio. L. Brahma, B. Java, and S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1.00 each. Elmer C. Wood, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

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By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR with its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

To Introduce our Radiator the first order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale price, and secures an agency. Write at once.

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## HAVE YOU STUMPS TO GET RID OF?

HERCULES POWDER will do it safely, surely and cheaply. Ask your dealer for it, and if he wants to put you off with some unknown brand, send to

THE HERCULES POWDER CO., at Wilmington, Del., or Cleveland, Ohio.



## Our Farm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

## FEEDING LAYING HENS.

**G**IVE only a small quantity of food at a time, if frequent feeding is done. The greatest obstacle to success is that the hens are fed too often, and on a full allowance at each meal, which keeps them always satisfied and makes them sluggish, inactive and disinclined to seek food. If but a gill of food is given a lot of ten fowls, they will work and scratch long after the last grain is eaten, in order to find more, and the habit of running after the attendant for food frequently, as practised by over-fed fowls (which soon learn to wait for his appearance), will serve a good purpose, as he can throw a small quantity over a broad surface and set them at work. One very successful poultryman, who gets eggs from his hens in winter, when asked what kind of feed he gave, replied that he did not depend so much on the "kind" as he did on the "how," that is, he was more particular in regard to the manner of giving the food than on the kind or quantity.

The best method to practise is to compel the hens to take an hour's exercise before breakfast. Go out early in the morning, taking a small quantity of grain—half a pint of grain for twenty-five hens—wheat, oats or buckwheat, and scatter it in litter. As the hens are usually hungry in the morning they will work vigorously, and by the time the warm mess is ready, they will have worked themselves warm, increased their appetites, and will be all the better for their late breakfast, which should consist of a variety of any kind of food most convenient for the purpose; but usually half a pound of clover, cut very fine, scalded, and seasoned with a pound of a mixture of bran, corn-meal and ground oats, the whole fed as warm as it can be given, will be excellent.

After the morning meal nothing should be allowed until night, when a pound of cut green bone should be given, and when it is all eaten, a quart of corn and wheat mixed should be scattered for the hens to pick up. During the day, however, once or twice, one gill of millet seed should be scattered in litter. The result is that the hens will be made to work from early morn until night, and do not become too fat, the exercise guarding them against vices, protecting them from cold, and keeping them in the best possible condition for service. A flock of hens will take care of themselves if given a variety and also kept busy, and they will keep the egg-basket full.

## OPEN DRINKING-VESSELS AND CHICKS.

Open drinking-vessels have caused a heavy mortality among chicks in the past, with a prospect of still greater loss in the future. While they are the best for adult fowls they should never be placed where chicks can reach them. Even the ducklings, when very young, will become chilled and die, if allowed access to troughs of water. The chicks, however, unlike the ducklings, do not voluntarily get into the water, but they will venture to perch on the sides of the trough, and fall in, or are pushed in by some larger bird. Fountains which permit chicks to only reach the water with their beaks are more suitable for them, but troughs should be used for fowls, as they can be more easily filled and cleaned. There are many obstacles to success in raising young chicks when they are on the same location with hens, and for that reason they should have a separate place, which will reduce the loss.

## BULKY FOOD.

At this season, if the hens are not supplied with bulky food, they will eat long, dried grass, or other substances which clog up the passage from the crop to the gizzard, and as it is difficult for a novice to cut the crop open without liability of losing the fowl, the best preventive is to clear out all the rubbish from the yard and give the hens a mess of bulky food, such as finely cut clover that has been scalded, cabbage or cooked potatoes.

**KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE**—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colic, or any Affection of the Bowels, for which Dr. Jayne's Cathartic Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and reliable curative.

## WIRE YARDS.

Now that the cold winds are about to come is the time to consider the use of wire for fencing in the poultry-yards. When fowls have the privilege of seeking their own shelter, they always resort to a shed, haystack or wind-break of some kind. They can endure cold weather, but the cold winds soon render them helpless, their combs freezing and their eyes becoming inflamed. Fowls that are confined in yards inclosed by wire have no protection whatever from the winds when they are in the yard. The cheapest mode of avoiding this difficulty is to nail muslin or old bags near the lower part of the fence, or what is better, when making a wire fence, let the bottom portion be of boards two feet high from the ground.

## EXPOSURE OF TURKEYS.

Turkeys are subject to the same diseases that affect chickens, and it is much more difficult to treat them when they are attacked with disease, as they are more restless in disposition and more difficult to handle. When they have a roosting-place in the trees, and are protected by a wind-break, they can endure quite a serious exposure, but they are liable to roup and frosted feet. The proper place for them is a high roost under a shed, which should face the south. Swelled eyes and lameness are a serious drawback in winter, the former from exposure, and the latter from jumping to the ground from high perches when the turkeys are stiff and cold after a stormy night.

## TARRED PAPER POULTRY-HOUSE.

The illustration is not intended so much to give a design of a poultry-house as to show how the tarred paper (or felt) should be arranged, although the design of the house is also a good one. The roof, however, may be nearly flat if tarred felt is used. When the inside of a poultry-house is lined with paper or tarred felt, it seems rather to increase dampness than to prevent it, as it condenses the moisture, especially in the winter; but if the felt is used on the outside, being fastened on the boards, it serves to keep out the cold and the dampness, and protects the boards. The felt should, of course, receive the usual coating of ready-prepared paint or gas-tar, and if arranged on the boards as shown, will make the house warm and comfortable, protecting against cold, storms and drafts.

## REDUCING THE FLOCK.

It is claimed by fruit growers that the most difficult lesson to teach a novice is to thin off the fruit when the trees are overloaded. One of the most important duties on the part of the poultryman is that of thinning out the flocks. As long as some of the hens are laying there is an inclination to wait for others to begin, and time passes by, every day being one of expectancy, but the hens do not lay. Weeks of labor and feeding result, all in the hope that the unprofitable hens will soon begin to lay, but not until spring opens and the weather becomes warm do the hens give a full quota of eggs. This condition of affairs is so well known that it is familiar to all who are interested in poultry. The remedy is to take no chances with unprofitable hens. If you wait for them to begin you may meet an expense too great to be repaid. Get rid of the idle hens, and keep only those that are giving a profit. It is better to be the owner of a flock of only a dozen hens that are doing service in egg-production than to have twice that number upon which you can only rely in the future, and which give no profit at present.

## ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

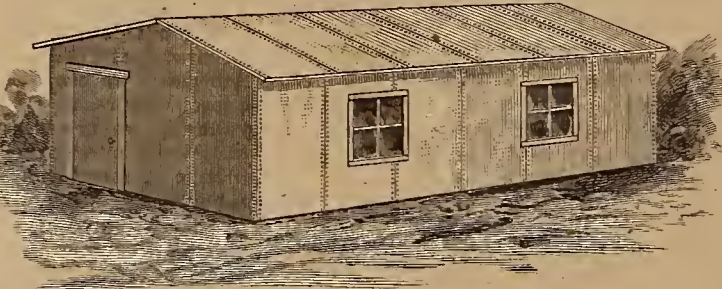
Artificial heat is not necessary in a poultry-house. Keep the hens busily at work scratching for their food, and they will keep warm. A temperature not lower than forty degrees is warm enough. Make your poultry-house warm, and do not allow the cold winds to get in. On very cold nights a stable lantern hung from the ceiling will be sufficient to raise the temperature to the desired point. Aim to keep the house above the freezing-point, and the hens will be comfortable. It is at night that they suffer most from the cold.

## CROSSING DESTROYS THE FLOCK.

When the breeder gives his attention to special breeds and finds that the results are satisfactory, he selects from his best every year, and endeavors in that manner to improve his flock. The farmer will give the pure breeds a trial, and whether they prove satisfactory or not, some one comes along and suggests that two breeds be crossed, so as to secure the good qualities of both. Such a method does not improve the flock in any manner, but destroys it. We never saw a cross-bred bird that was ever as good as its parents. Some good results have been obtained by crossing pure breeds, but inexperienced persons who resort to crossing soon wipe out all the characteristics which have been long sought and secured in breeds, until the end is that the flock degenerates to mongrels. We do not condemn crossing when it is practised by an experienced person, but the thousands of common flocks that show traces of good blood in them are the evidences of what has resulted from crossing, which is a practice that does more harm than good.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**THE EARTH REMEDY FOR LICE.**—I noticed in your issue of August 15th, under the head of "Inquiries Answered," a reply to "Hens Dying."—M. E. W., Hancock, Md." When my hens stand around, refuse to eat, are very poor, or have white diarrhea, and stand at the water-trough most of the day, I dig a hole and drop the hen, full length, feet down, into it, and pile in the loose dirt, cold or hot, around her to the eyes, just letting her get breath and wink her eyes, for about ten or twelve hours; then, if she does not kick or hulk herself out, I uncover her. This has been my sure cure for ten years. My neighbors buy medicine for chickens. I have told some of my remedy, but no one ever tried it that I know of; they may think it foolish and no good. My children have learned it. When they report a sick chicken I say, "Bury it, quick," and the next day that chicken is scratching. No lice in this manner, nor mites. Ozark, Ala. J. L. A.



TARRED PAPER POULTRY-HOUSE.

[NOTE.—The earth simply drives lice away, the same thing being accomplished by holding the hen head downward and sprinkling dirt profusely into the feathers. Nearly all cases of disease are due to lice.—ED.]

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Incubators.**—J. L., Weston, W. Va., writes: "When is the best time to begin with incubators?"

**REPLY.**—October is not too soon to begin, but any time before Christmas will bring the chicks into market early.

**Tarred Paper.**—S. R. E., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, writes: "You recommended tarred paper on the outside walls of poultry-houses instead of on the inside. Should it be painted with coal-tar every year?"

**REPLY.**—It should have an application of coal-tar every year, and will then last longer than boards.

**Sores on Head.**—P. H., Gadsden, Ala., writes: "I have two young pullets that have small sores on their heads. Please give a remedy."

**REPLY.**—It may be chicken-pox, though the fowls in the South are subject to sore heads from parasites. Anoint heads, face and combs, once a day, with a mixture of equal parts crude petroleum, spirits turpentine and cedar-oil.

**Points of Plymouth Rocks.**—J. F. F., Vancleave, Ky., writes: "1. What are the points of color of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks, and also the difference in color of male and female? 2. Is there a breed of pure-bred rose-comb Brown Leghorns? 3. What is the danger of keeping too many fowls in the same house?"

**REPLY.**—1. Single comb, with five points; yellow legs, head and skin; no feathers on legs; red earlobes; plumage, grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, the bars also showing in the down, or under color, being narrower on neck and saddle-feathers. Plumage is the same for both sexes. 2. Yes. 3. Because they will not thrive if crowded, and disease may appear.

## Strange

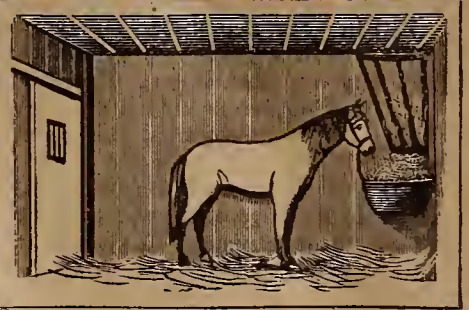
waste of harness and shoe-leather! Vacuum Leather Oil is best. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

## A GOOD HORSE

deserves a comfortable home. Line your box stalls, and sheathe your barns and all out-buildings with



## Neponset Water-Proof Red Rope Roofing Fabric

Better than shingles, and costs less. Takes the place of back plaster in dwelling houses. Will not crack or crumble.

A little girl protected from the rain with a sheet of "Neponset" is the trade mark.

**Neponset Black Building Paper** for inside lining. Better than tarred paper; odorless and clean.

Full particulars and samples free.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, E. Walpole, Mass.**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

**HORSE BLANKETS**  
ARE THE STRONGEST.  
Awarded highest prize at World's Fair.  
Made in 250 styles.  
Square Blankets for the road.  
Saddle Blankets for stable.  
All shapes, sizes and qualities.  
The Best 5/A is the  
**5/A BAKER BLANKET.**  
Many Have Worn 16 Years.  
Thousands of testimonials.  
Sold by all dealers.  
Write us for 5/A Book.  
**WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.**

**FOR SALE REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN**  
Sheep and BERKSHIRE Hogs.  
ROBINSON & HAGERTY, Hanover, Licking Co., O.

**J. D. SOUDER, JR., Telford, Montgomery Co., Pa.** 23 varieties of high scoring poultry stock for sale. Eggs at \$1.00 per 15. Fine catalogue free.

**SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM** Leghorns, Wyandottes, B.P. Rocks, \$1.00 per 13; Minorcas and Red Caps, \$2.00 per 13. Circular. **H. T. ANDERSON & CO., Natrona, Pa.**

**TRY** US. We sell your Poultry, Veals, Fruits and all produce at highest prices. DAILY RETURNS. For stencils, prices and references, write **F. L. SAGE & SONS, 133 Reade St., N. Y.**

**THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER**  
Cuts clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free.  
**A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.**

**INCUBATORS**  
We Warrant The Reliable  
To Hatch 80 per cent. Small Bantams. Durable, Correct in Principle. Leader at World's Fair. Get in stamps for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue. Poultry for Profit made plain. Red-Back Information.  
Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—**  
With the MODEL Excelsior Incubator.  
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,** 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

Mention this paper.

**Make Hens Lay**  
By feeding green cut bone, the greatest egg producing food in the world. Better than medicine and cheaper than grain.  
**Mann's Bone Cutter** On Trial  
Try it before you pay for it.  
Price, \$5.00 and upward. 161 Highest Awards received. Catalog free if name this paper.  
**F. W. MANN CO., Milford, Mass.**  
Mention this paper.

**Kelly Duplex Grinding Mill**  
will grind feed with a uniformity which no other mill can approach.

An essay on "Economy of Ground Feed," by Manly Miles, M. D., F. R. M. S., and illustrated pamphlet of Grinding Mills will be sent free to any address.

**The O. S. KELLY CO., Springfield, Ohio.**

**MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.**



## Our Fireside.

### THE NEW WOMAN.

Who likes the new woman, do you?  
All bloomed and mannish and loud,  
Who lectures and preaches and prates,  
And pushes her way through a crowd.

She dons knickerbockers and cap,  
Perchance takes her brother's new wheel,  
And spends the whole day in the park,  
Her modesty lost in her zeal.

She hurries when luncheon-time comes  
To some public restaurant hall,  
And down through the center aisle sails,  
Knickerbockers, new swagger and all.

The waiters tip winks as she goes,  
Some elderly men fairly blush,  
And the pity and shame that are felt  
Is shown by a notable hush.

O woman, come back from the past,  
Sweet, modest, and tender and true,  
Madonna-like face and lullaby voice—  
Our sad, weary hearts long for you.  
—Lanta Wilson Smith, in *Ram's Horn*.

### David's Little Waifs.

A GREAT fire, piled with logs, was burning on the open hearth, lighting up every corner with flame and glow, making the old mahogany furniture show its high polish. Dinner had been served, and the quiet old butler went in and out removing the dishes.

"Well, I suppose I'm to spend another Christmas alone," said Captain Hays to himself. "That is not so bad, though, as to have my house turned into a playhouse. The idea of her writing and asking me to take David's children! Upon my word, I think they have lost their wits. I'll spend many a Christmas alone before I'll submit to such a proposition."

Captain Hays' brow looked black and threatening. The subject was one that aroused much that was painful, and one that he always put from him.

The butler was an old valued servant, and sometimes took liberties with the captain; but he knew just how far to go, and as his master showed that his temper was aroused, he did not dare repeat any more of the gossip he had heard upon the streets.

"Haven't I told you, William, time and time again, that David's children were nothing to me? They will be good for nothing, as their father was before them."

He was glaring at the butler across the room. William and the old housekeeper were the only persons living who dared mention the subject of the banished brother, and they had to use tact and discretion. They were the only friends of their master, and took good care of him, coddling him, nursing him through terrible attacks of rheumatic gout, and they felt a real affection for the lonely old man—a cross-grained bachelor, subject to attacks of melancholy, who had steeled his heart against the few relatives he had living, for fear they might desire his property; giving money so stintingly that it robbed the gift of all its grace.

As he sat in his luxurious room all alone, he could not help thinking of the wayward young brother whom he had bid go from him forever. David had been one of the failures of life, and had drifted to a low moral plane. He had forged his brother's name; had made resolutions only to break them; had been helped again and again, but finally drifted out of his brother's life, the captain refusing to acknowledge him as a brother.

Captain Hays felt keenly the disgrace brought upon the old name and home. David had married imprudently, of course, and his young wife, an opera singer, had succumbed to the dreadful strain of poverty and hardships which pursued her, and died a month after her husband, leaving two beautiful, noble-looking children—a boy and girl.

The rich uncle had heard there were children, but he never troubled himself about them. He received anonymous letters, and his relatives scored him for his cruelty, but no one as yet had made any impression.

The butler had heard some very exciting news on the street. It was that young Master David Hays' little orphan children were street singers, and earned a living by going from house to house singing. This was the startling news he had communicated to Captain Hays, and said, timidly:

"Master, don't you think it would be better to bring them home here? I can't believe it's true, but them that knows say so."

When William saw how angry he became at the mention of the children, he feared there was no hope. Yet when he remembered his deep affection for his younger brother, how he had loved him, and how very patient he had been with all his faults, forgiving him time and again, he felt that if it were true that these children were Mr. David's, they could melt the captain's hard heart, if once he could see them.

After the death of the children's mother, a poor widow with whom they had lived (having rented one room from her) took the children and cared for them as best she could. She had promised their dying mother that they should not suffer; but having a helpless little family of her own, supporting them by sewing, she had made the little orphans useful

by sending them out to sing. They had wonderfully sweet voices, and their mother had taught them to sing a great many pretty, catchy little songs, so the poor widow hoped they might earn their living in this way.

Never before had Captain Hays felt so little pleasure in his own company, nor such a desire for companionship. He hated himself for it, but the news William had told him had evidently disturbed him. It was Christmas Eve, and his thoughts would wander back to his youth—to his noble aspirations, to days when the house was full of laughter and song, to his lovely young sister and gay young David, who was his idol. How they delighted in Christmas! Oh that he might live the days of his boyhood over again!

He felt desperate, and jumped up impulsively, saying to himself, "Well, there stands the old toy-shop, and good old Mrs. Bailey, the only links to remind me of those days. I'll walk over and see what she is selling. Anything to get away from myself."

He stepped across the room and partly drew back the crimson curtains. He could see the snow on the opposite roof and hear the low wail of the wind as it swept up the street. Two small, dark figures were standing outside the door singing a Christmas carol, and some one raised the window and threw a silver coin out to them, which the boy snatched.

Seeing him standing at the window, the children crossed the street together, and Captain Hays raised the window slightly, that he might hear them sing. The voices came close under the window, and continued to sing on in the starlight like the voice of a herald angel. The little voices rose in the stillness, and the music and freshness of it fell on the lonely man's heart like drops of dew.

They sang a verse of an old Christmas hymn, and then vanished in the darkness. The moan of the winter wind came wailing through the street, but not before he had heard the boy say, "Nothing, Dot. Oh, I'm so sorry!" then a gruff voice say, "Get out, ye greedy little beggars!"

"No beggars, sir; dey is earnin' an honest livin'! Here, chil'en, here is a leetle mite. You jes sings like de angels, sho," and the old colored woman gave the children a half dollar in silver.

It was Aunt Henrietta, the cook, who had slipped out the side gate to hear them and give them something.

Mrs. Ford was sitting in her one little room, rapidly sewing in the dim light, when the children came in with their treasure. They had come back sooner than she had expected.

"Are you very cold?" she asked kindly.

"And did you make much?"

"No, no, not much," said the boy, as he poured out his little earnings in her lap.

"Just look wbat an old colored woman gave us, and she said, 'God bless you!'" said little Dorothea.

After Captain Hays had listened for a few moments to the children sing, he found his heart throbbing painfully with a strange emotion. The boy's voice stung him; it lifted him up, then cast him down, and he could not explain to himself its power. That child's voice recalled to him a child's voice heard long ago at Christmas eve. "Why did he not give the little carol singers something?" he asked himself.

"Well, I had started to old Mrs. Bailey's shop."

He put on his heavy fur-lined overcoat and gloves and started to the same old toy-shop he used to go to with his mother and little David. He caught the gleam of light falling from the brightly decked windows, but the sight of a little boy advancing toward him made him start. He was poorly clad and looked blue and chill. Something in his bearing brought back his little brother of six summers, whose reckless, evil course had forever banished him; but this was David before he knew anything of the world. The little fellow went in ahead of him, and stood timidly waiting for others to be waited upon. There were none dressed so poorly as he, but he was clean and manly looking.

"You wish to buy something, my little fellow?" asked one of the clerks, kindly.

"Have you a pair of little girls' shoes, ma'am?"

"Yes; I keep a little of everything. You are the little carol singer, aren't you? I owe you a little present, anyway, for singing like the angels to-night. I was so busy I couldn't get to you when you were here," said the kind-hearted young girl clerk.

Just then old Mrs. Bailey spied her rich customer, and the good woman came hustling up to him, delighted, but much surprised to see him.

"Wby, Samuel, it is many a year since I saw you," said the old woman.

Captain Hays' eyes were so riveted upon the little boy that he had eyes for no one else.

"Do you wish one of those dolls?" asked the clerk, speaking to the little boy, as his eyes rested so longingly upon a pretty one.

"No, ma'am, I thank you. I did intend to get sister one to-night, but it was so cold we didn't do very well, and she had to have shoes."

Not a wish for himself, thought the cold, hard, selfish old man who stood looking on, and who had selfishly hoarded up his money and lived for himself alone.

"Bless his generous little heart!" said Mrs. Bailey. "I wish I could afford to give him more. I do help them some," she said.

"Who is that boy?"

"Just little David, we call him, and he has a little sister, Dorothea. They go out singing for a living."

"David, did she say?" the captain kept saying as he wandered homeward. In memory the child's face appeared before him constantly, and he thought of how noble he looked, and of his willing sacrifice for his sister. After he arrived home and was seated in his luxurious room, he wondered what it would be if David's boy were only there. Thinking thus, he fell asleep in his easy-chair, and dreamed, confusing the little carol singer David with his own brother David. He imagined him the light-hearted boy of old. He was awakened by the clock striking the midnight hour. The fire was dying out in the grate. The bells were ringing in the birthday of the Christ-child, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men." It set him to musing again.

"How have I glorified God in this life? I have cared only for self, and in all the wide world is there any one who cares for me?"

He awoke the next morning to the sound of Christmas bells, and with a strange resolution ordered his buggy brought around at once.

"Before breakfast, master?" asked William.

"Yes; I need a drive. I will drive myself."

He looked excited, and acted like a man who had made a sudden resolution. He got in his buggy, drove past Mrs. Bailey's toy-shop, and asked the address of the little carol singers. It took him to a part of the city he had never been in before—to the poor widow's cottage. The widow came out herself, surprised to see such a fine-looking gentleman.

"Won't you come in?" she asked.

"Yes," he said. "I want to ask you something about the orphan children living with you. They are not yours, are they?"

"No, sir; they were left destitute by a poor woman to whom I rented rooms. I told her I would take care of them the best I could. I am very poor and have five little mouths to feed, yet I could not bear to put them in the poorhouse. The children have a fortune in their voices, sir."

"I would like to see the children, ma'am. I can help you, I think."

"We poor folks cling to one another, sir. We know how to sympathize with each other."

She called Dorothea and David. It was no trouble distinguishing them from the others; there was a noble look about their fine, open countenances; both were fair, and had light hair, as soft as silk, rippling over their closely cropped heads. David had the finer nose, and a beautifully chiseled mouth. Dorothea had a wonderful tenderness in her dark eyes, and looked so much like his beautiful young sister who died at twenty, that he felt like clasping her right to his heart.

"Madam, can I have the little ones for the asking? I think I have a prior claim to them. They are relatives of mine. In fact, I know by the striking resemblance to my family that they are my brother's children."

Little David, who had a heart full of love for everybody, hearing this speech, walked up to the bard-hearted old gentleman and knelt down by him; taking hold of his hand, he said:

"Are you my own uncle, and won't I have to go out of dark nights any more? I don't mind, but sister is so afraid, and it's so cold sometimes."

"Would you children like to go with me, if the lady will consent? I'll take you right home with me to a nice Christmas breakfast."

"Oh, Dotty! do you hear that? We are going to have a home. Mrs. Ford is good to us, uncle, but she has so many little ones herself."

"Yes, children, I understand; but just come and get in the buggy with me. Never mind any clothes." He bade the widow adieu, and slipped a hill into her hand.

The butler and bousekeeper had somehow guessed their master's mission, and were so pleased that they had gotten all his favorite dishes for breakfast, and waited with excitement to see him come back. When they heard the children's merry voices they were delighted. When the captain walked in, holding each by the hand, he looked happier than he had since his unhappy brother had left home forever. The servants did not dare to speak a word until he gave orders.

"Well, William, I've brought David's children here to live—brought you all and myself a Christmas gift. Tell Mrs. Gray to come and wash them nicely and brush their hair, and then bring them in to breakfast."

"Yes, indeed, captain; we will all be glad to do for them. Come right along, my dears."

They looked to the maner born. Their faces were illumined with joy.

"It is Christmas, and everybody ought to be happy, oughtn't they, uncle?" said Dorothea.

Never were children transported more quickly to fairy-land than David and Dorothea. Their uncle determined that they should have a Christmas tree; and really, the work accomplished in that house did seem like fairy work. The tree was gotten, and brilliantly illuminated with tiny wax candles; and the children's faces were enraptured with so much beauty, as one thing after another was handed them for their own. The stern-looking old man was the most light-hearted of all. He felt a strange thrill every time David looked into his eyes, and was deeply moved when the child took his hand and led him up to his father's portrait, saying, "Uncle, when did you have my picture painted?" It certainly was a striking likeness—the same

noble, open countenance—yet there was a different expression about little David's mouth. It was firmer, and had more expression of character. Little Dorothea was a living likeness of his sister Carrie.

The old housekeeper, who had been in the family for forty years, and knew all the family history, took the little ones right into her heart. There was nothing too dainty or pretty for the children. She procured a seamstress for them, and teachers at home. They never had to be taught manners. Their mother was of French descent, very pretty and quite accomplished, and had taught them to be polite and gentle.

Captain Hays had never dreamed that childreu could add so much to the pleasure of a household. He felt years younger, and seemed like a different man. The very flowers seemed to bloom with new beauty. The children never annoyed, only amused and pleased him. It always saddened him, however, to hear them sing. It took him back to that Christmas night when he refused to throw them a penny, when he felt that they might have been hungry, or gone to bed hungry through his lack of heart.

If he did the children good, they certainly did him good. Happiness is a great transformer of beauty, inward as well as outward, and Captain Hays' good looks was commented on by people who had never noticed his appearance before. Noble thoughts will imprint themselves upon the countenance; lofty and true aspirations soften the nature and tell in the face.

The children thought no one had ever had such an uncle. They gave expression freely to their thoughts, calling him the dearest man in the world and all kinds of endearing epithets. They really loved him, and it made him so happy that he learned to make others happy. The widow who had befriended his brother's children fared well after he knew her. He educated her boys and girls, got her a better home, and she never regretted having helped the little orphans.

Captain Hays always had a tender love for Christmas, after finding his treasure upon that day. It was his song forever afterward, "Peace on earth, and good will toward men."

SARA H. HENTON.

### PESTH'S TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

The telephone newspaper organized at Pesth, Hungary, has now been working successfully for two years. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the world. It is called the *Telephone Hirnondo*, or *Herald*, costs two cents, like a printed paper, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who cannot read. It has 6,000 subscribers, who receive the news as they would ordinary telephone messages. A special wire 163 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at any one of the stations. Within the houses long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room.

The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city news and the list of strangers at the hotels. After that follow articles on music, art and literature. The staff is organized like that of any other newspaper, and is on duty from 7:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night. After the copy has passed through the editor's hands, for the paper is subject to the same restrictions as ordinary newspapers and is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers." These are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through the telephone. There are twenty-eight editions uttered a day. Additions to the first edition are announced as news items.

To fill up the time when no news is coming in, the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts. These were at first given for them especially in the office of the *Hirnondo*, but now the wire is in communication with the opera-house and the music-halls, and on Sundays and saints' days with the churches. The music is transmitted at times to other places in Austro-Hungary, and recently the *Hirnondo* microphone was connected with the circuit going from Trieste, through Vienna, Bremen and Pesth, to Berlin, the music being heard in all these places with equal clearness and force. The happy Hungarian can lie abed all day and hear everything that is going on in his town.

### MAKING WOOD-PAPER.

A Cincinnati man describes a novel sight he saw recently at a mill devoted to making paper of pine-tree pulp: "I was invited to select a tree, which I did, and it was cut down for me in the morning. I watched it during the day undergoing the various processes of paper-making, and at six o'clock that evening the tree was paper. At midnight a portion of it was sufficiently dry to be taken to a printing-office, and a few of the copies of the next morning's paper were printed on this product. From a tree to a printed newspaper in twenty-four hours is probably the best time on record."—*Hardware*.



## WONDERFUL FARMER ANTS.

Recently Prof. W. J. McGee, of the Government Scientific Corps, paid a visit to some remarkable farmers in Sonora, Mexico. These are the so-called agricultural ants which plant fields of grain and regularly harvest their crops. Upon the latter they depend wholly for food. In fact, if the crops should fail, they would perish of famine.

The fields of the farmer ants cover scores of square miles in Sonora. The home of a colony is marked ordinarily by a circular clearing from five to thirty-five feet in diameter, on which nothing is permitted to grow. This serves as a sort of parade and exercise ground. Around the clearing is a ring of luxuriant grass from three to twenty feet wide. On the seeds of this grass the insects subsist, planting it every spring and garnering the crop in autumn. Turnpikes a few inches wide connect farm with farm for many furlongs.

In the region described there is practically no vegetation except the grasses cultivated by these ants. The latter appear to keep down and exterminate all other plants, such as cacti, greasewood and mesquit. In short, these insects have developed an art of agriculture peculiar to themselves, have made conquest of the land for their needs, and have artificialized certain cereals as thoroughly as maize and barley have been artificialized by man.

"Thus," said Prof. McGee, "the rigorous environment of the desert has developed one of the most remarkable intelligences, and incidentally, an animal and a plant have come to be mutually dependent upon each other for existence."

The agriculture of these ants seems to be far more extensive in Sonora than in Texas, where their farmer operations have been exhaustively described by Henry C. McCook. On the flat table-lands of the Lone Star state their farms are plentifully scattered. These, like those of Mexico, are mostly flat and circular clearings, from which communication is had by roads with the surrounding cultivated herbage. In the center of each such clearing is a hole, which serves as a gateway, opening into the subterranean formicary. So widely distributed are the farms that they are found in the very streets and gardens of Austin, Tex.

At the time of the harvest one or more of the roads leading to the formicary may be seen on any fine day to be thronged with workers, marching to and fro in a double column, one going and one coming. The pathway is trodden hard by their feet. Those coming are heavily laden, each carrying a seed. They do not gather the seeds from the grass-tops, but pick up those which have ripened and fallen. For these they search on the ground in the forest of grass-stalks, feeling for them with their antennae. Having secured one, a worker ant lifts it, adjusts the burden so as to be carried most easily, and finds her way back to the road, along which she trots homeward, finally disappearing through the gateway.

Within the gate is a vestibule, from which a passageway leads downward at a slant to the room beneath. Some of these rooms are nurseries for the rearing of the young of the colony, while others are granaries in which the seeds are stored. Usually the rooms are shaped somewhat like horseshoes, the walls and floors being neatly and smoothly finished with plaster, for which suitable earth is brought from above and made adhesive with the saliva of the insects. There is apt to be one grand store-room two inches or so in height and three or four inches long, the other apartments being somewhat smaller. All of them are formed with domes.

The seeds before being stored in the granaries are husked. All refuse, including husks and imperfect seeds, is carried out and thrown outside the limits of the formicary. Nothing is permitted to remain on the clearing. Anything that falls upon it is cut to pieces and taken away. If a luckless tumble-bug rolls its ball into the forbidden territory it is driven away, or if it refuses to retreat, is promptly killed.

The workers possess very formidable stings, which are used with effect upon too inquisitive human beings. The poison seems to be quite powerful, causing inflammation and sometimes nausea. However, the insects are quite peaceful unless outrageously disturbed.

After they have harvested their grain in the autumn, they carefully cut away all of the dry stubble, so that their fields may be ready for planting in the spring. Respecting the methods of planting adopted by the insects, no reliable observations have been made up to date. All of the labor of whatever description is performed by the workers, which are undeveloped females. The males do nothing, the sole purpose of their existence being to perpetuate the species. The developed females are destined to become the mothers of future colonies.

These ants always establish their colonies in places where there is unobstructed sunlight—doubtless because shade would interfere with their farming operations. If a tree grows up near them they will cut off everyone of its leaves in early spring. They work only in the cool of the day.

When the time comes for the annual marriage flight, the winged males and females issue from the formicaries in vast numbers, so that the air is filled with them, while other armies march over the ground. The mating

being accomplished, the females fly away, while the males almost immediately die. In a well-populated district bushels of them may be swept together on such an occasion. Each female sets out immediately to begin the accomplishment of her one important duty in life; namely, to become the mother of a new colony.

Alighting on the ground in a suitable place, she begins to excavate a hole from two to six inches deep. This is the commencement of a formicary, in which she rears and provides for the first brood of workers. All of the labor must be performed by herself, unassisted, so that she has no teeth left when she has become the queen of a prosperous and populous community. They have been worn away in the process of digging and in the husking of seeds, for it is she who gathers the first stores of food.

The young females in the formicary are strictly guarded by the workers, and are not permitted to go more than a foot or two out of doors. They seem to be quite playful, as if not realizing the tremendous responsibilities to come.—*Post-Dispatch*.

## A CEDAR-MINE IN JERSEY.

There is a new mining industry in New Jersey—at least new to the public, although the mine has been quietly in operation for a quarter of a century. In Cape May county, near Dennisville, huge logs of cedar have lain, uninjured by time and the elements, in a vast swamp for many centuries.

Although the Jersey men call it a cedar mine, the product is not a petrification or a mineral. Centuries ago a forest of cedar-trees waved its branches in the breezes about Cape May. Superb monarchs of the forest, they met their death in some violent manner. They fell prostrate, perhaps through the agency of some terrific storm, and perhaps through some tremendous earthquake. At all events, they were laid low in their prime in a lake or swamp of fresh water.

Eminent geologists who have visited Dennisville declare that either the half-submerged land on which the forest stood sank low and the trees collapsed into the lake or swamp, or else the sea burst the barrier which had separated it from the trees and rushed down upon them.

As far back as 1812 some industrious Jerseyman, delving in the earth, hit upon a cedar log and brought it out to the light of day. To the surprise of everyone it was found to be in a fine state of preservation, having been successfully protected from decay by the peculiar qualities of the soil. It did not take long for the natives to reason that there might be more logs of the same sort in the vicinity, and they went about plunging an iron rod into the earth. When the rod struck something hard, and after they had satisfied themselves that the substance was wood, and not stone, they attacked the earth with their shovels. Practically the same process is pursued to this day, and thousands of feet of excellent timber have been procured since the mining of cedar began.

The logs from the cedar-mine make excellent building material, and there are tubs, pails, casks and even shingles in New Jersey which were made from the wood seventy years ago, still in a fine state of preservation. To-day the prehistoric cedars can be seen lying criss-cross and in heaps. Nowhere in the swamp have logs been found lower than five feet beneath the surface, but that means that the miners have not yet bent their energies to probe further, for the first layer remains unexhausted. Eight miles distant, however, logs have been found at a depth of twelve feet, and twelve miles further away, at Cape May, some men engaged in sinking an artesian well came upon a log ninety feet below the surface.

Sometimes the giant logs are found in heaps, like the bodies of dead men on the battle-field. In the labor of resurrection the miner works a saw, similar to those used in cutting ice, down into the earth, severs the tree near its roots and also at the top. The log is then ready to be raised. A ditch is dug down to the log, the trunk is loosened by cant-hooks, and it rises with the water to the surface of the ditch.

The logs are of white cedar, and not red, as one would naturally suppose. An odor arises from the disturbed growth many times more intense than the familiar odor of the common red cedar. The wood is exceedingly handsome—a delicate flesh tint in color.—*Illustrated American*.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

In the Tower of London is kept the queen's crown, the diadem used at her coronation in 1838. It is composed of very ancient relics, but is a modern composition, having been made by the firm of Rundell & Bridge, and completed in the year 1838. The crown is constructed of jewels taken from old crowns and other stones provided by her majesty. It consists of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls and diamonds. The stones, which are set in gold and silver, encase a crimson velvet cap, with a border of ermine, the whole of the interior being lined with the finest white silk. Above the crimson border of the lower edge of the band is a row of 129 pearls. Around the upper part of the band is a border of 112 pearls. In the front, stationed between the two borders of pearls, is a huge sapphire, purchased by George IV., set in the center of valuable pearls. At the back, in the same position, is another, but smaller sapphire. The sides are adorned

with three sapphires, and between these are eight emeralds. Above and below the sapphires, extending all around the crown, are placed at intervals fourteen large diamonds, the eight emeralds being encircled by clusters of diamonds, 128 in number. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen ornaments, each consisting of eight diamonds. Above a circular bend are eight sapphires, set separately, encircled by eight diamonds. Between each of these eight sapphires are eight festoons of eighteen diamonds each. In front of the crown is a diamond Maltese cross, in the center of which glistens the famous ruby given to Edward I. by Don Pedro the Cruel. This is the stone which adorned the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The center of the ruby is hollowed out, and the space is filled, in accordance with the eastern custom, with a small ruby. The Maltese cross is formed of seventy-five splendid diamonds. At each of the sides and at the back is a Maltese cross with emerald centers, containing respectively 132, 124 and 130 sparkling diamonds.

Level with the four Maltese crosses, and stationed between them, are four ornaments shaped like the fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the center, and surrounded by diamonds, containing eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven diamonds. From the Maltese crosses spring four imperial arches, composed of oak leaves and acorns. The leaves are formed of 728 diamonds, thirty-two pearls represent the acorns and fifty-four diamonds the cups. From the upper part of the imperial arches are suspended four large pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups, each cup being formed of twelve diamonds, the stems from each of the four hanging pearls being incrustated with twenty-four diamonds. Above the arch is the mount, which is made of 438 diamonds. The zone and arc are represented by thirty-three diamonds. On the summit of the crown is a cross, which has for its center a rose-cut sapphire set in the center of fourteen large diamonds. Altogether, the crown comprises one large ruby, one small sapphire, twenty-six small sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, four pendant-shaped pearls and 273 smaller pearls. It is the heaviest and most uncomfortable diadem owned by any crowned head in Europe.—*Manufacturing Jeweler*.

## JUSTICE BREWER ON LAW REFORM.

At the recent meeting of the American Bar Association, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address advocating reforms in judicial procedure. He said:

"Shorten the time of process. Curtail the right of continuances. When once a case has been commenced, deny to every other court the right to interfere or take jurisdiction of any matter that can be brought by either party into the pending litigation. Limit the right of review. Terminate all review in one appellate court. Reverse the rule of decision in appellate courts, and instead of assuming that injury was done, if error is shown, require the party complaining of a judgment or decree to show affirmatively not merely that some error was committed in the trial court, but also that if that error had not been committed the result must necessarily have been different.

"In criminal cases there should be no appeal. I say it with reluctance, but the truth is that you can trust a jury to do justice to the accused with more safety than you can an appellate court to secure protection to the public by the speedy punishment of a criminal. To guard against any possible wrong to an accused, a board of review and pardons might be created, with power to set aside a conviction or reduce the punishment, if on the full record it appears not that a technical error has been committed, but that the defendant is not guilty or has been excessively punished."

The Chicago *Chronicle* says: "There is more sound reform doctrine in these two short paragraphs from Justice Brewer's address than in yards of average reform discourse. If the measures recommended were adopted, some very desirable things would happen."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The American Bar Association did not fully endorse the address of Justice Brewer, in which he criticized the delay and uncertainty in the administration of justice, but the comments and approval of many newspapers indicate that the people are in full accord with Justice Brewer and that they regard the evils which he pointed out as very grave ones."

## LANDS FOR SALE.

AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale on easy terms and at low prices, 150,000 acres of choice fruit, gardening, farm and grazing lands located in SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. They are also largely interested in, and call especial attention to the 600,000 acres of land in the famous YAZOO VALLEY of Mississippi, lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that Company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and examine these lands both in Southern Illinois and in the "Yazoo Valley," Miss. For further description, map and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill.; or, G. W. MCGINNIS, Ass't Land Commissioner, Memphis, Tenn.

## LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

It is well known how ingenious machinery has well nigh revolutionized the once intricate work of the carpenter, leaving only the simplest part of the trade for manual labor. Never was this innovation of patented devices more marked than between 1880 and 1890, yet there were 53,547 carpenters in the United States in the former year, while there were 140,621 in 1890, and the average wages of the latter were \$675 as against \$450 for those who had far less machinery to contend with. Between the same years great strides were made in the molding and handling of brick by machinery, yet the number of workmen doubled, while the number of yards was but slightly increased, and the wages advanced from an annual average of \$228 to \$300. In few industries has the saving of labor by machinery been more marked than in the manufacture of furniture, and the cheapening of the product has been simply amazing; yet the number of men employed in it increased from 55,304 in 1880 to 92,304 in 1890, wages advancing from an average of \$453 to \$527. This line of evidence might be pursued throughout the list of industries where, for any considerable time, machinery has been doing the work of brains and hands. The conclusion forced is that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not to reduce permanently the number of employees, but simply to readjust the working force and insure higher wages.—*Detroit Free Press*.

## HE "TELLS HIS TALE."

Everybody remembers the lines in Milton's "Allegro":

And every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorne in the dale.

What kind of tale do shepherds tell beneath the shade in summer dell? Of love, be sure, the shepherd sings, and lovely ways and lovely things; of maiden coy and wooer shy; of whispered word and speaking eye; of songs and games at Christmas-tide, when merrymen mock and hobbies ride; of maypole mirth and Whitsun ale; of dark December's ghostly tale, and kisses snatched. Love's daring theft—the more you take the more are left; such things the poet saw and heard; such songs, such simple tale, such word; what time the hot sun overhead made welcome all the hawthorne shade, and while the swain in sunny June beguiled the summer afternoon.

I believe the above represents accurately what we understand by those two lines. A friend, however, whom I call the Destroyer, because he takes a fiendish pleasure in shattering these pretty-looking visions of fantasy, tells me that Milton meant nothing of the kind. He simply alluded to a custom common in some parts of the country, of driving the flock through a gap in the hedge on the other side of which the shepherd counts his sheep; that is, "tells his tale." I hope the Destroyer is not right, but there is his theory.—*Sir Walter Besant*.

## SENSIBLE ADVICE.

A young man out of employment went recently to an older man asking advice.

"I have," said the junior, "commanded a certain salary. If I accept the place which offers itself at one third my previous remuneration, will I not let myself down—practically say that my value has decreased? Is it not better to do nothing than to do what is poorly paid?"

"John," said the older man, "my advice to a man needing work and out of it, always is to take the first honest thing that comes along. Hard or easy, obscure or conspicuous, ill paid or well paid, take hold of the work that offers itself to your hand, and do it with your might. You are more likely to find work if at work somewhere, than if sitting at home doing nothing. In my own day, I once could get no employment except to help the porter in a factory at a dollar a day. I took hold of that; it was all I could find. To-day I control the factory and am owner of the business."

"That," said the youth, "was nearly forty years ago. Things in the business world were different then."

"Things are never different," was the reply. "An energetic man will gain nothing by sitting still and waiting for the large place. Let him take hold at once of the small place and fill that till he overflow it."—*Intelligencer*.

## A GOOD PRESCRIPTION.

Addison tells, in the *Spectator*, an old story of an emperor who had dyspepsia, and whose doctor ordered a hole bored in an ax-handle and some medicine poured into it instead of into his mouth. Then the emperor was ordered to use the ax in chopping till his hands became moist with sweat. This, it was said, would cause them to absorb the drug and produce a cure. The story goes that the prescription succeeded, and that his majesty became sound and well once more in his digestive organs.

## GULF STREAM'S UP-HILL COURSE.

According to Captain Manry, the Gulf Stream runs up hill. He shows that after emerging from the Gulf of Mexico this famous current of warm water broadens out toward the north and becomes correspondingly more and more shallow. Thus its depth off the island of Bermuda is about two hundred fathoms, while off Cape Hatteras it has shallowed to about one hundred fathoms. He calculates the ascent at ten inches to the mile.



## HER SUMMER OUTING.

She didn't seem just happy here  
In the old farm-house with her ma an' me,  
So we fixed her off an' she went down thar  
To stay awhile by the sea.

She writ about the big hotels,  
An' the yachts, an' steamers, an' sailin' boats;  
An' about gals in their splendid togs, an' men  
In trousers of white an' striped coats.

She'd tell us of the sea with the sun a-risin',  
An' the sea with the sun goin' down;  
An' of evenin' walks along the beach  
When the stars an' moon was shinin' roun'.

Tom, he couldn't help a-frownin'  
An' a-shakin' his head at this,  
But then he'd say, "She's enjoyin' herself,  
Bless me! but—oh, yes, she must miss—"

Wal, here's what she says in her last:  
"Look for me home to-night on the cars.  
I'll be just in time to drive home the cows  
Under the light of our blessed stars;  
The folks down here are stylish, but—  
Tell Tom to be at the bars."

—Detroit Free Press.

## PLAYING-CARD FIGURES.

There are but few persons, even among the historians, antiquarians and students in general who have the least idea of the significance of the figures on playing-cards. In very early times the four suits represented the four principal trades followed by the people, and the figures on the cards were supposed to be symbolic of the same. The heart was the symbol of the choirmen, or ecclesiastics, and in all early packs, besides the figure of the heart, each card also bore a rude picture of a monk's cowl or of his cloak and crooked staff.

Some authorities say that the cut of the early monkish cloak was in the form of a heart, and that the figure used to-day is but a representation or picture of that portion of the old prelate's wearing apparel. The "spade" is really a pike, or spearhead, and was originally the trade-mark of the soldiery, typifying the nobility of that very important branch of ancient "industry." The artisans in general are represented by either a mason's arch or by a diamond-shaped roofing-tile. The former, being somewhat unhandy to properly figure, gradually gave way to the tile, which is still used, and called a "diamond" because of its shape. The farmers, or great class of agricultural laborers, were given their symbol, which was originally a wheat-head or sheaf of wheat bound up with common straw band. As clover gradually became the chief forage grass of the agriculturists, they adopted a single leaf of that plant as their card symbol. A figure of this useful species of trefoil is still used, and is called a "club," but why no one knows.

The four kings were originally David, Alexander, Caesar and Charlemagne, representing the four greatest monarchies. Authorities differ as to the queens, but the preponderance of the evidence is in favor of the opinion that they are Argine, Judith, Esther and Pallas. The knaves, or "jacks," are supposed to be rude caricatures of ancient assassins or general all-around villains, whose names have been lost in the many centuries that cards have been used in games of chance and amusement.—St. Louis Republic.

## DIXON WAS PUZZLED.

Dixon was imperturbable.  
It was necessary that he should be so, for Dixon was coachman to a rich and fashionable family, and he knew the requirements of his position.

He sat upon the box as if he were carved stone, but there was behind that impassive countenance an intelligence which was at times almost startling.

He was thus sitting at eleven A. M. of a bright and glorious morning, when the fair and gracious daughter of the house tripped lightly down the steps and approached the elegant carriage at the curb.

Dixon recognized her coming by a movement as if to sit straighter on the box, though that were impossible.

The young woman stopped as her dainty foot touched the carriage-step.

"Dixon," she said.

"Yes, miss," responded Dixon, looking square to the front.

"Drive me to the nearest place where I can be measured for a bicycle suit."

"Yes, miss. Dressmaker's or tailor-shop?"  
For a moment the fair creature's face was a study; then it filled full of smiles and bubbled over in rippling laughter.

And Dixon's imperturbability was intensified.—New York Sun.

## THE PROPER WAY TO SIT.

Hill's Journal of Health declares that a proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight, and that the support needed for the upper part shall be felt in the right place. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the lower end of the spine shall be braced against the back of the seat. If this back is straight, the shoulders will also rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support, and it will be found that they do not need it. This position makes no strain upon the ligaments of the spine. It allows a proper position of the shoulders, consequently of the lungs, stomach, and every other organ of the body. The work is carried on naturally and comfortably, as is also the circulation of the blood, which, in a wrong position, is seriously affected.

## PLANT TREES.

We concur with a writer in one of our exchanges, who says:

Farmers throughout the United States are making a mistake when they fail to plant trees on all their land not suited to crops, and along their lanes, fences and highways. Without any other expense than that of planting the young trees, they could provide for fine rows of maple, oak, pine, birch, hickory, walnut and other trees on their farms, all of which would be increasing in value every year. Again, they might plant fruit-trees, and thus secure abundance of cherries, peaches, apples, plums and other fruits. In some of the older parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania the farms are crossed, recrossed and bounded by rows of cherry and other fruit-trees, and the owners look upon these trees as remunerative and almost indispensable.

## THE EARTH'S MODEL.

Four leading French scientists—Villard, Cotard, Seyrig and Tissandier—have succeeded in making a wonderful model of the earth. It is a huge sphere, forty-two feet in diameter, and has painted upon its outside all details of the earth's geography. At Paris, where the pigmy world is being exhibited, an iron and glass dome has been erected over the globe. The building is eight-sided, and is well provided with elevators and stairways, which makes it an easy task for the visitors to examine "all parts of the world." The globe weighs eighteen tons, and is so nicely balanced that it can be easily rotated by a small handwheel. The entire surface area is 525 feet, which is sufficient to exhibit all the mountains, rivers, islands and cities, even to the principal thoroughfares of the latter.

## PAVED WITH MOLASSES.

Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal. It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South profitably to dispose of the millions of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt, and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard, and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition several feet long, a foot wide and one inch thick was submitted to severe tests, and stood them well.

## WALKING ONE THOUSAND MILES TO CHURCH.

The history of Canada, especially its earlier history, preserves the story of many a deed of heroism and devotion on the part of Christian missionaries who worked and perished among the Indians, but there are few stories which reflect so much credit on Indian piety as that published from Quebec. Montaguais and Eskimos came from the southern shore of Hudson strait to worship in the province of Quebec. This involved a tramp on foot of one thousand miles. No pilgrimage in the middle ages was ever made in circumstances of greater hardship. The citizen who is loath to walk a block to church along a smooth, dry pavement ought to think of these Indians plodding one thousand miles through an inhospitable country, through forests, across rivers, mountains and lakes, to render a duty they owe to their religion.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## BOSTON SIGNS.

There is no end to the literature of amusing signs, even in Boston, where erudition undoubtedly extends to the commercial classes. There is a "home-made bakery" on a certain street which continually excites the listener's interest as to what a factory-made bakery may be. But this establishment is no funnier than the "painless dental parlor" on another street, which makes us feel glad that the "parlor" suffers no pain, no matter what the dentist's patients may have to endure. But perhaps the climax is capped by the sign of the Cambridge cobbler, who announces, "Tap your boots while you wait for 50 cents."

Send \$2.00 for a large FUR RUG

5 1/2 ft. long by 33 inches wide. Made from selected skins of the Japanese Angora. Long, soft, silky fur. The colors are Silver White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey. We also have a beautiful Glossy Black Fur Rug at \$3.00. Same size, comfortable, luxurious, elegant. For Parlors, Reception Halls, or Bed Rooms. Sent C. O. D. on approval if desired.

THE KRAUSS, BUTLER & BENHAM CO. 99 High St. Columbus, O.

## DISSTON'S



Send for Pamphlet, or "Saw Book," mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper when you write.

## SOLD Under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE

to wash as clean as can be done on the washboard, even to the dirtiest wristbands and collars of a dirty shirt. This applies to the Perfect Washing Machine, which is guaranteed to wash from the finest linen or lace to the heaviest bedding and all with equal effect. Machines sent on trial at wholesale prices; if not satisfactory money refunded. LIVE AGENTS WANTED. For terms, exclusive territory and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 4, Portland, Mich.



## PATENTS

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent is obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

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Etc., quickly obtained. No Attorney's fee unless allowed. Advice and circular free. COLLAMER & CO., 1004 F St., Washington, D. C.

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## BOOK-KEEPING

for FARMERS. Simple, complete, accurate. Find out about it. Agents wanted. S. H. PILE, Glasgow, Mo.

## MUSIC

21 Pieces New Full Sheet Music Size with 3 months trial subscription to the FOLIO, 10 cents silver. THE FOLIO PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON.

## \$525

Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New articles just out. A \$1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. CHIDESTER & SON, 25 Bond Street, N. Y.

## WANTED

Men, Women, Girls and Boys. To take a three months' course of practical Bookkeeping. You can learn it during your spare hours at your own homes, and can earn from \$9 to \$18 a week after you have completed the three months' course. I will seek employment for you. For full particulars write to Charles Herlt, Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

## 5000 NEW

## TELEGRAPH

## OPERATORS

Needed each year. Pleasant, profitable and permanent employment. Telegraphy taught in a thorough and practical manner. Modern equipment. Main line practice. School established 1833. Graduates assisted to positions. Catalogue free. Oberlin Telegraph School, 19 S. Main St., Oberlin, O.

## GLOVER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WEST LIBERTY, OHIO.

Both sexes. Prepares for Freshman year in the best colleges. Literary, Art and Musical Department. Tuition in Literary Department, \$30.00 a year. Next term opens September 9th. For catalogue or other information address the president. Mention this paper. REV. DAVID BEYTH, West Liberty, Ohio.

## FARMERS FROM THE NORTH

are getting rich in this fertile county. Why not be among them? For pamphlet write A. J. ROOKS, Sec'y, Somerville, Fayette County, Tenn.

## 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocketknife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw MORE timber with it than 2 men in any other way, and do it EASIER. 97,000 in use. Send for FREE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 62-66 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

It will pay you to buy a Saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

For Sale by all Dealers.

## Griddle Cakes

made best only with Hamilton's Patent Asbestos and Metal Griddle. A great seller. One Agent sold 480 in 30 days. Ladies can make a fortune. Address, ODELL MANUPH CO., Sole Mfrs., 355 Dearborn St., D. C., Chicago.

## SHEET

## MUSIC

## FREE.

21 Latest and Most Popular Vocal and Instrumental Pieces full sheet music size, all Copyrighted and original (not sold elsewhere for less than 40c. each) with 3 months' trial subscription to our magazine only 10c. (silver). Folio Music Co. Boston, Mass.

## MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with a small capital. Also, Lanterns for Home Amusement. 265 page Catalogue, free. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

## A FEED MILL better than a GOLD MINE:

## The Scientific

the best on earth.



This style grinds ear corn with shucks on and other grains. We make other styles for 2 horses. Send for catalogue.

THE FOOS MFG CO., Springfield, O.

## Webster's International

## Dictionary

Successor of the "Unabridged." THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY BECAUSE

It is easy to find the word wanted.

Words are given their correct alphabetical places, each one beginning a paragraph.

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The pronunciation is shown by the ordinary diacritically marked letters used in the schoolbooks.

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The etymologies are full, and the different meanings are given in the order of their development.

It is easy to learn what a word means.

The definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separate paragraph.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY MAIL. Send for catalogue. A. U. BETTS & CO., 75 Water St., Toledo, Ohio.

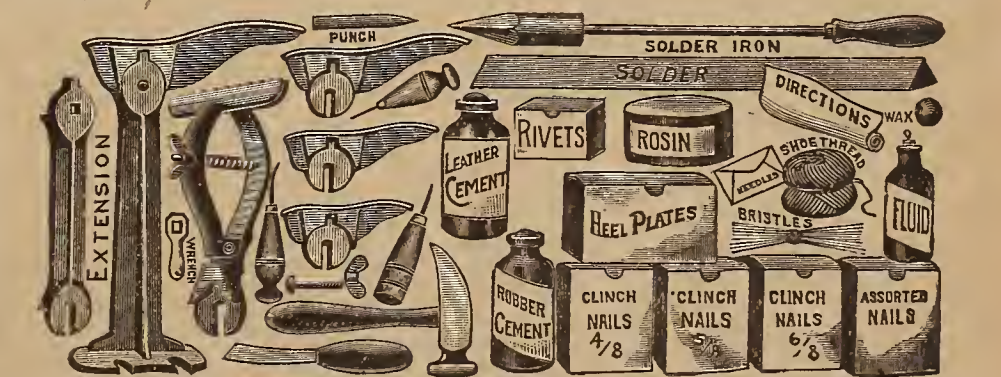
"A stitch in time saves nine."

# \$9.00 Outfit

And Farm and Fireside One Year for . . . . . \$3

Contains 30 first-class tools and articles, which if purchased separately in stores would cost \$7.00 to \$9.00. A great money-saver. Will pay for itself many times over in a single year.

"I could have done that job of work myself IF I ONLY HAD HAD THE TOOLS." Well, here are the necessary tools for repairing shoes, harness, tinware and doing hundreds of odd jobs.



This is one of the best and most handy outfits made. It consists of 30 tools and articles, as shown in the above picture:

Four Iron Lasts, different sizes; one Iron Extension; one Iron Standard, with hase; one package 1/4 Clinch Nails; one package each of 1/2, 3/4 and 1 Clinch Nails; six pairs Star Heel-plates; half pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; one Steel Punch; one Sewing-awl; one Pegging-awl; one Wrench; one Stabbing-awl; one Shoe-knife; one Shoe-hammer; one bottle Rubber Cement; one bottle Leather Cement; one hall Wax; one hall Shoe-thread; one bunch Bristles; one Harness and Saw Clamp; four Harness-needles; one Soldering-iron; one bottle Soldering-fluid; one box Rosin; one bar Solder, all securely packed, together with directions for use, in a strong box.

The Lasts are four in number, smooth and solid, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inches long, enabling you to half-sole all sizes of footwear. They are attached to the Standard by the use of a thumb-screw, which holds them in a perfectly rigid manner, so that they cannot bound off or shuck around. The Sewing-clamp is attached in the same manner.

The Standard is made on the extension principle; that is, it can be used standing up at a bench, or on the floor while sitting in a chair. With this outfit at hand you will be surprised to see how easy it is to save from 40 to 65 cents by nailing on a pair of half-soles, which can be had for from 10 to 15 cents a pair. Everyone of the tools is strong, full-sized and practical. Thousands of these outfits are now in use.

Premium No. 281 is the complete outfit as described above. Price \$2.75; or with this paper one year, \$3. See shipping directions below.

Premium No. 292. This outfit contains the same articles as Premium No. 281, except the harness-clamp, punch, rivets, solder, solder-iron, rosin and fluid.

Price \$1.75; or with this paper one year, \$2. See shipping directions below.

Outfits must be sent by freight or express, at the purchaser's expense. By a special arrangement with the express companies one outfit can be sent by express about as cheap as by freight, and often cheaper. By this arrangement you will get your outfit in a very short time after the order is received. Give name of express-office when different from post-office.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



## Our Household.

### THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

Wouldst thou be wretched? 'Tis an easy way: Think but of self, and self alone, all day; Think of thy pain, thy grief, thy loss, thy care—

All that thou hast to do, or feel, or bear; Think of thy pleasure, of thy good, thy gain— Think only of thyself—'twill not be vain.

Wouldst thou be happy? Take an easy way: Think of those 'round thee—live for them all day;

Think of their pain, their grief, their loss, their care—

All that they have to do, or feel, or bear; Think of their pleasure, of their good, their gain;

Think of those 'round thee—'twill not be vain.

### OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

To a person who is curious about old specimen newspapers, nothing is more interesting than copies of *The Spectator*. This was the first daily paper ever published, and considered a great success in its time, although it did not continue more than two years. It was about the year 1710 that Richard Steele began this periodical, in which he was largely assisted by Joseph Addison. If these gentlemen could see a copy of one of the daily newspapers now published in Paris, London, New York or Chicago, they would be astonished extremely. At the same time it is due their merits to say that their essays are replete with the true feelings of human nature and genuine common sense which never grow obsolete. Their writings had "wit enough to keep them sweet," and if a "space-writer" to-day wished to steal a bright essay for the Sunday morning edition, he could make no wiser choice of his theft than in the pages of *The Spectator*. Very few changes would make it as applicable to men and women in 1895 as it was over one hundred and fifty years ago.

The advertisements, no less than the essays, prove that people have the same wants and wishes from generation to generation. They may change their mode of spelling and grow less formal in phraseology, but the heart remains the same.

The first few *Spectators* contained only advertisements of books, but doubtless the publishers soon saw profit in a wider field, particularly as that was not an age devoted to reading. Indeed, it is said that Steele purposed to awaken a public taste for literature by giving these daily homeopathic doses. Advertisements of wines next appeared, "silk gowns" erept in, there was one "House to Let," and in No. 25 this:

"Crystal Cosmetick," and "A most Incomparable Paste for the Hands, far exceeding anything ever yet in Print: It makes them delicately white, sleek and plump; fortifies them against the Scorching heat of the Fire or Sun and Sharpness of the Wind. A Hand cannot be so spoilt but the use of it will recover them."

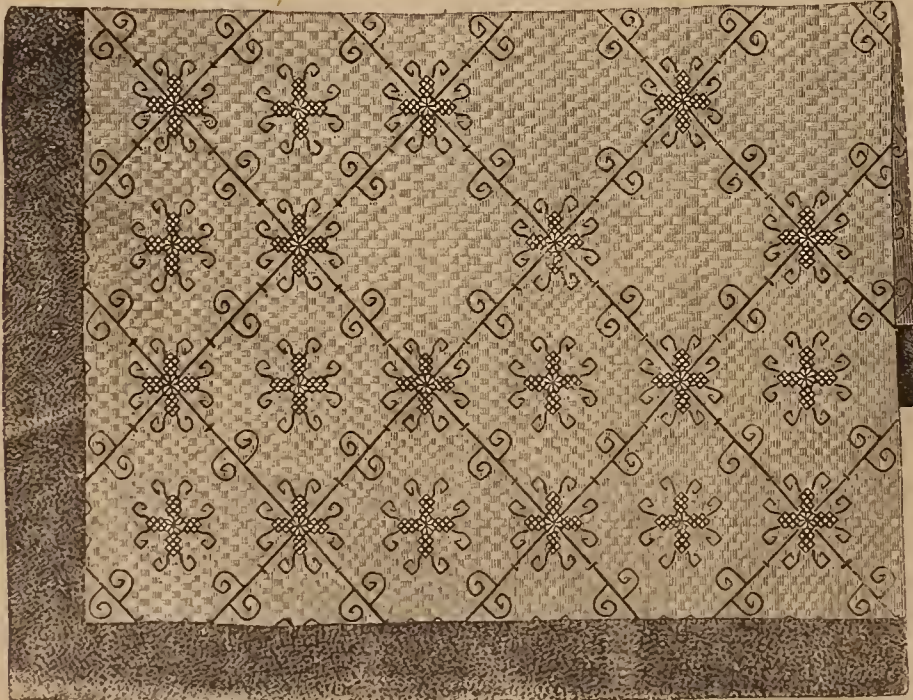


TABLE-COVER.

Exactly such pretensions are set forth these days by quacks, and a large number of gulls are taken in.

There was notice of "Angelick Snuff," a "most noble Composition" that removed all disorders of the head, "Swimming or Giddiness proceeding from Vapours."

Truly, there is nothing new under the sun!

But even "Thought, Judgment, Apprehension, Reason and Memory," with all other "noble Faculties of the Soul," were

produced by "a grateful Electuary," sold for "2s. 6d. a Pot."

Musical entertainments were advertised with a note in italics saying that if any author or composer had a piece of music to perform, he could bring it before the public and be rewarded by having a "benefit night." This was on the plan of authors' "royalties," which still prevails with slight modifications.

A "Compleat Riding Suit for a Lady, of Blue Camlet, well laced with Silver, being a Coat, Wastecost, Petticoat, Hatt and Feather, never worn but twice," was offered for sale.

And this was something for the beaux and coquets: "A Delightful Chymical Liquor for the Breath, Teeth and Gums, which in a Moment makes the most Nauseous Breath smell delicately Fine and Charming and makes the blackest and most foul Teeth perfectly White, Clean and Beautiful to a Miracle."

History repeats itself. "An Assured cure for Leanness" was offered then as now. There were antidotes for "Stuttering and Stammering in Children or Grown Persons." There were "Infallible Electuaries" for coughs and cold, and a much-praised "Bavarian Red Liquor, which gives a delightful blushing Colour to the Cheeks not to be distinguished from a natural fine Complexion, nor perceived to be artificial by the nearest Friend."

We may congratulate this generation, however, that women no longer need such a nostrum as the following:

"The Vapours in Women infallibly Cured in an Instant so as never to return again, by an admirable Chymical Secret, a few drops of which takes off a Fit in a Moment, dispels Sadness, clears the Head, takes away all Swimming, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Flushings in the Face, etc., to a Miracle, and most certainly prevents the Vapours from returning again." K. K.

### SAVING.

Economy and thrift are too often confused with stinginess and niggardness; but they do not bear a close relationship, for while the former are virtues, the others are vices.

It is too often true that one who is managing in a good, honest way to save a bit of his income, is denominated a selfish creature, too stingy to breathe.

But let those things be as they may, while the subject of real honest saving is considered.

I heard a good, thoughtful man, who had the welfare of his country at heart, say that he thought no young man should enjoy the right to vote unless he had saved the sum of one hundred dollars out of his own earnings. While this seems too radical, yet it savors of common sense.

It seems only reasonable that young peo-

ple should save a certain per cent of their earnings, putting it away for a rainy day, for they do not know what may befall them; and to be without a home or any means to procure one when old age creeps on, is a lamentable condition.

So many young men take upon themselves the care of a family before they have made any attempt to provide a home for themselves; this seems improvident, because even with the home well paid for, the burden sometimes grows oppressive.

I like the thrifty young woman who puts away some household linen, some bedding, and gradually a few pretty things which will prove most acceptable in the little home to be.

In these days when building and loan associations flourish and saving banks abound, it is easy and wise to put a portion of the month's salary aside.

MARY D. SIBLEY.

### TABLE-COVER.

This is worked on huckaback, using the figure to work from. Old blue, light blue



DETAIL OF TABLE-COVER.

and red cottons are employed in its pattern, which is the simple Holbein work so much used. Finish the edge with a strip of blue or old-rose denim.

### SOME GOOD BREAKFAST DISHES.

**HAM SALAD.**—Chop fine the remains of a boiled ham; add the heart and inside leaves of a head of lettuce. Pour over it a dressing made as follows:

1 tablespoonful of salt,  
1 tablespoonful of butter,  
1 teaspoonful of pepper,  
1 teaspoonful of sugar,  
1 teaspoonful of mustard,  
½ pint of vinegar,

The yolks of three eggs, well beaten. Boil till it creams. When cold, pour over the ham and lettuce and mix well. Lastly, stir in a cupful of sweet cream.

**HASHED COLD MEAT.**—Take your bones, and stew them in a little water with an onion, some salt and pepper, and, if you like, a little savory herbs; when the goodness is all out of the bones, and it tastes nice, thicken the gravy with a teaspoonful of corn-starch, and if it is not very strong, put in a bit of butter, then place your stew-pan on the hot hearth and put in your slices of meat. Warm, but not boil. Serve with toasted bread.

**CHICKEN CUTLETS.**—Season pieces of cold chicken or turkey with salt and pepper. Dip in melted butter; let this cool on the meat, and dip in beaten egg and in fine bread crumbs. Fry in butter till a delicate brown. Serve on slices of hot toast, with either a white or curry sauce poured around. Pieces of cold veal make a nice dish, if prepared in this manner.

**JELLIED VEAL.**—Boil the veal tender, pick it up fine, put in a mold, add the water it was boiled in, and set it in a cold place; season with salt and pepper to taste. A layer of hard-boiled eggs improves it.

**RICE AND MEAT CROQUETTES.**—One cupful of boiled rice, one cupful of finely chopped cooked meat—any kind—one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of milk, one egg. Put the milk on to boil, and add the meat, rice and seasoning. When this boils, add the egg, well beaten; stir one minute. After cooling, shape, dip in egg and crumbs, and fry as before directed.

**HAM CROQUETTES.**—One cupful of finely chopped cooked ham, one of bread crumbs, two of hot mashed potatoes, one large tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, a speck of cayenne. Beat the ham, cayenne, butter and two of the eggs into the potato. Let the mixture cool slightly, and shape it like croquettes. Roll in the bread crumbs, dip in beaten egg and again in crumbs, put in the frying-basket and plunge into boiling fat. Cook two minutes. Drain, and serve.

**BEEF PATTIES.**—Chop fine some cold beef; beat two eggs and mix with the meat, and add a little milk, melted butter and salt and pepper. Make into rolls, and fry.

**BREADED SAUSAGES.**—Wipe the sausages dry. Dip them in beaten egg and bread crumbs. Put them in the frying-basket and plunge into boiling fat. Cook ten minutes. Serve with a garnish of toasted bread and parsley.

### SERVED IN TWO WARS.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED—OUR SYMPATHIES ALWAYS ENLISTED IN THE INFIRMITIES OF THE VETERAN.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturff. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look on the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had; but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he cannot only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two-pound weight with one hand, and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praises of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturff is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless, and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### LOOSENED LAMPS AND KNIFE-HANDLES.

When lamps become loosened from their metallic sockets, they can be easily repaired with plaster of Paris. Indeed, this article comes into such frequent use that it should be kept in every house. Be sure it is boiled plaster. If it has not been boiled, boil it yourself by putting it into a vessel of water on the stove; the air and moisture will be forced out, as you will notice by the bubbles on the surface. Remove all the old plaster from the lamp-socket, fill it with fresh plaster mixed with water, and while the plaster is still soft press the lamp into the socket, and let it harden. The plaster must be just stiff enough to pour, and the surplus plaster which is forced out of the socket can easily be wiped off.

To repair knives, fill the handle with resin, heat the blade, and then force it into the handle. The resin will melt and then become hard, and the blade will be as tight as it was in the first place.

M. E. SMITH.

### A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

I am having splendid success since I took your advice and started in the Dish Washer business. I never clear less than \$10 a day, and have over \$3,000 in bank now, made in this business during the last year. I can't see why every man or woman, that wants to accomplish anything, don't try this business. Before starting, I examined all the Dish Washers closely, but find the Climax much the best. You can get all needful information by addressing the Climax Mfg. Co., 36 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio, and you can make from \$10 to \$20 a day anywhere, in town or country, as every family is anxious to have a Climax Dish Washer. You don't have to canvass. They do the work completely; you can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes without entering the hands in water, and being so cheap, every family will have one. There's millions in it! A READER.



# SANITARY CONDITIONS SURROUNDING OUR FARM HOMES.

The value of health to the family, the community and the nation has come to be understood and appreciated as it never was before. Public sanitation has made great progress, and while efforts have been confined more largely to cities, boroughs and large towns, it has been gradually



INITIAL DOILY.

extended in its influence until it has reached the rural districts and farm homes. Sanitary administration, whether in a rural or urban community, deals with the highest interests of humanity in the social state; it aims to provide a safeguard to every individual, protect from the perils of disease, promote public prosperity and happiness. There is nothing so disastrous to the public welfare, nothing so productive of personal misery and suffering as disease and death.

The prevention of disease is far better than its cure, since by that means is eliminated those factors, suffering and misery; and it has been determined that by a proper observance of the laws of sanitation, diseases that have in the past claimed their victims unchallenged are now prevented.

It has heretofore been accepted as a matter of fact that about so many persons must die of such diseases as diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, but now it is understood that these diseases can be very largely limited by taking proper care in the disposal and destruction of the waste material of the sick. The same principle applies to the dreaded disease tuberculosis. The germ theory of disease has been before the world long enough to successfully withstand the severest criticism, and is as fully proven as many admitted principles called scientific. As a poet has put it,

There are  
Germs in the air,  
Germs in the sea,  
Germs wherever we may be;  
Germs and to spare, growing in me,  
German germs from Germany.  
  
Whatever we say  
Or write or think,  
Germs will wriggle in the ink;  
On tongues they'll play  
And "culture" drink,  
For each minute cerebral chink.



DECORATED WAIST.

It is these germs that are the cause of that class of diseases called zymotic, or infectious. It is the infectious diseases that are the death-producers in the world.

Disease germs take their habitation in filth, which is a reason why in the low, filthy portions of cities, and in those

dwelling where living beings are crowded together like bees in a hive, infectious diseases take their hold, and frequently cause an extremely large death-rate.

There are also certain classes of diseases that are induced by fungi, or mold, the very lowest form of vegetable life, which is continued by spores and mycelium, or thread-like tubes, which in their minuteness are undistinguishable by the human eye, but will float in the atmosphere, and by attachment to the human being produce disease.

The atmosphere is an agency in the production of disease; it is believed that the country possesses the great advantage of pure air, green fields and sparkling waters, but these blessings can be and often are neutralized by the commission of gross sanitary sins. The air of a home in the country, or a farm home, may be rendered a very hotbed of disease by confinement, the unsanitary condition of cellars, drainage, source of water supply and surrounding filth.

Twenty years ago the state board of health of Massachusetts made a searching and thorough examination into the condition of health and causes of sickness in farmers' families of that state,

and derived the following conclusions:

"As regards longevity, they are second to no class or community.

"Farmers' wives are not as long-lived as their husbands.

"The chief causes of sickness are:

"First, overwork and exposure, the women being more frequently overworked than the men.

"Second, improper and improperly cooked food.

"Third, damp location of dwellings.

"Fourth, want of cleanliness about their houses, especially in reference to drains, privies, cellars, and proximity to barn-yards and hog-pens.

"Fifth, impure drinking-water, largely due to the preceding cause.

"Sixth, bedrooms improperly ventilated, and on the ground floor, with the too general use of feather-beds.

"Seventh, insufficient recreation." What is true of farmers in Massachusetts may be supposed to be true of farmers of Connecticut and other states, although great changes have been made in both states since the report referred to was made. If, then, as has been shown, filth, the lodging-place of disease germs, is permitted to exist in or about farm homes, the sanitary conditions are imperfect, and steps should be taken to remedy them. Bacteria are also agencies of disease, and find lodgment under filthy conditions.

Sanitation demands that every precaution should be taken in the cases of infectious diseases, that the spread of disease germs be prevented. Take even a

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taken up by the atmosphere, and floating therein find lodgment, by inhalation, in the passages of the lungs, and thus generate a new case of the disease.

Sanitation has advanced far beyond the mere suppression of these grosser nuisances, which conspicuously offend the senses; the deadly maladies, typhoid fever, cholera, consumption, etc., do not announce their presence to their victims by appreciable signals until they have succeeded in passing the guards and gained possession of the citadel. They do not herald their approach by any impression on the sense of sight, smell, taste or touch, but they silently enter, intrench themselves in the vitals, and begin their fatal work before the consciousness of their presence.



PLAIN NETTED MAT.

Cleanliness is the foundation upon which the structure of health is to be erected, and which has wiped away many fearful scourges. So unless farm homes are cleansed in every respect and well-ventilated drains properly constructed and all sources of filth attended to, their sanitary condition is not what it should be, and in the case of infectious diseases, unless proper means of disinfection are employed, the germs of disease will still lurk there and stand ready to make another loved one a victim. The rights of individuals and communities require that due diligence should be exercised at all farm homes, that as nearly perfect sanitary conditions as possible may be secured.

Conn.

MRS. WM. H. YEOMANS.

### DECORATED WAIST.

The waist is made of the silk and finished first, then the lace-work is applied and filled in with the various lace stitches. The lace braid which outlines the pattern can be purchased by the bolt at any art furnishing store.

This is better suited for evening wear, and can be of black, with sleeves of a different color. The opening comes on the shoulders and under the arms.

### INITIAL DOILIES.

Any letter can be used for these doilies, and are easily marked at home. The vacancy can be filled with any kind of lace stitch; the edge fringed and decorated with drawn-work.

This is easy and pretty work for one who does not care to go into the intricacies of linen and silk embroidery.

### THE COOK'S DOMAIN.

There is nothing more unappetizing than the ordinary boiled potato, and nothing daintier and more palatable than potatoes served in a proper manner. To boil a potato so it will be white and mealy, wash clean through several waters, pare once around; be sure the water is boiling hard when the potatoes are put in; add a pinch of salt to the water, boil until they begin to burst, or until they drop from a fork thrust into them. Pour off the water, remove the lid, and let steam on the back of the stove. If the potato is a good variety, the result will be a beautiful, flaky, appetizing dish, fit for any table.

Potato croquettes are delicious. Boil and mash thoroughly four or five potatoes, add cream, butter, pepper and salt, cream them, and add the white of an egg beaten to a froth; make into oblong rolls with the hands, and dip into the yolk of the egg, and then roll in cracker crumbs; put in a wire basket and fry in deep, hot lard until a nice brown.

Cauliflower with white sauce is a dish fit to set before a king. To prepare it, take off all the outside leaves, wash thoroughly; put in a bag and boil gently half an hour in salt-water, pour over it melted butter, with a spoonful of cream or this white sauce: Cook together one ounce of flour and two ounces of butter, add one pint of sweet cream or milk, simmer five minutes, season to taste with salt and pepper.

Fig pudding is a dish not to be despised. There are several ways of making it, but this one is about the best: Mince very fine half a pound of suet and the same quantity of figs, mix with them half a pound of finely grated bread crumbs, with a little sugar and enough golden syrup to make a nice paste; butter a mold and fill it with the mixture, boil or steam it for one and a half hours. Turn it out, and serve either plain or with whipped cream.

ELLIOTT.

### PLAIN NETTED MAT.

Use a medium needle and two sizes of mesh-sticks. Throw thirty-two stitches on the foundation loop with the large mesh; tie to form a circle.

With the small mesh work five rows plain, then with the large one work three loops in each of the small ones; then five rows with the small mesh and one row with the large one, as before. Now work three rows with the small mesh, then make the points by working into twenty-two loops. Work back and forth, leaving off one loop each time. Leave a space of two loops between scallops.

GRACE McCOWEN.

It is waste of good things to use "pearl glass" or "pearl top," unless you get the right shape and size for your lamp. See the "Index to Chimneys"—free.

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## Our Household.

## HOME TOPICS.

**P**RESERVED QUINCES.—Wipe the quinces with a flannel cloth, then pare, cut in quarters and core them. Weigh the fruit and allow the same weight of best granulated sugar. Put the quinces over the fire in a preserving-kettle, with cold water enough to cover them. As soon as the water begins to boil, put in half of the sugar and press the quinces down into the syrup, but do not stir them. As soon as the syrup boils again, skim it and add the rest of the sugar. Let them boil slowly, skimming carefully, until the quinces are tender and red in color; then lift the pieces out carefully and put into glass jars, filling them three fourths full; fill up the jars with the boiling syrup and seal them. The syrup should be thick enough to jelly, and if any juice is left it may be strained into glasses.

**QUINCE JELLY.**—Take the parings and cores, removing the seeds, and cover them with cold water. Let them soak an hour, and then put over the fire in a preserving-kettle and boil very slowly for an hour, adding more water, if necessary, to keep them covered. Pour the whole into a cheese-cloth bag, hang it up and let the juice drip all night. In the morning, strain the juice through a flannel bag, measure it and put it on the fire again; as soon as it boils, skim it, and then add three fourths as much sugar as there was juice when you measured it. Let it boil until it jellies when dropped on a cold plate, then pour it into glasses.

**PARAFFIN TO COVER JELLY.**—I have tried paper wet with brandy, powdered sugar with paper pasted tightly over the tops of the glasses, but nothing else keeps the jelly as well as paraffin, which I have used for the last eight years, and have never had a glass of jelly mold, sour or grow soft in all that time. I always try to make my jelly on a bright, sunny morning, and then let it stand in front of a sunny window all day. The next morning I melt my paraffin by putting it in an old teacup kept for the purpose, and setting it into boiling water. When the paraffin is melted, I dip about one and a half teaspoonfuls on each glassful of jelly, tipping and turning the glass so that paraffin completely covers the jelly and comes up on the side of the glass all around. When all are covered with paraffin, I put on the tin tops, or if there are none, tie a paper over the top to keep dust out, put on the labels and set the jelly away in a cool, dry closet until wanted for use. To remove the jelly from the glass, run a thin knife-blade around the edge, lift off the cake of paraffin, and the jelly is ready to turn out. The cake of paraffin



KNITTED UNDERVEST.

should be rinsed off, if any jelly adheres, and put away to be melted and used again and again. Ten cents' worth of paraffin will cover forty or fifty glasses.

**A PRETTY FALL LUNCHEON.**—It is not so much trouble or expense to get up a pretty luncheon as one might think. "When red-hooded October sits dreaming" is the time for a red luncheon. The cards of invitation should have a small, bright leaf fastened to the upper left-hand corner by

cutting two slits and running the stem through. Parlor and dining-room should be decorated with bright-hued leaves of maples, sumach, etc. In the center of the table lay a mat of flame-colored leaves interspersed with a few green ones, and on this set a glass dish filled with red Catawba or Delaware grapes, red and yellow apples and yellow bananas, with little trails of vines with green and red leaves extending out toward the ends of the table. Scattered over the cloth, as if wind-blown, should be the brilliant leaves of the maple, blackberry and Virginia-creeper. Small sprays of bright leaves, tied with narrow, pale green ribbon, should be laid at each plate, to be used as boutonnières. The bill of fare should include as many red things as possible—tomato bisque, potato and beet salad, lobster croquettes, bright-colored jellies, Edam cheese, red gelatin, or white with pieces of preserved quince and candied cherries in it. If cold meat is used, garnish the plates with beets and carrots cut in fancy shapes, interspersed with parsley. Raspberry vinegar or grape-juice may be served in small wine-glasses, and coffee or cocoa with the dessert. A luncheon of this kind could be carried out very prettily by giving a little thought to it.

MAIDA McL.

## YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS.

In the composition of this toilet any of the soft wools can be used, the waist and sleeves being of a comparatively simple pattern, the style of the whole resting upon the revers and neck and shoulder trimming, which can be either of silk or velvet of a darker shade. Very heavy ecru lace is used upon the revers, and enters into the formation of many of the fall costumes.

## KNITTED UNDERVEST.

Use medium-sized wooden or rubber needles. Of three-thread saxon four ounce skeins will be required. Cast on 114 st for each half of the shirt.

**ABBREVIATIONS.**—K, knit; p, purl; n, narrow; sl, slip; st, stitch.

First round—K plain.

Second round—K 4 and p 4 entirely across.

Knit four rows this way, then reverse and make the plain knitting come where the purling comes in the above rows.

After knitting a finger and a half in this way, rib the rest of the shirt in twos. The whole vest should be five eighths of a yard long.

After knitting two pieces in this way, sew up the sides. A piece of ribbing is made separately for the shoulders. This is two fingers long, and is fastened on the top of the shirt.

Around the neck make a row of crocheted holes for a ribbon; on top of this make rows of shells.

**EDGING FOR SHIRT.**—Cast 14 st on coarse ivory or steel needles.

First row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over and narrow, k 4, thread over twice, n, thread over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Second row—K plain; also every alternate row.

Third row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over, n, k 5, over twice, n, over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Fifth row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over, n, k 6, over twice, n, over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Seventh row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over, k 7, over twice, n, over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Ninth row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over, k 8, over twice, n, over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Eleventh row—Sl 1, k 1, thread over, k 9, over twice, n, over twice, n, over twice, k 2.

Thirteenth row—K all plain.

Fourteenth row—Bind off six, knit the rest plain on the plain stitches, then sl 1, k 1, thread over, n. JANETT MCW.

## SOME PRACTICAL MAKE-OVERS.

When the dog-star begins to decline and the katydid takes up their incessant iteration and reiteration, the thoughts of the thrifty housewife turn toward the needed supplies for the coming winter; and as



DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRL.

all the clothing of the family passes before her in mental review she is oftentimes appalled at the number of garments that it will be positively necessary for different members of the family to have before all will be comfortably clothed and fitted to cope with old Boreas and his attendant outriders of frost, sleet and snow.

But if one has, as Harriet Beecher Stowe expresses it, "faculty," they will soon find many things about the house that can be used to good advantage that at first thought might be condemned as worthless and consigned to the rag-bag. For the benefit of those of my readers who must work hard and manage well to make both ends meet, I give some suggestions for make-overs that are thoroughly practical and reliable and have been done by women with more ingenuity than money.

In one family the father had two pairs of dark gray wool knit undershirts that when no longer fit for duty in their original capacity still had some good left. The two-year-old baby needed one new every-day skirt, so the mother cut the drawers off just below the knees, ripped them, and sewed the four legs together for a skirt. The ribbing fitted snugly and warmly about baby's hips, and the best of the upper parts of the garments furnished material for a little waist, and a bit of red and gray cloth to face up the bottom completed a comfortable skirt, at a saving of at least fifty cents. Her little shirts and drawers were cut from the best parts of her father's knit woolen shirts, the lower parts of which were good, and when lined with a bit of old cheese-cloth to strengthen them and prevent any possible chafing of the tender flesh, they were not only serviceable, but saved at least one dollar for underwear, by using material that in most homes goes to waste.

The same father had a pair of navy-blue flannel outside shirts, which when he was through with them contained enough good material to make a pair of waists for the four-year-old son of the house. They were lined throughout with flour-sacks, and were no expense whatever, excepting for thread and a few cents for scarlet Asiatic embroidery-silk to ornament the edges of collar, cuffs and the simulated plait down the front.

The mother had a crimson cashmere shawl—out of style years ago, but fine and good. It, together with two widths of an old brown dress skirt, made a stylish and serviceable dress for the little seven-year-old daughter. A width of green cashmere that had done duty as the front of a tea-gown, when cleaned, was found to contain enough material for an Empire dress for the little two-year-old tot, by using the scraps of the crimson shawl for collar, cuffs and hertha.

For herself, the mother sadly needed a fall wrap, and a warm, comfortable one for winter, and although crops were good, and altogether times were better than for two years past, there were many other things to be bought, debts to be paid, and all such things, until it began to seem as

though neither wrap could be purchased. In looking through the closet one day, she came across a fine black coat that had hung there for years. From this, by a little skilful piecing, and a great deal of study as to the best way to lay the pattern, she cut a stylish, eight-gored cape reaching almost to the waist. Fortunately, the coat lining was good enough to use for lining to the cape, and the only expense was for a spool of silk thread and narrow ribbon to plait around the edge of the collar, a carefully renovated ribbon from an old hat serving as ties, rather a bow to conceal the fastening.

She had a fine beaver newmarket coat of the style of ten or eleven years ago. This readily cut over into a larger cape which, when lined with a good quality of sateen, and trimmed with narrow fur, made a warm, comfortable cape, as stylish-looking as a ready-made one costing fifteen or twenty dollars, at a cash outlay of less than five dollars.

In some homes long stocking-tops can be used to advantage to make "jersey drawers" for the little tots, by cutting off the feet, hemming them at the ankle, then cutting down from the top far enough to sew together for the waist. The bottom of either under or over shirts may frequently be utilized to make skirts for the little ones that will be as warm and comfortable as new.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

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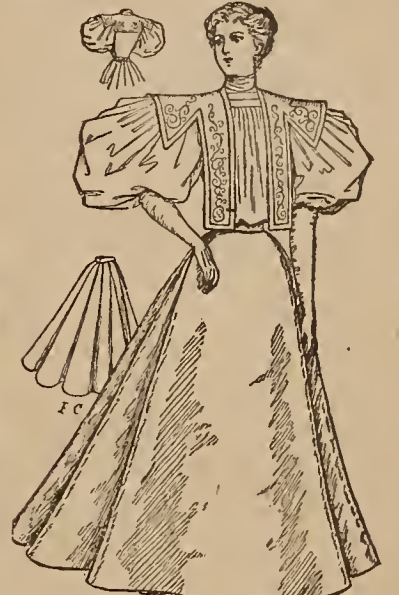
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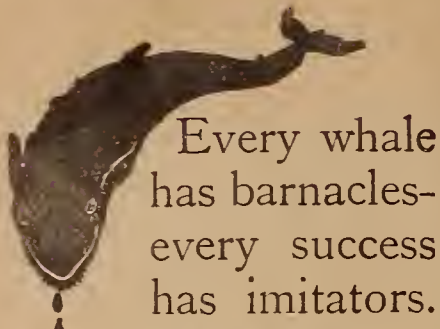


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## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### QUIET WAYS ARE BEST.

What's the use in worrying,  
Of hurrying  
And scurrying,  
Everybody hurrying  
And breaking up their rest?  
When everyone is teaching us,  
Preaching and beseeching us  
To settle down and end the fuss;  
For quiet ways are best.

The rain that trickles down in showers  
A blessing brings to thirsty flowers;  
And gentle zephyrs gather up  
Sweet fragrance from each brimming cup.  
There's ruin in the tempest's path,  
There's ruin in a voice of wrath,  
And they alone are blest  
Who early learn to dominate  
Themselves, their violence abate,  
And prove by their serene estate  
That quiet ways are best.

Nothing's gained by worrying,  
By hurrying  
And scurrying.  
With fretting and with hurrying  
The temper's often lost;  
And in pursuit of some small prize  
We rush ahead and are not wise,  
And find the unwonted exercise  
A fearful price has cost.

'Tis better far to join the throng  
That do their duty right along—  
Reluctant they to raise a fuss,  
Or make themselves ridiculous.  
Calm and serene in heart and nerve,  
Their strength is always in reserve  
And nobly stands each test;  
And every day and all about,  
By scenes within and scenes without,  
We can discern, with never a doubt,  
That quiet ways are best.

### LACKING IN TACT.

**W**HY, how you look! I knew you had been very sick, but I was not prepared for such a change.

The manner of the injudicious speaker was even more telling than her words, and it required all the self-control the semi-invalid could command to say:

"I am gaining every day, and hope to look better soon."

Then, she adroitly turned the subject. But the caller again and again returned to the topic uppermost in her mind—looks—and left, none too soon, saying ruefully:

"I admit I feel worried about you, for you look dreadful, indeed."

The husband, who had nursed his wife through a long and serious attack of the grippe, entered the sick-room in time to hear these parting words; at which he waxed wroth, and gave vent to his indignation by, "Women have no tact."

We admit that the assertion was too sweeping, but it was quite pardonable under the circumstances, for the speaker felt sure that a relapse would be the result of that untimely call.

Truly, there are women and women. Some are the best kind of tonic to an invalid. They invariably carry sunshine into the sick-room and leave its rays behind them. If they think a sick one looks "dreadfully," they avoid the subject of looks, and seem not to notice the ravages of the disease, say just the right thing, and leave the invalid brightened and cheered. But who has not suffered from the intrusion of women who are woefully lacking in tact, like the one who aroused the ire of the grippe patient's husband?

How many have carefully nursed loved ones through a long and dangerous illness back to partial health, only to have them suffer a relapse by the indiscreet "How dreadfully you look!" Hope and courage give place to fear and despondency, ending often in fatal results.

Tact is one of the greatest of womanly graces. It covers a multitude of sins; yet in these days of self-cultivation is it not to a great extent overlooked? All about us we see women who fail in their efforts to be useful or helpful "in His name," simply because, kind and good though they may be, they wound where they attempt to give pleasure, through lack of tact.

No matter how gifted in other ways a woman may be, failure is sure to overtake her if lacking in tact; but nowhere is it so evident as in the sick-room. The gentlest touch, the kindest spirit, the most thoughtful love tokens, are worse than wasted if unaccompanied with tact.

If nature has not generously endowed you with this gift, cultivate it, or confine your visits to those who are strong and well. Spare the sick.—*Christian Work.*

### THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

The evidence of eternal life is in the sense of enduring youth which the spirit ever feels. It is only in the reaction from physical impressions and traditions of inevitable decline and decay that the mind is overwhelmed with the dread of failing powers. There is, when the years mount up, a slow-growing fear, often a sad realization, of lessening mental and bodily activities, which are increased if not in a measure created by a false idea of necessity. Normally considered, the accumulating years should bring larger wisdom, goodness and blessedness, and the door of exit would open to ripened, never to decaying powers.

The fact that all growth stops as soon as we cease to appropriate and assimilate the nourishing food required to sustain both physical and mental life, is in itself explanation of whatever necessity of failure and decay our human thought recognizes. The mind alert and keen in its interests and desires is never likely to weaken or dull with the rust of inactivity. It is the settling down and hardening in the strata of past opinions and beliefs that impoverishes the life of the soul, and cripples one with mental rheumatism. It is ever the outreaching love for the ever-unfolding truth that feeds us with the elixir of life. It is only when we relinquish the desire for growth that the blankness and decrepitude of old age shut drearily down on our human use.—*Christian Work.*

### YOUR SON.

You want him to be a man. It does not make so much difference whether he is a "gentleman," so called, or not. But a man is a man the world over. Imagine Pilate leading the Man of Nazareth, thorn-crowned and robed in purple mockery, before the people, crying, "Behold the gentleman!" Fancy the "two men in white apparel" saying to the men who were to revolutionize government and conduct and religion all over this world, "Ye gentlemen of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?"

Your boy shall be a man, and the model of his life you will help him to find in the manhood of the New Testament. Meekness of spirit, noble aspirations, a merciful disposition, purity of heart, cleanliness of thought, chastity, right conduct, moderation in speech, generosity, magnanimity, forgiveness of wrongs, modesty, loyalty to duty, charity in judgment, practical wisdom—all these he will find in the Sermon on the Mount. All the cardinal principles, the sure foundations, upon which pure, true manhood is builded, he will find in the teachings and model of the New Testament. There is no other standard, no other model of faultless manhood.—*Robert J. Burdette.*

### INDEPENDENCE.

In this mortal stage of our existence, personal independence is never complete. We are born with metes and bounds, which we can pass only at our peril. Though man is an individual, he is also a thread in the immense fabric of human society. He has duties in both directions; he must be true to himself and equally so to the social organism into which he is built. To follow one of these lines of duty is comparatively easy, while the due observance of both is extremely difficult. To maintain our limited individuality while moving in the currents of society is the hardest problem of life. "It is easy," says Emerson, "to live in the world after the world's opinion. It is easy to live in solitude after our own. But the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character." His life remains a unit, though swept onward in the great currents of human society.—*Zion's Herald.*

### A CHANCE FOR WOMEN TO MAKE MONEY.

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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Plant-lice on Strawberries.**—J. D. F., Perry county, Ohio. Plant-lice of all kinds are subdued by spraying infested plants with kerosene emulsion. The great difficulty with strawberries will be to reach the under side of the leaves. Try heavy applications of tobacco dust, if you can get it easily and cheaply.

**Book Wanted.**—P. Y., Wahoo, Tenn., writes: "I want a book that tells how to cultivate the grape and how to make wine." **REPLY:**—Husmann's "American Grape-growing and Wine-making." Price \$1.50. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York.

**Apple Pomace as a Fertilizer.**—W. B., Eldorado, Ohio. Apple pomace is not of very much value as a fertilizer. Better dispose of it with as little labor as possible. Haul it out and broadcast it on light soil. It will rot quickly, if composted with stable manure, but it is doubtful if the improvement will pay for the additional labor.

**Raising Tomatoes.**—J. B. R., Citronelle, Ala. For best success with tomatoes on your sandy soil, use a moderate amount of cottonseed meal, several hundred pounds of "phosphate" and plenty of wood ashes. Allow plenty of room also, say four to five feet each way, and give good culture. Use new land every time, to avoid the tomato-blight (bacterial) and the black-rot.

**Handling Onion Sets.**—J. A. P., Quinton, N. J. To raise sets, seed should be sown so thickly (say sixty pounds to the acre) that the individual bulbs have to stay small. If you use too little seed, the onions grow too large, and are useless for sets. Dig them up when a large portion of the tops have died away, and put them into crates in cold storage, or freeze them and keep them frozen until spring.

**Mushroom Culture—Keeping Cider-Making Lawns.**—L. K. V., Bond Hill, Ohio. A practical treatise on mushroom culture is Falconer's "Mushrooms: How to Grow Them." Price \$1.50. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York. For making the choicest kind of cider, select sound, ripe apples. Make the cider in cool fall weather. Carefully filter it as it runs from the press; every particle of pomace should be removed. Put the cider in a sound, sweet cask and keep it in a cool place. Insert a small rubber tube in the bung, which should fit tightly. Let the tube bend over and the end hang in a vessel of water. The carbonic-acid gas formed in the cider will pass off through the tube, no oxygen will be admitted and fermentation will be prevented. After standing awhile in the cask, it should be drawn off and bottled, or put in small stone jugs. Seal the corks carefully, and keep the bottles or jugs in a cool, dry place. Sweet cider will turn into vinegar if

fermentation is allowed to proceed. Simply keep the barrel of cider in a warm place, with the bung removed to admit air freely. Place a netting over the bunghole to keep out insects. The best time to sow grass seed for a lawn is in the early spring. There is no better mixture for your locality than four bushels of Kentucky blue-grass and two pounds of white clover per acre.

**Butter-and-eggs.**—S. T., Seymour, Conn., writes: "I have nearly two acres of land over-run with a weed bearing a yellow blossom, which you will find inclosed. Please tell how I can eradicate it, for it is something that nothing will eat, and I would like very much to get rid of it."

**REPLY:**—The specimen you send is toad-flax, or butter-and-eggs. Originally introduced as a garden flower, this weed has become a great nuisance in some parts of the country. It spreads rapidly by its roots and by its innumerable seeds, and frequently, as in your case, takes complete possession of the land. The remedy in such cases is summer fallowing. Plow the land this autumn. Commencing early next spring, run the cultivator over the land every few days until midsummer, or until the last signs of it disappear. Sow wheat, barley or rye in the fall, with an application of chemical fertilizers, and seed down to clover the following spring. Clover is one of the best weed-extermiators known.

**Vegetable Forcing.**—W. H. R., Greenock, Pa., writes: "Would it pay to build a hothouse for the purpose of growing lettuce, green onions, etc., during winter and early in spring? How could one be best heated, and what is the cheapest way to construct one, or could hotbeds be heated by fire or steam?"

**REPLY:**—The financial outcome of such a venture (and a venture it is) always depends first on the man, whether he manages right or not; in other words, whether he can learn to produce hothouse vegetables of desirable quality, and as cheaply as the circumstances allow, and then on the size and quality of the market. Among all our forced crops, there are none, under average conditions, that at present excel lettuce and radishes for profit. Even in rather small towns the business may often be carried on in a small way with good success, financially, and large towns well worked will easily support a number of forcing-houses. For people have begun to appreciate good lettuce in winter, and this, if to be had at anything like a reasonable price, they will take more readily than almost any other green vegetable. The same is true of radishes. It will not do in our climate to depend on hotbeds, even if heated by fire or steam. We must have a chance to work entirely under glass protection. Of course, cheap forcing-pits may be constructed, but it is very doubtful whether they offer the best opportunities for profit unless they are well built and well heated. We should not put our chances in jeopardy. Better construct a good house, even if simple, plain and cheap, and heat it with hot water if small, or perhaps with steam if large. Go into the business carefully and with a house of rather moderate size. Read books on greenhouse construction (that by Prof. Taft, of Michigan, for instance), and get the catalogues of various manufacturers of greenhouse heating appliances. Also visit your nearest forcing-houses and ask the owner's advice.

See our great offers on pages 18 and 19 of this issue.

## VETERINARY.

### Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. **NOTE.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Probably Rachitis.**—D. S. D., Weston, O. The ailment of your pigs appears to be rachitis, brought on by improper food; that is, food containing insufficient quantities of lime and of phosphates, and being too rich in lactic acid. Change the food; feed clover as long as it is available, bran, and even small quantities of bone-meal. For further information, consult recent numbers of this paper.

**Dropsy.**—A. H., Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md. Your cow suffered from dropsy, but whether the dropsy was caused by a rupture of the bladder, or was due to other causes, does not proceed from your letter, although it contains some indications that the bladder may have been ruptured; but you do not say that you found a rupture, nor do you state that the fluid in the abdominal cavity smelled like urine, which smell, in cases of a rupture of the bladder, is so penetrating that it cannot escape attention.

**Chronic Catarrh.**—J. R. G., Galesburg, Kan. Your horse, it seems, suffers from a severe chronic catarrh. If you cannot effect any improvement by good care, feeding sound food easy of digestion, and exempting the animal from all kinds of work, I feel inclined not to prescribe any medicines, because not knowing the particulars of the case, more damage than good might result. Besides, the winter season being at hand, a case like yours only admits a doubtful diagnosis. If you wish to have your animal treated with medicines, it will be by far the best to have the same examined and prescribed for by a good veterinarian. The animal, probably, is also full of worms.

**Epizootic Ophthalmia.**—J. B. G., Brownsville, Tenn. What you inquire about is undoubtedly a case of epizootic ophthalmia, or keratitis, in cattle, a disease about which inquiries have been answered in nearly every number for the last three months. If it does not come to ulceration, the eyesight will be restored after the disease has run its course, while ulceration, of course, destroys the eyesight. When this reaches you, your cow either has recovered or is blind, and will not need any more treatment; but if another case should make its appearance, you may use an eye-water composed either of corrosive sublimate, one part, and distilled water, one thousand parts, or of nitrate of silver, one part, and distilled water, two hundred and fifty parts, and apply it twice a day by means of a dropper.

**So-called Big-head.**—R. A. B., Seffner, Fla. What is usually called "big-head" is not a well-defined or specific disease, but an enlargement that may be due to a variety of morbid conditions, and may be produced by different

causes. As your horse also shows stiffness in the hind quarters (hind legs, probably) when put to work, it is possible that in your case the so-called big-head is osteoporosis; that is, a spongy condition of the bones productive of swelling. If such is the case, and you will not expect too much, you may rub in, every fourth day, a little of an ointment composed of biniodide of mercury, one part, and hog's lard, twelve parts. It will probably effect some improvement, provided there is nothing more serious behind the swelling. Several complaints like yours have come from your state, and it would be of interest to know what kind of water your horses get to drink, especially whether it is hard or soft, also whether they are obliged to feed on sour grasses (grasses grown on swampy land).

**Collar-boils.**—G. U. D., Gid, Ark. If the collar-boils are distinctly limited, and firm and solid (of the nature of a fibroid), the same can be removed in two judicious ways, either by excision or by a judicious use of caustics. If the latter are preferred, a very good way, if well executed, is to make an incision into the center of the boil or fibroid, and then to insert into the center a crystal of sulphate of copper and leave it there. The size of the crystal depends on the size of the tumor. The hole through the skin must not be made any larger than necessary, otherwise the crystal will fall out. Still, I can hardly advise anybody not a veterinarian to perform either one of these operations, because a slight mistake, or want of knowledge concerning the anatomy of the parts, may result in causing considerable damage.

**Poll-evil.**—C. D. O., Grant's Pass, Ore. A poll-evil is a fistula, and must be treated like any other fistula. The first thing necessary is to make a thorough examination, to explore the fistulous canals, to ascertain where they lead, and to find out what parts, soft tissues, ligaments, bones, etc., are diseased. The next thing is to procure a depending outlet for every fistulous canal, so that every particle of pus or exudate can be discharged without any impediment. As long as this is not done, no healing can take place. It must be kept in mind that pus and exudates do not flow up hill. The third thing required is to thoroughly destroy all tissues that have lost their vitality, and also all newly formed tissues that do not possess sufficient vitality, because they will sooner or later go to decay, and in doing so will affect other yet healthy tissues. Whether this destruction is effected by the use of caustics, by means of the surgical knife, or by other agencies, is in itself immaterial. The choice of the means to be used depends upon circumstances and upon the nature and the peculiarities of the case. After all this has been done, it is yet necessary to keep the sore as clean as possible, and to ward off all kinds of injurious influences, particularly bruising by rubbing, etc. Fistules, especially inveterate cases, are always best treated by an experienced and competent veterinarian, because others, owing to mistakes, neglect, oversight or losing patience, hardly ever succeed in effecting a cure. As you do not attempt to give a description of the condition, depth and direction of the fistulous canals, and do not state what parts or tissues are diseased, I can only give you a general outline of the treatment, and cannot go into particulars. If you think that a poll-evil is a specific disease, which, under all circumstances, will be cured by a same specific remedy, you are very much mistaken. Different cases require different treatment.

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ARKANSAS is shipping cypress shingles to  
Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE wealth of the United States to-day  
amounts to fully \$70,000,000,000.

THE wage-earners of Rhode Island are forty-  
two per cent of the whole population.

THE English government in India collects  
about \$35,000,000 from the sale of opium.

CEYLON has 2,760,000 population, and does an  
annual trade with Great Britain of \$40,000,000.

THE Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., have  
bought 8,000 acres in Florida, near Lake Oke-  
chobee.

THE Japanese grow dwarf oak and pine  
trees that are only eighteen inches high when  
200 years old.

A SCHOLARSHIP has been founded in memory  
of Jay Gould in the college of the University  
of New York.

MAN has put up a warning to woman, which  
reads as follows: "Keep off the breeches."—  
Galveston News.

ARTHUR—"Does your board cost you much?"  
Freddie—"No; only a cheap trunk now and  
then."—Town Topics.

THE maximum age assigned to the pine is 700  
years; to the red beach, 245; to the oak, 410, and  
to the ash, 145 years.

A CANNON-BALL fired from one of the great  
Krupp or Armstrong guns travels at the speed of  
2,887 feet per second.

STATISTICS show that in Germany's popula-  
tion of 50,000,000 the females outnumber the  
males by nearly a million.

A CAR containing 5,000 chickens, valued at  
\$1,400, was shipped from Clay Center, Mo.,  
billed to San Francisco, last week.

IN England one person in 11,000 now goes to  
law, as against one in every 3,000 in 1823; and  
in Canada the falling off in litigation is almost  
as great.

MR. THEO. NOEL'S "Something for Nothing"  
offer in this paper has the ring of honesty in  
it, and is worthy of a test, and must result in  
good to all.

MORE than 100 canning factories have been  
started in North Carolina this year, and here-  
after there will probably be great increase in  
the number of factories with each recurring  
fruit season throughout the whole South.

### GOOD NEWS—WONDERFUL CURES OF CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

Our readers who suffer from Lung Diseases,  
Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, will be  
glad to hear of the wonderful cures made by  
the new treatment known in Europe as the  
Andral-Brocha Discovery. Write to The New  
Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati,  
Ohio, and they will send you this new treat-  
ment free for trial. State age and all particu-  
lars of your disease.

### LONG LIFE OF SUBMERGED WOOD.

The durability of wet timber is something  
remarkable. Recently, according to a Vienna  
paper, one of the piles supporting the bridge  
built across the Danube by the Emperor Tra-  
jan was taken up. Although driven seventeen  
centuries ago, it showed no change, save that  
it was petrified to a depth of three quarters of  
an inch. The chestnut, beach, elm and oak  
piles on which stand the Savoy Palace,  
London, are undecayed. They were put in  
place in the latter part of the thirteenth cen-  
tury.

### WINTER FASHIONS.

Fur rugs are fast displacing all other makes  
of rugs for winter use, and with such a mag-  
nificent, well-made and large fur rug as The  
Krauss, Butler and Benham Co., 99 High St.,  
Columbus, Ohio, are selling to FARM AND FIRESIDE  
readers for \$2.00, it should come about  
that the readers of this paper all take advan-  
tage of it before Christmas.

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most primitive description. The plow in use  
in Cyprus is just what Virgil describes. They  
haven't changed their implements of agricul-  
ture for 2,000 years. As for the threshing-  
floors, they are precisely what they were in  
Palestine in the days of Araunah the Jebusite.  
Every village has one or more of these.

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up thus, as shown by market quotations, is  
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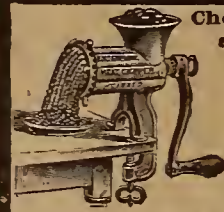
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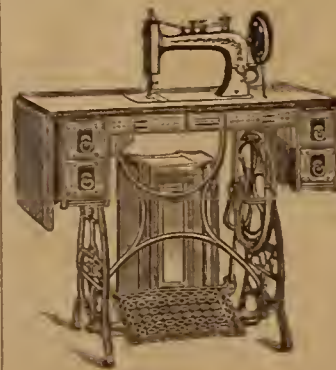
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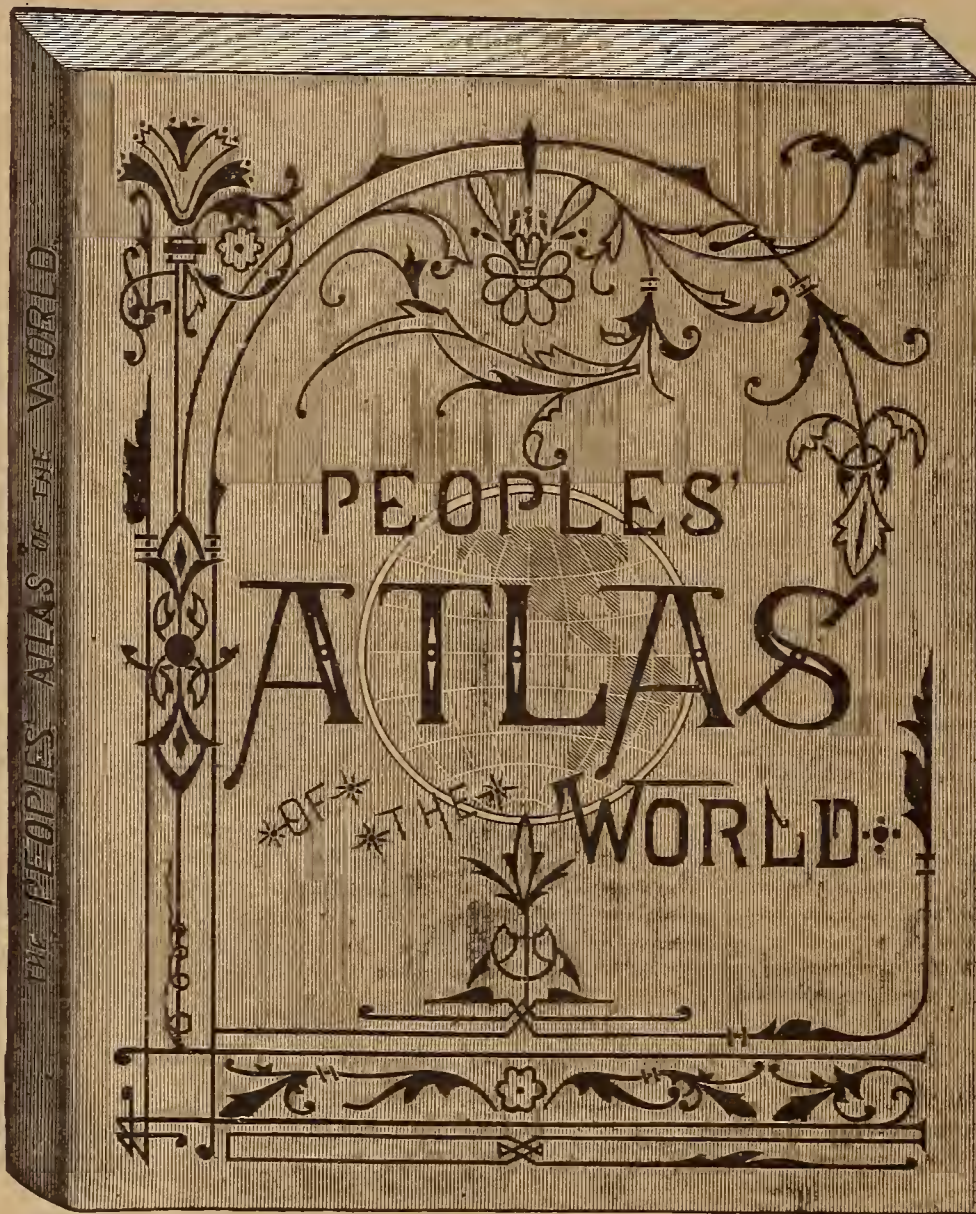
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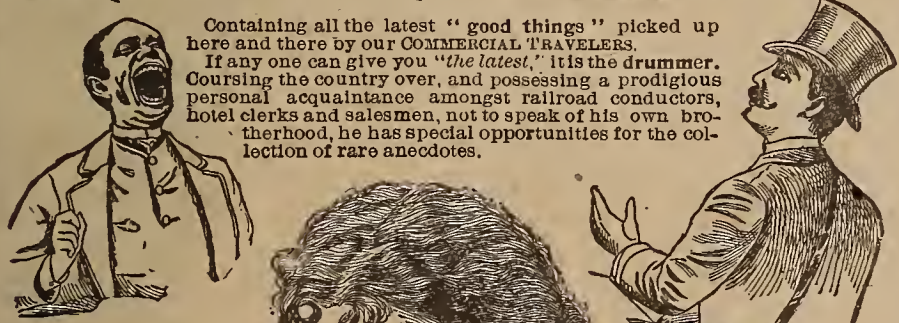
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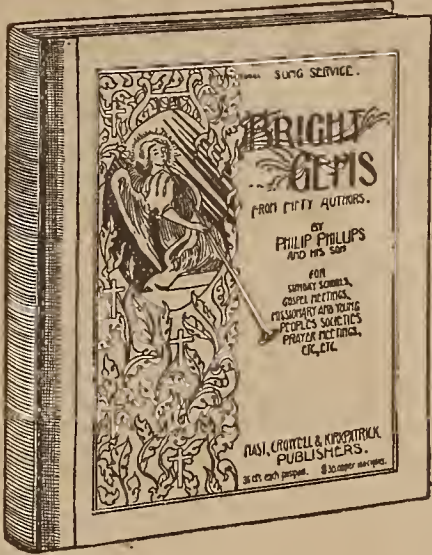
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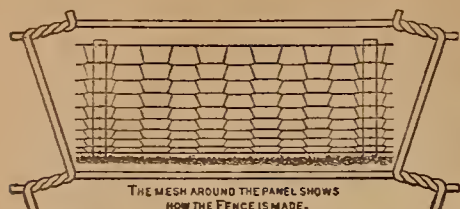
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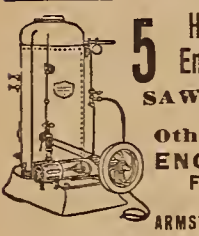


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Specially adapted and largely used for driving Grinding Mills, Wood Saws, Corn Shellers, Saw Mills, etc., affording best power for least money. Send for pamphlet and state your wants to

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With Root's Home Repairing Outfits for Half-soles and Repairing Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Harness, Tinware, etc., at home. No. 1, 4 smooth, solid iron lasts, 38 articles, \$3; No. 2, same, excepting Harness and Soldering Tools, \$2. Full description of these and "Root's Simplicity Process" of Harness-making, Boot and Shoe Repairing, Soldering, etc., given in our catalog, a book full of money-saving, eye-opening ideas, worth dollars to any one, MAILED FREE. Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' tools for home use at low prices. Agents wanted everywhere.

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**METAL WHEELS** for your **WAGONS.**

Any size you want, 20 to 56 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—have to fit any axle. Saves cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, bogs, etc. No resetting of tires. Cat's free. Address **EMPIRE MFG. CO.,** Quincy, Ill.

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**Handy, Cobbler \$2.00**

**Family Shoe Repair Kit. 28 Articles**

With Soldering Materials.

Bought singly would cost \$4.70.

**\$3 Outfit** Includes

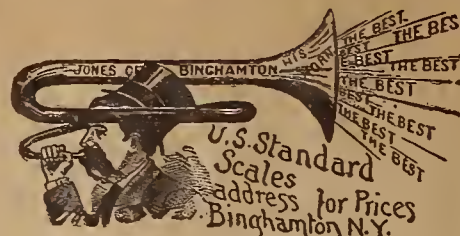
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**\$12.50 FOR A** to weave your fence at **25 Cts. per Rod.** 10 No. 10 Gal. wires, Cross wires No. 12. We will sell wire for a 100 rod fence for \$250. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. **CARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co. Box 25 Mt. Sterling, O.**

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We are the only Steel Roofing Co. awarded Medal and Diploma for **PATENT CAP ROOFING** at World's Columbian Exposition. We are also large manufacturers of all styles of **METAL ROOFING, SIDING, CEILING, ETC.** Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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**Gabled Field and Hog Fence,**

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(Hand & Power.)

Cuts all kinds of roots & vegetables for Stock Feeding. The only machine made with self-feeder. Warranted to do perfect work.

Feed left in shape to prevent all danger of choking. Used everywhere. Address **O. E. THOMPSON & SONS, No. 12 River St., Ypsilanti, Mich.**

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**Hey! Stop that Cow!**

The voice came tearing down the road closely followed by the animal itself. The wheelman addressed was an expert base ball player, but hardly knew how to tackle that kind of a "flyer." She was the "coming cow" that had "thrown off the yoke" so to speak. By waving his coat he turned her into a string of Page fence. With a beautiful "curve" she landed in the ditch and was led off completely subdued. The wheelman exclaimed, as a "catcher," a "pitcher," a "short-stop" and a "fielder," the Page fence is in it.

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33 articles, worth singly \$6.70.

**Fertilizers for Fall Crops** should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil. Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address, **GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.**

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**GO BUY A "STAY ON" BURLINGTON STABLE BLANKET.** Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No snoring required. No tight girth. No sore back. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear it under his feet. No Come Off to Them! Your Harness Dealer Keeps Them. If not, write us for Free Catalogue and prices. The "Stay On" Burlington is patented. We protect our patents. **BURLINGTON BLANKET CO. Burlington, Wis.**

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**QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD. NO TARI. FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.** **CHEAP STRONG WATER PROOF.** Not affected by gases. No RUST nor RATTLE. Outlasts tin or iron. A Durable Substitute for Plaster on walls. Water proof Sheathing of same material, the best and cheapest in the market. Write for samples, etc. **The FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N.J.**

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**FARM FENCING** made of **BEST Galvanized Steel Wire.** Best Fence and Gates for all purposes. **WILL NOT SAG** Write for **FREE** catalogue giving particulars and prices. **The Sedgwick Bros. Co., RICHMOND, IND.**

Be sure to mention Farm and Fireside.

**THIS ONE** MANUFACTURED BY **KELLY FOUNDRY & MACH. CO. GOSHEN, IND.** **GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS**

**STANDS UP!**

No Leakage about.....

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No Hoops to come off.....

You will be Pleased with

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**A Tank that Holds Water**

and always ready for it.

Write for descriptive circular, rates, and do it now, because you may soon greatly need it.

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**TOP SNAP, Extension Bib, DOUBLE Breech \$7.50, Loader**

**BUY-CYCLES** Pistols, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, cheaper than elsewhere. Send 2c. for 60-page catalogue. **POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.**

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**THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY Standard, Halladay Geared, U.S. Solid Wheel, and Gem Steel**

**WIND MILLS,** Guaranteed to be

**THE BEST MADE.**

Also Pumps, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Stalk Cutters, Haying Tools, Saw Tables, etc.

**U.S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., 101 Water St., BATAVIA, ILL.**

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**FREE** Now is the time to buy a **PIANO** or **ORGAN** from the largest manufacturers in the world, who sell their instruments direct to the public at wholesale factory prices. Don't pay a profit to agents and middlemen. To suit all. No money asked in advance. Privilege of testing organ or piano in your own home 30 days. No expense to you if not satisfactory. Warranted 25 years.

**REFERENCE** Bank references furnished on application; the editor of this paper; mental in their homes. A book of testimonials sent with every catalogue. As an advertisement we will sell the first Piano in a place for only \$159. The first Organ only \$25, Stool, Book, &c., **FREE.**

If you want to buy for cash, **Write Us.** **BEEHIVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO., P. O. Box 623, WASHINGTON, N. J.**

**BUT DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU**

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# FARM & FIRE SIDE

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EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XIX. NO. 3.

NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

TERMS { 50 CENTS A YEAR.  
24 NUMBERS.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This paper will be sent free for the remainder of this year to all NEW subscribers who mention this offer in their letter; that is, send your yearly subscription now, mention this offer, and you will receive this paper the remainder of this year and all of next year, up to January, 1897. This offer is good to NEW subscribers only. All subscriptions begin from the time we receive the order. We keep no back numbers of the paper. This is a special inducement that is offered at no other season of the year. See offers on pages 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

IN 1891 the number of savings banks in the United States was 1,011; the number of depositors, 4,533,217; and the amount on deposit, \$1,623,000,000, an average of \$358 for each depositor. These institutions are mainly supported by wage-earners whose weekly savings are small, and the enormous amount of money on deposit represents the accumulation of small sums that would otherwise have been frittered away. The success of these banks depends on the prosperity of the wage-earners; in turn, they have been of incalculable benefit to the depositors by providing a secure investment for small savings and encouraging thrift and industry.

THERE died recently at Concord, Mass., a man whose name should ever be held in grateful remembrance—Ephraim W. Bull. Many years ago Mr. Bull produced the Concord grape. By the creation of this new fruit he did more for viticulture than all our other grape growers together, for the Concord is the most extensively grown grape in this country, and most of the choicest varieties we now have are its descendants. Millions of his countrymen enjoyed the fruits of his labor, but like many other public benefactors, he never received due reward, and in his old age was supported by small gifts from the charitably disposed and those who appreciated his work.

ABOUT two years ago Secretary Carlisle inaugurated the policy of retiring the United States notes issued under the Legal-tender Act of July 14, 1890, when redeemed in standard silver dollars. The total amount redeemed and retired in two years is over \$12,500,000. The original volume of \$155,931,002 of Sherman notes issued in payment for silver bullion has been reduced to \$143,426,280. The standard silver dollars with which these notes were redeemed did not remain in circulation; they drifted back to the treasury, and silver certificates were issued on them. This process has resulted, therefore, in an exchange of silver certificates redeemable in silver dollars for treasury notes redeemable in coin, or practically in gold. It seems impossible to keep a large amount of standard silver dollars in circulation while they can be exchanged for their paper representatives, the silver certificates. The amount varies from time to time, but keeps between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000.

THE production of gold in the mines of South Africa is something marvelous. In 1890 the yield of the Witwatersrand mines was less than 500,000 ounces. Year by year the yield steadily and rapidly increased. In 1894 it was 2,000,000 ounces; the total output for 1895 is conservatively estimated at 2,500,000 ounces. With the development of the mines and the further prospecting by mining experts, the apparent wealth of these gold-fields grows greater and greater. That South Africa in the next few years will produce enormous quantities of gold is certain.

Based on the solid foundation of this mining industry is a craze in mining speculation, the like of which has never been known. All Europe is mad over "Kafirs," or South African mining stocks. Within a year a few men have made colossal fortunes dealing in these mining shares, and their success has tempted the multitude into speculation. A collapse is certain; it is looked for every week. Business men and financiers dread that the effects will be like those following the failure of the Baring Brothers, and that a panic of more or less severity will follow.

IT is not generally known that debts are distributed almost in direct proportion to wealth. The *Social Economist* says: "The important truth concerning debts is that the poorer and more purely agricultural portions of the country are not those where mortgage indebtedness on farms and homes is the greatest. Debts abound where there is wealth and industrial opportunity, and because there is industrial opportunity. New York with 6,000,000 inhabitants, Pennsylvania with 5,000,000 and Illinois with 4,000,000 have each of them a larger mortgage indebtedness than all the southern states taken together, with a population of 22,000,000 and over. Six states containing only a third of the people of the United States have more than one half the total mortgaged indebtedness. The difference would be more striking if statistics were at hand showing the amount of borrowed capital invested in manufactures, in commerce, in banking and in insurance.

IN an article in the *Forum*, Clarence King makes an eloquent appeal for the recognition of the Cuban patriots as belligerents. "The Cuban war," he says, "hangs before us an issue which we cannot evade. Either we must stand as the friend of Spain, and by our thorough prevention of the shipment of war supplies to the insurgents aid and countenance the Spanish efforts to conquer Cuba into continued sorrow, or we must befriend Cuba in her heroic battle to throw off a medieval yoke. Let us not deceive ourselves—Spain alone cannot conquer Cuba; she proved that in ten years of miserable failure. If we prevent the sending of munitions to Cuba and continue to allow Spain to buy ships and arms and ammunition here, it is we who will conquer Cuba, not Spain. To secure victory for Cuba it is necessary for us, in my opinion, to take but a single step; that is, to recognize her belligerency. She will do all the rest.

"Our record toward Spain is clear. We heartily approved when George Canning invoked the Holy Alliance to prevent her from recovering her American provinces,

and in 1825 we refused to guarantee her perpetual possession of Cuba in exchange for commercial concessions to ourselves. Our obligations to her are measured by an easily terminable treaty, which, however, while in force in no way prevents us from recognizing Cuba's belligerency. Is it difficult for us to decide between free Cuba and tyrant Spain? Why not fling overboard Spain and give Cuba the aid which she needs, and which our treaty with Spain cannot prevent? Which cause is morally right—which is manly—which is American?"

IN many primary markets corn is now worth twenty cents a bushel and oats fifteen cents. Converted into meat, at present prices in the same markets twice as much money could be realized for these crops. The scarcity of stock cattle and hogs will force many farmers to the hardship of selling corn and oats at low prices instead of meat at fair prices.

Some statistics on the following page show the increase in the consumption of mutton in this country. The majority of sheep sent to the butcher's block are Merinos or Merino grades. Although not the best adapted for this purpose, and not the first choice of feeders, it is a fact that fine-flavored, juicy mutton can be produced from Merino sheep. The farmers who can get hold of them will have no trouble in converting cheap corn and oats into meat that will bring fair prices in the markets and find favor with consumers.

ACCORDING to English journals, the condition of agriculture in the United Kingdom is one not merely of depression, but of positive distress. The *Mark Lane Express* says:

"The black cloud which has so long darkened the horizon still hangs over the British farmer, and the prospect is, if anything, more disheartening. The trouble he has to encounter at home by reason of weather adversities are bad, but they are made a hundred times worse by foreign competition, which is fast driving farming out from among the industries of this country."

Regarding the remedies offered, the *Lou-don Standard* speaks as follows:

"Something may be done, very likely, by the incorporation of certain minor industries with the regular system of the farm. Apples and pears, cabbages and gooseberries, bees, ducks and chickens, may all contribute their quota to swell the farmer's income. But what will it be worth, after all? The golden fruit that is to restore the farmer to his former fortunes does not hang in British orchards. The golden egg that he requires will not be laid by British poultry. It is the merest mockery to tell him to devote himself to such things as these. We would not be misunderstood. There is room, no doubt, for a great business to be done at home by English market gardeners and poultry breeders; we have always maintained that. But it is not a business which will put the British farmer on his legs again, or replace our great grain-growing industry on a healthy and satisfactory footing. This must be the work of the legislature, and it is work which will have to be undertaken next session.

"The government is bound to make the condition of British agriculture a first charge on their estate. They must be prepared next year to confront it boldly, and to prepare some measures of relief with no niggard hand. It is morally impossible to allow things to continue as they are. By the ruin of agriculture is meant the disappearance from English life of elements of incalculable value; and this cannot be permitted. It is not a class question, whatever one particular class may choose to say about it. Provincial tradesmen are as much interested in it as the farmers and gentry. Indeed, there is hardly an industry that is not seriously affected. The time for mere talking has gone by; something will, unquestionably, have to be done. It is for ministers to say what measures they think best calculated to avert the grave calamity with which we are threatened. The country has full confidence in Lord Salisbury's statesmanship, and it will be ready to listen with the greatest respect to any plan which he proposes. But mere palliatives will not be of the slightest use; the evil has gone too far. When a man is hovering between life and death it is useless to give him ginger beer. The farmers will expect from the government something stronger than that; and unless they get it, very many of them will soon cease to be farmers."

A POLITICAL campaign in Ohio hardly ever fails to attract the attention of the whole country; the present one soon to be ended is unusually interesting. In the selection of a United States senator the whole nation is concerned, and all are interested in the result of an election affecting the political fortunes of prominent or possible presidential candidates.

The October *Review of Reviews* describes the situation as follows:

"It is quite certain that whether the Republicans or the Democrats carry the day in the impending Ohio campaign, there will be no protracted contest in the next legislature over the choice of a United States senator. Every Republican in the state admits that if his party carries the legislature, ex-Governor Foraker is to have the seat in the Senate which Mr. Brice now holds. On the other hand, every Democrat understands that if his party succeeds in controlling the legislature, Senator Brice is to have another term. Senator Brice waged a hard fight among Ohio Democrats to prevent the success of the free-silver element; and the convention which nominated Mr. Campbell for governor made it plain that Mr. Brice would have no Democratic opposition to another term. It would be a great advantage on many accounts if the state conventions in general should adopt the plan of naming the party candidate for United States senator. This custom would save us from many an unseemly and disgraceful contest, with most demoralizing consequences. Thus the personal issues involved in the Ohio election are usually clear cut. A brilliant Republican success will send the eloquent and aggressive Mr. Foraker to the United States Senate, and will greatly improve Governor McKinley's chances in the national convention next year. In like manner, a Democratic success will send Mr. Brice back to the Senate and will cause Mr. Campbell to loom up in large proportions on the Democratic horizon."



## FARM AND FIRESIDE

ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.  
Six Months, - (12 Numbers), - 30 Cents.

The above rates include the payment of postage by us. Subscriptions can commence any time during the year. See premiums offered for obtaining new subscribers.

Subscribers receive this paper twice a month, which is twice as often as most other farm and family journals are issued.

**Payment**, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

**Silver**, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelop and get lost.

**Postage-stamps** will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Jan'96, means that the subscription is paid up to January 1, 1896; 15Feb'96, to February 15, 1896, and so on.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**New Apple.** From the introducers, Greening Brothers, we have received some specimens of the Winter Banana apple. This new apple is of medium size, fine quality, good color and high flavor. It speaks for itself in favor of the claim that it is unsurpassed as a market fruit for domestic use. The introducers also claim that the tree is a remarkably fast grower, very productive, an early bearer, and as hardy as the hardiest of crab-trees.

\*\*\*

**Tobacco Culture.** A Kentucky subscriber writes that he don't know of anything that would be of more interest to many of our readers in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky than for some of the most successful of the Brown county, Ohio, farmers to tell how they raise their fine Burley tobacco. An article on this subject will be acceptable.

\*\*\*

**Cotton Prices.** Quotations for cotton on the New York cotton exchange the first week in October reached nearly nine cents a pound. One year previous the quotations were less than six cents. The advance of fifty per cent in the price of this staple export is very gratifying to the cotton planters. It is estimated that they will receive for this year's crop of 7,000,000 bales over \$13,000,000 more than they received for the 1894 crop of 9,900,000 bales.

\*\*\*

**Wheat Crop** of 1895. Agriculture gives the average yield per acre of wheat this year as twelve and one half bushels. On the estimated area of 33,915,598 acres this production indicates a total crop of nearly 424,000,000 bushels. This estimate is about 35,000,000 bushels higher than the conservative estimate made before and during harvest.

Dry weather delayed seeding in portions of the winter-wheat area, and this in connection with unfavorable prices has undoubtedly reduced the area sown this autumn.

\*\*\*

**Prairie Hay.** Whenever hay is high, there appears in the eastern city markets baled hay from the western prairies. Several grades that pass under the name of prairie hay sometimes find their way to market. For the purpose of

comparison, take the best grade, which is sweet, bright in color, fine in blade, properly cured and made from upland grasses. "What is the feeding value of this prairie hay compared with timothy hay?" is the question naturally asked by purchasers. The result of carefully conducted experiments is that it is fully equal to early cut and well-cured timothy hay. As its market price is usually about three fourths the price of choice timothy, it is economy to use it.

\*\*\*

**Sheep and Mutton Statistics.** In the following article from the Cincinnati *Price Current* is presented a comprehensive view of the sheep industry:

"If the statements which have been offered by different authorities are to be accepted, there has been quite a reduction in the number of sheep in the United States in recent years—a condition which is not peculiar to this particular class of farm animals, for the same may be said of cattle and swine. Taking the reports of the Department of Agriculture for authority, the total number of sheep, cattle and swine in the country in 1871, the largest number reported in any year, and the number reported for [January] 1895, are shown in the following:

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Swine.
Total in 1871.....	31,851,000	26,235,000	29,457,000
Largest number.....	50,626,000	54,067,000	52,398,000
Total in 1895.....	42,294,000	50,869,000	44,166,000

"Excepting a slight reduction in the number for 1872, the supply of sheep subsequent to 1871 was in each year greater than in that year; for cattle, the number subsequently was not as small as in 1871; for swine, there was a reduction in 1876 to 25,727,000, a decline of 13 per cent compared with 1871.

"The largest number of sheep was reported for 1884, representing a gain of 60 per cent compared with 1871; the largest



WINTER BANANA APPLE.

number of cattle was in 1892, representing a gain of 106 per cent; the largest number of swine was in 1892, representing a gain of 78 per cent.

"In 1871 sheep represented 36.4 per cent, and in 1895 30.8 per cent of the total number of sheep, cattle and swine.

"While the number of sheep in 1871 was decidedly larger than either cattle or swine, the number of sheep in 1895 was the smallest of the three classes.

\*\*\*

"The industry in the past has found its encouragement more for the wool product and the returns for lambs marketed, than in feeding and slaughtering for mutton. Thus, while the pork-packing industry was extensive and enlarging fifty years ago, and earlier at many points, and the beef-killing industry has long been important, the killing of sheep in the market centers, excepting for current local consumption within restricted limits, was not inaugurated until in a quite recent period, and incident to the introduction of refrigerator cars by the large beef-slaughtering concerns, by which means the distribution of fresh meats has been greatly encouraged.

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"The following compilation, showing the yearly killing of sheep at the four large western centers named, illustrates how recently the slaughtering of sheep has had any significance with reference to commercial product:

	1871.	1875.	1880.
Chicago.....	180,000	175,000	179,000
St. Louis.....	81,000	88,000	112,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	8,000	14,000
Omaha.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	269,000	271,000	305,000

	1885.	1890.	1894.
Chicago.....	743,000	1,253,000	2,766,000
St. Louis.....	130,000	107,000	269,000
Kansas City.....	106,000	199,000	393,000
Omaha.....	11,000	62,000	136,000
Total.....	990,000	1,621,000	3,564,000

"A recapitulation of these totals, with totals for intermediate years since 1880, makes the following exhibit:

1871.....	261,000
1875.....	271,000
1880.....	305,000
1881.....	423,000
1882.....	541,000
1883.....	614,000
1884.....	775,000
1885.....	990,000
1886.....	979,000
1887.....	1,173,000
1888.....	1,275,000
1889.....	1,476,000
1890.....	1,621,000
1891.....	1,879,000
1892.....	2,112,000
1893.....	3,275,000
1894.....	3,564,000

"Chicago is by far the more important point in the killing of sheep for mutton distribution, but Kansas City and Omaha are giving some attention to these operations, and a large extension is to be expected in the near future.

"A study of this exhibit should afford great encouragement to the sheep-raising industry, for it is apparent that the consumption of mutton is being very greatly extended, and is rapidly enlarging, justifying the view that the wool feature as an element of profit is soon to be, if not already, secondary to mutton considerations."

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Rural Free Mail Delivery.** Mr. John M. Stahl, of Illinois, breaks another lance for the rural free mail delivery, in the *North American Review* for October. I have repeatedly tried to show the impracticability, if not utter absurdity, of the plan, although I am well aware that one cannot hope to make oneself extremely popular among the rural people by opposing it. Undoubtedly, Mr. Stahl is honest in his convictions and not simply hunting for popularity. Mr. Wanamaker, who while postmaster-general also advocated the plan, might possibly be accused, as a New York City paper does, of having been unacquainted with the conditions of the country, and of having probably derived his idea of the farms of the United States from market gardens within easy distance of Philadelphia, where rural free delivery will soon become easily possible. It must be supposed of Mr. Stahl, however, that he knows the country in all its various conditions, and just for that reason I have wondered how a man of his keen intellect and usual good sense can be so persistent in the advocacy of an utterly impracticable scheme.

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Surely, farmers have as much right to free mail delivery as city people. But this is not a question of right and of what is equitable so much as of what is practicable and possible. The great New York City paper calls attention to the fact that there are counties where it would take a mounted carrier a day's journey to deliver a single letter. "Perhaps with an additional force of from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand men," it says, "an approach to an equitable free delivery might be made in all the territory between Tom Green county, Texas, and Cape Cod, but it would probably cost not less than twenty-five cents for each letter and parcel delivered outside of city limits, and the expense of the Post-office Department would be greater than that of all other departments combined. Those who doubt this should consult the map and learn that they are living in a country which has single states larger than most kingdoms. Great as are its resources, it cannot accomplish the impossible, and the extension of the free-delivery system to the farms of the country is clearly impossible at present."

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Most of the advocates of the rural free mail delivery admit the impossibility of extending the system over the whole country and to its remotest parts, and only demand that it be extended to the more densely populated rural districts. They thus abandon the plea for "equity," and clamor for privileges for the farmers in one section which are denied to farmers in another. The whole agitation thus loses

its force, as this is surely an admittance that it must be left to the Post-office Department itself to decide in how far an extension of the free-delivery system is practicable and possible. This extension has been going on, gradually and steadily, for years, and the only cause of complaint in the eyes of the advocates of rural free mail delivery can be that it has not been pushed at a more rapid rate. With this present impossibility of a general adoption of the system before us, we can hardly consider the existing state of things as a grievance of the farmer against the city people, and of the poor against the rich. The wealthiest resident of the city, if he takes up his summer residence in the mountains, will have to go or send for his mail like the poorest farmer adjoining him; and the farmer, if he lives in the city during winter, will have his mail brought to him just the same as the millionaire in the next street. Both are governed by the same local conditions.

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But Rome was not built in a day. I admit that rural free mail delivery would be a good thing. A little patience, too, is a good thing. Once more let me quote a paragraph from the paper already cited:

"Its [the rural free mail delivery] extension to all suburban towns connected by electric roads with the great cities is possible, however, and is likely soon to become actual. When every county in the United States has electric tracks on the country roads, the plan advocated by Mr. Stahl can also be realized. It may become possible within the next quarter of a century. At present it is out of the question."

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**Needed Reforms.** For many years we have been agitating the questions of the reissue of a few million dollars' worth of fractional currency, and of a cheapening and extension of the parcel post. These are reforms of much more importance to rural people, and far easier within reach, than the rural free mail delivery. At one time we came very near securing the boon of fractional currency. Unholy influences—probably that of the express companies—weighed heavily against this reform, as well as against more liberal rates in the parcel postage. Some of the rural papers began to get lukewarm, and went into the agitation of other schemes, among them that of the rural free mail delivery. We lost the fight, and the agitation for the two really good things has been allowed to drop. We simply had a similar experience as the dog with a bone in his mouth, that waded across the creek, and seeing the image of the bone in the water, dropped what he already had and grabbed for what he imagined he could get. Of course, he lost the bone. If Mr. Stahl had put the same ability and energy which he now displays in advocating an entirely visionary scheme into the agitation of these other reforms, and been ably seconded by the entire rural press, we would long since have enjoyed the advantages of fractional currency and a cheaper and more efficient parcel post.

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**An Old Game.** In a recent issue of a Kansas paper I noticed a contribution enthusiastically speaking of crimson clover, and winding up by offering to send a free sample of the seed on receipt of stamps for postage. Possibly this may be a bona-fide offer, but every probability is against the assumption; for this is an old free-advertising scheme—a badly disguised and poorly baited hook by which shrewd schemers have for years been trying to catch unsuspecting rural victims. These contributions, when received by rural editors, are usually very innocent appearing affairs, written on poor paper, with poor ink, and perhaps containing a large number of grammatical and other errors. The unsophisticated editor has often taken them as bona-fide contributions of some genuine farmer, and for that reason, and perhaps because no pay was asked for them, allowed them to go into the paper with the mischievous offer of "free sample for stamps" left in. But as the scheme has been so often exposed, it seems that editors of rural papers might begin to make it a practice to run their editorial pen through all such offers before giving communications of this character to the printer, if at all. Let me say, however, that we have an eye on this man. If any one among our readers has had any experience with him, and found that there is a "colored individual in the woodpile," we would like to hear about it.

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### FARM THEORY AND PRACTICE.

**SUBSOILING.**—Mr. Henry Stewart, who is usually good authority in agricultural matters, believes in the use of the subsoil plow. He says:

"It is in the surface we have been growing our crops. Under it we have a compact bottom, hard and intractable, and almost wholly impervious to water, or it holds this like a sponge, in either way offering a fatal obstacle to the passage of roots, and thus confining the crops to a most shallow and insufficient feeding-ground. The results of these conditions are that the yield of the crops is not more than one third or one fourth of the possible limit of production. The ground must be broken and this barrier removed \* \* \* by subsoiling; that is, by following the common plow with a colter-plow, that pulverizes the hard crust and lets in the air, with all its fertilizing influences."

\* \* \*

**AIR IN THE SOIL.**—Mr. Stewart thus places a high value upon the agency of air in the soil, and indeed, we know that without some air a soil would be worthless. In compact clays, a surface stirring of a corn stubble for wheat or oats, to be followed by timothy, is not best for the land. The grain crop is usually short, and the grass does not stand drought. In loams such practice is good, as air enters the soil freely at any time, and plant roots can penetrate to a normal depth. But the clay becomes too compact, and if there is time to turn the corn stubble over with a breaking-plow, and then firm it and collect moisture, the chances for a succeeding grain crop are improved. The corn stubs and roots aid in preventing the clay from compacting too much, and the air enters to assist in chemical changes that produce available plant-food. Soils that are at all clayey in their nature become more and more compact as they are cropped, and one problem is to keep it sufficiently loose to permit the free movement of air within it.

\* \* \*

**AIR IN THE SUBSOIL.**—But this treatment of the top soil does not affect the condition of the subsoil. Analysis shows that the latter is usually rich in those elements that furnish plant-food, and examination of growing plants shows that a big per cent of plant roots penetrate the subsoil, when possible, in search of food. Continual tramping by horses compresses the subsoil, and its tendency is to pack, anyway, as there is insufficient vegetable matter in it to hold it open and porous. Very naturally, the subsoil-plow presents itself as an effective means of destroying the compactness of this lower soil, and the history of agriculture shows that it has had its advocates in all ages. In every neighborhood where clays or clayey loams exist, some one may be found who uses or has used a subsoil-plow at some time. Commenting upon Mr. Stewart's advocacy of it, Prof. Sanborn says:

"Reason seems to affirm the value of deep plowing by the aid of the subsoiler, and the mind, despite itself, gravitates to this view; yet the scales fail to confirm the deduction of the mind. In the absence of an amplitude of facts, each may be an authority to himself in the art of plowing, so far as it relates to depth, yet the evidence leans strongly to medium plowing under ordinary farm methods, where the balance-sheet is the final test of advantage."

\* \* \*

What is the matter? Observation confirms Prof. Sanborn's statement. Nearly everyone who gets the fever for subsoiling quietly drops the practice after a trial of a year or two. The results are not usually what were expected, though in exceptional cases the results are marked. It seems to me that the trouble clearly is that the subsoil-plow does not accomplish much in the way of leaving clay subsoils loose for any length of time. A single soaking rain is sufficient to cause this clay to run together. We know how difficult it is to keep some surface soils from puddling after beating rains, despite the fact that they have much decayed matter in them, and, best of all, have had exposure to air and frost for ages. The subsoil may be loosened by mechanical means, but a single stirring is unable to make any lasting effect. Beyond question, this soil would be more productive if it were exposed to

the weathering effect of the air, and larger crops would be gotten off the surface if the plant roots were not resisted by this hard barrier a foot beneath the surface; but it does appear that the subsoil-plow is not often an effective helper in this matter. It gives noticeable results under some circumstances, and may do a little good always, but its use has not appeared profitable to the great majority of practical farmers who have tried it. As Prof. Sanborn says, "The scales fail to confirm the deductions of the mind."

\* \* \*

**GOOD UNDERDRAINAGE.**—To my mind, the most effective way of changing the mechanical condition of the tight subsoils is thorough underdrainage. Indeed, this is the only practical way. The presence of a surplus of water in this soil excludes the air, and it becomes lifeless and close. Underdrains draw off the water, and plant roots can work their way down. Air follows the water down to the drains, and by its action and the presence of an increased amount of decaying plant roots, chemical and mechanical changes are slowly effected in the subsoil, and it gives up some food to succeeding crops. This change has been observed in thousands of instances, and it continues as more air and more plant roots penetrate the soil. The serious objection to this method is the cost, and there are some naturally compact and wet soils that will not pay for underdrainage at present prices of farm products, because unfitted by location or nature to produce the crops that pay the best. But subsoiling cannot take the place of underdrainage in admitting air to a tight subsoil that needs the weathering process. It is too temporary in its effects. If the subsoil remained open after stirring, then would the practice be as profitable as theory has taught it should be; but the soil will not stay open until water and air passages are opened up, and plant roots grow freely and decay in it. As I have said, under some circumstances subsoiling gives results for a single season, and it is easy to try the experiment; but usually there is no encouragement to continue the practice, for the reasons given.

DAVID.

### LESSONS FROM THE DROUGHT.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and even the disastrous drought which has been so general over a large territory, and caused losses of many thousand dollars to farmers, stockmen, dairy-men, gardeners, truck growers and others, has nevertheless some valuable lessons for the willing student.

Among other things it teaches that an early preparation of the soil conserves the moisture for later use of the crops; that shallow and frequent cultivation do much toward defeating the ravages of drought; that the silo may serve the purpose of bridging over a dry summer as well and as profitably as through the winter; that some crops possess far greater value for soiling purposes than others in such seasons; that more reliable sources of succulent food must be sought after than the time-honored blue-grass pastures.

\* \* \*

While fodder-corn has been the main soiling crop in almost all sections, I have found that sorghum withstands a drought far better, and to all appearances has three-fold more value for soiling purposes. I drilled in sorghum and corn with a grain-drill on the same day. The former has made a far better growth throughout the season. I expect to grow it more largely another year.

\* \* \*

The spring seeding of alfalfa made a noble stand, has withstood the severe test of the weather, and bids fair to go into winter quarters in good shape. I hope to increase the area seeded next spring. Thomas Johnson, of this county, sowed, in the spring of 1894, alfalfa on wheat, secured a good stand, and has this year harvested seven tons per acre in four cuttings. Mr. Johnson will sow five acres next spring, and several of my neighbors signify their intention of trying alfalfa to the extent of from two to ten acres next season.

\* \* \*

Last year I sowed crimson clover on corn ground and oat stubble in August, but the drought prevented it from making sufficient growth to withstand the winter, except on low ground near a brook. This year I sowed in June with fodder-corn, sorghum and buckwheat. I cut the

buckwheat September 28th, and found the clover pretty well established, so I hope it will go through the winter in good shape.

\* \* \*

Many farmers have been hauling water or driving their stock to the creeks. One such season should teach every farmer either to secure an unfailing well or a large cistern, so that he might be enabled to meet such emergencies. Our three-thousand-gallon cistern at the house was cleaned out in the spring, and there was not sufficient rainfall up to the middle of August to fill it, so that the supply of rain-water was short all summer, and we were compelled to use well-water for watering flowers and garden. Hereafter the cistern shall be cleaned out only in the fall. The stock-water reservoir in the wood pasture, which holds three hundred thousand gallons, was almost dry the first of August, when a few timely showers replenished the supply. This must be enlarged if we are to have another such dry season, though in ten years it had not been so low before. Two wells and one spring were apparently not affected by the drought, while the well at the dairy-house and two other springs were very low. JOHN L. SHAWVER.

Shady Nook Farm.

### PICKED POINTS.

Wherever chestnuts grow, now is the time when school-boys take their sacks or baskets, Saturdays, when there is no school, and go chestnutting. Often they make up nutting parties and take the girls with them; and whether they return empty-handed or not, they have had the pleasure of the jaunt, and come back with rosy cheeks. What of the nuts are not consumed at once are usually put away to dry for use in winter. But this is not the best way to keep them, because they become so hard it is very liable to injure the teeth to masticate them. The nuts can be kept all winter as soft as when gathered, by placing them in moist sand, in any kind of vessel, and storing them in the cellar. Before doing this, however, they should be heated in a hot oven long enough to destroy the vitality of any insect germs that they may contain; otherwise the worms will destroy them. A sack of chestnuts, buried in the ground when gathered, were found the next spring to be nothing but nutshells and white grubs. Three is the maximum number of nuts found in a bur; but a curious tree near the writer always has as many as five nuts in every well-developed bur, and sometimes six, seven, eight and even nine have been found in a bur. A clump of five burs on the end of one small branch which is now before me contains twenty-seven nuts, all of good size. There are so many in the burs they crowd their covering open before the nuts are ripe. They may be supposed to look something like a litter of white pigs crowding each other out of the nest. Some horticulturist might make a fortune by propagating trees from this "sport."

GALEN WILSON.

### OLD METHODS MUST GIVE PLACE TO NEW ONES.

Success in farming does not now depend so much on muscle as it did fifty years ago. The most successful farmer of to-day is the one who reads most, thinks most, and intelligently aims to secure the best results by the adoption and putting in practice the most advanced teachings of agricultural science.

\* \* \*

There is a new and a better way than the old, and the young men of to-day are better educated and better informed, as a farming class, than their fathers, whose life on the farm was in the main one unceasing round of continuous hard labor.

\* \* \*

Half a century ago the man who could accomplish the most work between daylight and dark, and whose driving of his hired men and his own boys was like that of Johu, the son of Nimshi, who drove furiously, was the best farmer. As a result his acreage was broadened, while his own life—in the real sense of truly living—as well as that of each member of his family, was correspondingly narrowed.

\* \* \*

By far too large a proportion of farmers' sons and daughters have left "the best of all occupations" and sought freedom from the aimless drudgery common to the old-time methods, and engaged in occupations where the brain and hand could cheerfully work together, making the outlook for the

future one of hopeful promise. The beneficent action of Congress in creating the present experiment station system has been largely instrumental in aiding in the adoption of newer and better methods of culture. Young farmers are now availing themselves of known facts in science with the view of reaping pecuniary benefits therefrom by which the comforts and attractions of their more suburban-like homes can be increased.

\* \* \*

The young farmer of to-day is forging to the front with improved machinery, with improved stock, with improved methods of feeding and improved methods of fertilization—successive cropping and rotation. He is succeeding in securing greater yields and more frequent ones on less acreage, and in keeping up the fertility of his soil, and is conducting all his farming operations with due regard to the future.

\* \* \*

In farming, as well as other occupations where professional services are valuable, the young farmer will find that if he avails himself of the results of scientific researches, and conducts his farming operations on business principles, also, that he will distance all other tillers of the soil.

\* \* \*

Professor J. W. Sanborn, a most efficient, judicious and painstaking worker in the field of agricultural science, says that "the old assertion that knowledge is power is more applicable to farming than any other vocation, since it involves more lines of information and the use of more of the faculties than any other calling."

\* \* \*

The most recent discoveries in agricultural science prove conclusively that the microscope and chemistry are the educated farmers' strongest allies. One instance in point is the comparatively recent discovery that a species of microbe actually aids some plants to grow by absorbing nitrogen, which is their chief food. Their business in life is to change this food into nitric acid so that it can be taken up by the tissues of the plants which are not able to consume the nitrogen in the crude. The inefficiency of ordinary stable manure as a fertilizer in special cases has been, until the discovery of these microbes, a mystery that the chemists were unable to solve. The day may yet come when the farmer with his microscope, finding no microbes on the roots of his clover or other nitrogen-gathering plants, will apply a solution containing these microbes instead of a fertilizer to his soil.

\* \* \*

Speed the time when the business of agriculture will not be subordinate to any other; when brain shall have its rightful precedence over muscle; when time-honored theories shall vanish before the sunlight of scientific facts, and when modern scientific methods of soil culture shall in daily practice be found to be more profitable than the unscientific methods of the past.

"Of one thing I am certain,  
From the widest range of view,  
Old-fashioned types must stand aside  
And make way for the new."

W. M. K.

## Nervous Debility

Good Health, Strength and Appetite  
Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been a sufferer from nervous debility for eight years. Various treatments did not



give me relief. I went to Germany and was treated by a specialist. In a short time gave up his treatment and returned to this country. On the advice of a friend I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle benefited me and shortly I was cured. I am now strong, have a good appetite and have increased in weight." MRS. CLARA HICKS, 246 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the Only

**True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye. \$1; 6 for \$5.

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.



## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

**SWEET POTATOES.**—I have derived considerable pleasure from the few plants of bunch sweet potato in my garden, although the crop amounts to but little. I have no soil that is really suitable for sweet potatoes, and the season just past has not been a good season for the crop here, either. The plant, however, is quite interesting, especially to people here, most of whom have never seen a sweet-potato plant. I suppose that I have the genuine bunch sweet potato which has been so much talked about for some time. I had my seed tubers from Mr. Camerer, in Indiana. The descriptions given heretofore, and the pictures shown in some catalogues, are quite misleading. The plant, while small, grows upright, and so does the plant of the ordinary running sweet potato. It is claimed that the bunch sweet potato makes a plant like the ordinary potato, but I can't see it. From the descriptions we are led to believe that the plant stands upright right through, like a common potato, and looks about like Fig. 1. It does not, however; its habit of growth is like that shown in Fig. 2. The vine, although short and stout, lies prostrate on the ground. But this is just as well, as far as I can see, as if it grew really upright. I shall try this bunch sweet potato again, although with very little hope of getting a paying crop, since evidently our soil and climate are not what the plant wants. But I like to have it on the place, and in good seasons may possibly get something of a crop. Gardeners in sweet potato countries, however, should not fail to plant it for trial, and perhaps more extensively. It may be a potato for profit, and surely it can be grown more easily than the varieties that run and root all over the ground.

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**WINTERING SWEET POTATOES.**—How to winter sweet potatoes is a problem that not all growers have solved as yet. At least I have come to that conclusion from the many inquiries addressed to me about the best ways of keeping sweet potatoes. In a small way I have been able to keep tubers in sand in the furnace-room of the dwelling-house cellar. Some people have advocated the "kiln-drying" process for extensive operations. Mr. Waldo F. Brown, in one of my exchanges, has this to say about the subject:

"The kiln-drying of sweet potatoes is a thing of the past, as a more excellent way has been discovered. The way we manage it now is to make the potatoes furnish their own heat, and this is done by bulking them as soon as they are dug and allowing them to heat, and this dries off the moisture and insures their keeping and improves the quality. I know many large growers, men who put up thousands of bushels, all of whom follow this plan, and I do not know of any one now who either kiln-dries or packs in chaff, sand or saw-



FIG. 1.—FANCY.

dust. They heat quicker and keep better in a large bulk—from one hundred to three hundred bushels—but I have kept as small an amount as twenty-five bushels in this way. Do not be alarmed when you find them steaming like a manure heap, with a temperature of eighty to ninety degrees, and the top as wet as if water had been poured over them, but open the doors and windows of your room, and give air, and they will dry off in a few days, and will then keep as well as Irish potatoes."

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**WINTER SQUASHES.**—The good winter squashes, especially the old and reliable Hubbard, must with us continue to take the place of sweet potatoes. They re-

semble them somewhat in taste, when brought upon the table, and they may be used in similar ways, especially for pies, etc. When we have good, warm soil, and plenty of manure, and know how to keep the bugs in check, we can grow a big crop of winter squashes even more easily than we can grow the majority of other garden crops, almost as easily as pumpkins, and surely we can find sale at profitable prices for all our surplus. If we learn how to winter the crop successfully, and throw the squashes on the market along in the winter or toward spring, we will seldom fail to obtain several cents a pound for them. But even if we sell them directly from the field, at one cent a pound, they pay better than most crops that we have commonly raised on a somewhat extensive scale, especially considering the very slight amount of hand labor or other expense they require.

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**STARTING A SQUASH-PATCH.**—The safest way to start a patch is undoubtedly by raising the plants under glass—either in greenhouse or cold-frame. Last spring I used the wooden plant-boxes (six inches square by five inches deep), with the very best of success. They were filled with good, fibrous loam, and four or five seeds sowed in each. The plants were thinned to two in the box, and in transplanting, the box with the plants was set right in the hill, the soil, of course, being packed close around the box and plants by means of tramping with the feet. Select your patch in early spring, and prepare it as for any other crop; but be sure to use plenty of old, well-rotted manure. Mark it off in rows three feet and a half apart one way, and plant Early Ohio potatoes or early peas, leaving every third row vacant. In early June set your squash-plants into the vacant rows, opening a furrow with a small plow or marker, leaving about ten feet space between the hills in the row. Dig the potatoes, or remove the pea-vines after the crop is off, promptly, and plow or otherwise deeply stir the soil between the squash rows. Cultivate and hoe often afterward, and thus raise a crop that will be sure to prove satisfactory.

T. GREINER.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Soil for Dewberries.**—C. H. S., Gilbert, Iowa. Dewberries are more or less reliable, as to situation in which they will do well. The location you describe might suit them very well, but I should expect them to do better on a more sandy soil. If dewberries grow wild in your vicinity, it is a good sign that they will do well when cultivated.

**Late Raspberry—Ferns as Fertilizer.**—J. D. K., Mayger, Oreg. I do not know of any raspberry that ripens so late as August. The Royal Church comes as near to it of any variety I know of. It gives a sort of second crop shortly after the first is gathered.—Ferns or brakes are of very little value as manure, but it is all right to mix it with manure, for while it does not contain plant-food, its presence in the soil makes the latter retentive of plant-food and moisture.

**Grafting Chestnuts.**—W. H. H., Antelope, Va. The Japan Giant and our native chestnuts graft readily together. I have been most successful by whip-grafting rather early in the spring, in the same manner that apples are grafted.

**Pears Cracking.**—J. H. R., High Bridge, N. J., writes: "I have several fine pear-trees, the fruit of which becomes cracked and unfit for use. Would you kindly state the cause of this, and suggest a remedy, if there is such?"

**REPLY:**—Your pears are cracking as the result of a fungus which attacks the fruit and sometimes the leaves. The best remedy is spraying the fruit and foliage with Bordeaux mixture at intervals of about three or four weeks, aiming to keep the fruit covered with it all the time. This should be commenced shortly after the pears set and while they yet stand upright on the branches. To the first dose a little Paris green should be added to kill the codling-moth. The material should be put on with a spray-pump. Bordeaux mixture is made of five pounds of best quicklime, five pounds of sulphate of copper and fifty gallons of water. Dissolve the sulphate of copper in water, and add the lime after it has fully slaked. Strain the material through a gunny-sack before using, and keep it well stirred up while using.

**Plant Foliage Dying.**—M. W. S., Bloomsburg, Pa., writes: "What is the matter with some of my plants? My Jerusalem cherry-tree has lost half of its leaves. They turn yellow in less than twenty-four hours and fall off. I had it in a pot that holds about a gallon, but have replanted it now in a three-gallon pot, and it seems to do no good at all. The plant is about two and one half feet high, but most of the leaves on the tree are yellowish, and I am afraid it will die."

**REPLY:**—Such dying off of the foliage may result from various causes. It might be from

some borer working into the stems, from earthworms in the pot, from red spider, from overwatering or from too little watering, or perhaps from the fact that it has been kept steadily growing for a year or more and is now ripening its leaves preparatory for a short rest. If you can find no signs of insects on it, and are sure it has had good care all summer, I would recommend that you withhold water and keep it quite dry until it commences to grow again. This is always the safest way in such cases. It would have been better for you not to have repotted it until it started into growth again, unless you thought it was suffering for water, which it could not get in the pot it was in.

**Borers—Wasps on Pears.**—F. M., Greenwood county, Kansas. The ash-borer is very difficult to combat successfully. When once in the trunk, the only remedy is to dig out or kill with a pliable wire in their holes. If the trunks are kept covered during the latter half of June and the first half of July with a wash made of thick soap, it will largely keep the borers away. Coal ashes are not of much use

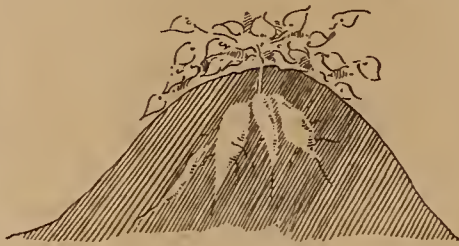


FIG. 2.—FACT.

to keep the borers out of ash-trees, but seem to be beneficial in keeping out borers that work just below the surface of the ground. However, they are not to be depended on for protection. Kerosene emulsion is not a practical remedy for the borers as ordinarily used, but if made very thick it would take the place of soap for a trunk-wash. It is commonly made as follows: One quart of soft soap or one fourth of a pound of hard soap (preferably whale-oil soap), two quarts of hot water and one pint of kerosene. Stir until all are permanently mixed, and then add water until the kerosene forms one fifteenth of the whole compound.—I think the wasps did not sting the fruit until it began to get soft. You can probably avoid this trouble by picking the pears as soon as full-grown, and then ripen them in a dark room spread out on shelves on clothes. Treated in this way they are more highly flavored and brighter in color than if left on the trees.

**Walnut Planting.**—E. J. W., Gambier Ohio. I should gather the nuts this autumn, place in a bed about one foot deep and cover a few inches deep with sod and leaves. Treated in this way, the hulls will rot off and the nuts will freeze and thaw more or less all winter, which is necessary to have them germinate well. If the land is clear, plow well in the spring and plant the nuts about one foot apart in rows eight feet apart, covering about two inches deep. Corn should be grown between the rows as long as there is room for it, to make the seedlings grow upward. The object should be to have the trees two feet apart in the row to begin with. If you are going to plant on brush or stump land which cannot be cultivated, you had better plant two or three nuts in a place, six or eight feet apart each way. Planted as I have recommended, the trees will be too close, but this will make them straight. You should aim to have the tops of the trees always touching after the first few years, or they will branch out and make poor lumber. After the seventh or eighth year there will be some poles or posts that should be thinned out, and these will bring in a little revenue. You had better plant the common black walnut, and I should prefer to have the nuts from large, thrifty trees bearing large nuts. Do not put manure around the nuts, as you are thus more liable to do harm than good; besides, if the land is good, there is little to be gained by manuring. The profits may be assumed to be reasonably certain, but not large.

#### THE NEW SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT.

Our attention has been directed, for several months past, to the unmistakable trend of public sentiment, especially in the Northwest, toward Southern emigration, and the result of the casual and fragmentary inquiries thus far made has disclosed to us a well defined and rapidly growing inclination on the part of individual and collective families in the West to abandon their present homes and seek new ones in the more favored regions of the South.

So strongly has this new sentiment impressed itself upon us, and so widespread and general does its tendency seem to be, that we have believed it to be our duty to carefully examine as to the reasons which have stimulated and are now fostering it. The result of these inquiries may be briefly summarized as follows:

Many of the farmers in the Northwest have suffered severely during the past few years because of the smallness of their crops, and also from inability to realize anything beyond a mere living—and sometimes not even that—upon what their lands have produced. In addition to the poverty of the crops, the long continued business and financial depression in the commercial world has had a paralyzing effect, and brought about a feeling of demoralization and discouragement with-

out a parallel in the history of the farming regions of the West.

As a supplement to these misfortunes the winters have been unusually severe; blizzards, cyclones, heavy storms and freeze-outs have been more frequent and more disastrous than at any previous period, and all these together have proved to be such a succession of calamities that almost with one voice the farming people have resolved to seek relief in sections of the country where such misfortunes are less prevalent.

The above represents, in our opinion, a brief epitome of the underlying reasons behind the present Southward movement, and we must confess that naturally they have given, and will continue to give, potential force and impetus to Southern emigration.

Some of the great railroads of the South have become thoroughly alive to the importance of this movement. Others are being awakened and are bestirring themselves in a manner utterly at variance with their previous spirit of do-nothingism. Indeed, they now seem to be really grasping the idea that railroads may, with proper effort, become just as profitable as civilizers and developers in the South as they were in the Northwest sixty years ago. We regard this awakening as a most happy and promising augury in the new Southward movement.

On the other hand, large and wealthy syndicates of gentlemen have been quietly interesting themselves in different sections of the Southern country. Railroads have been built and are being operated with all the push and go of similar enterprises in the North. Large mills have been and are constantly being erected; new steamboat lines established; new industries created, and last, but by no means least in importance, extensive and systematic efforts are being made in the direction of colonization.

It is said by those who have given the matter close study and attention that never in the history of the South were the whole Southern people so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the South can now be made a great and prosperous region precisely as is the East and West; that they now realize that to bring this about requires not alone the money of their Northern brethren, but their individual presence, in order that the personal magnetism of the ever-persistent, untiring creators and builders of the Northern country may impress their individuality upon their now co-laborers in the South, and that they may then jointly go forward as united Americans in a peaceful race for the development of the vast resources of the Southern States.

We are firmly persuaded that the great majority of the people of the South are to-day actuated and controlled by this sentiment, and that the time is now at hand when we are to see that section of the country follow the example of the Northwest when beginning its upward strides, sixty years ago.

The South has wonderful natural resources, a great and well equipped railroad system, a climate beautiful and attractive beyond any other section of the country, a kindly, hospitable, generous people, who are ready to receive the new-comer with open arms. Churches, colleges and schools that will compare favorably with any in the North, but over, and above and beyond all these conditions lies the pregnant fact that to-day they are a great, loyal, thorough-going American people, as ready to fight for the American flag and American institutions as any member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and this, after all, is the most important factor in the upbuilding of the New South.

We intend to send representatives South and investigate these new conditions, and with this purpose in view several of the leading attaches of the FARM AND FIRESIDE, under the personal guidance of one of the proprietors of the paper, are now in the South and will make a tour through certain portions of Georgia and Florida. The party will stop at Atlanta and then journey through the state to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. If our associate and his companions are favorably impressed with what is seen, and if the various reports made to us regarding the possibilities of that region are verified, we shall certainly present the results to our readers, and as the great representative agricultural paper of this country, shall endeavor to do our full part in building up that section of the country, and particularly to give to our readers the most reliable information with reference to the climate, soil and all the general characteristics and advantages in which intending settlers are most interested.



## Our farm.

### THE USES OF WHEAT.

**A**S HUMAN FOOD.—The use of wheat as human food is prehistoric. It was grown for this purpose in China 2,700 B. C. Its use in Egypt can be traced to an equally early date, while bread made from wheat was known among the Swiss dwellers of the stone age. Among the many qualities which has brought about its almost universal use among civilized people are its abundant return for labor expended, its wide climatic adaptation, and the quality of making light bread, known as paniferous. Rye is the only other substance that shows this latter quality in any considerable measure, which is also used as human food. About half as much rye bread is eaten in the world as wheat bread, principally in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The use of wheat as a breadstuff is by no means universal, although much more so than formerly. It is only since the application of machinery to the harvesting of wheat and simultaneous development of new wheat areas, that the coarser grains have come to take a more secondary place in our dietary. The ancient Egyptians lived upon barley, sorghum seed, and lupines and horse-beans. Esau's mess of pottage was hulled lupines. Our New England forefathers ate "rye and Indian" (corn-meal) and buckwheat, and not wheat principally.

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**WHEAT A PRECIOUS FOOD.**—During the decade ending in the year 1889, the average farm price of wheat in the United States on the first day of December was eighty-four cents; of corn, thirty-nine cents. This is about \$1.40 per hundred weight for wheat and seventy cents per hundred weight for

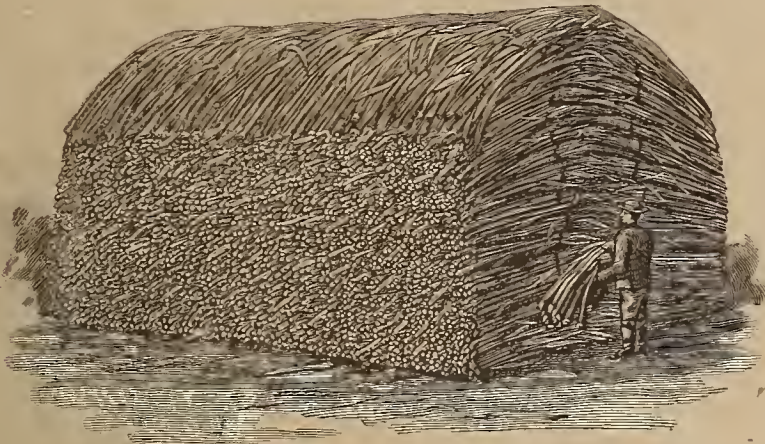
be determined by practical trial and observation, and the results can only be stated in a general way. All classes of domesticated animals, however, are foud of wheat, whether fed whole or ground, or fed dry or wet.

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**DIGESTIBILITY.**—In general, the value of a food depends upon the number of pounds of digestible nutrients that a substance contains, provided those nutrients are palatable. It must not be assumed, however, that because a sheep will digest five tenths of the organic substance of ground corn-cobs and six tenths of that of bran, that therefore corn-cobs are five sixths as valuable as bran to feed to sheep. In the corn-cobs the nutrients may not be in the proper proportion for the economic support of the animal, and may be in the bran. To obtain five pounds of digestible nutrients under these conditions would require ten pounds of corn-cobs and eight and one third pounds of bran. The consumption of one and two thirds pounds, or one fifth more food, to obtain the same nutrients in case of the corn-cobs, would require an additional effort of no small importance.

Under the confessedly crude methods of analysis now in use, substances of the same class are not necessarily identical as food value. Three pounds of digestible fat in corn-meal is worth more than three pounds of digestible fat in corn fodder, on account of the greater purity of the former. Buckwheat flour does not differ materially from wheat flour in composition, but the difference in the dietetic effect of the two when their use is long continued is quite marked. An analysis of poppy would doubtless indicate that it had some claim as a feeding stuff, but the effect of its juice when smoked by a Chiuaman warns us that its effect on the cow might not be all that could be desired.

While it is evidently desirable to make thorough, practical trials with all food stuffs,



STACKING CORN FODDER.

corn. In former decades the differences in these two staple commodities was even more striking. It is not remarkable, therefore, that in the popular mind the feeding of wheat to farm animals should be looked upon as a sin. A somewhat parallel case is found in that we may eat the flesh of cattle, sheep and swine, but we must not touch that of the horse. The unprecedentedly low price of wheat as compared with corn, which has recently existed, has proven that the use of wheat is not sacred to the human family. From the notions that have existed with regard to the use of wheat, it is not surprising that those who have not given the subject of feeding careful study should expect remarkable results from the use of wheat when fed to live stock. In the early stage of the discussion on wheat feeding, it was not uncommon to see the statement that \$1.50 could be made from feeding a bushel of wheat to hogs, a statement which from the nature of the case was impossible to verify.

\*\*\*

**THE FEEDING VALUE OF A FOOD.**—The vegetable products used as foods are composed of water, fat, albuminoids, ash, starch and similar substances, known as nutrients. It is the nutrients in wheat and corn, rather than the wheat or the corn itself, that nourish the animals. All these vegetable products contain substantially the same nutrients, certainly the same classes of nutrients. Wheat and wheat straw, corn and corn fodder, oats and shoe-pegs contain the same classes of nutrients, but they contain them in different proportions. The statement in percentages of the different nutrients existing in a food is known as its composition. The value of a food for a given purpose depends upon its composition, its digestibility and its palatability. The palatability of food can only

it is obvious that the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in a food, when intelligently considered, must be helpful in rendering a probable judgment of its feeding value. When the chemist and the cow differ, we may be justified in leaning toward the opinion of the cow, but we do wisely to consider the question an open one until both agree. The digestibility of wheat with different classes of farm animals has not been ascertained. PROF. T. F. HUNT.

Ohio State University.

### STACKING CORN FODDER.

To stack corn fodder so you can feed right along, without disturbing the top of the stack, and exposing the whole thing to the snows and rains, build a long, narrow stack. After laying one end up straight, with butts out, lay all the bundles cross-ways of the stack. The stack can then be all used up by pulling the bundles out from the end, as shown in the illustration.

Kinderhook, N. Y.

M. E. M.



EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

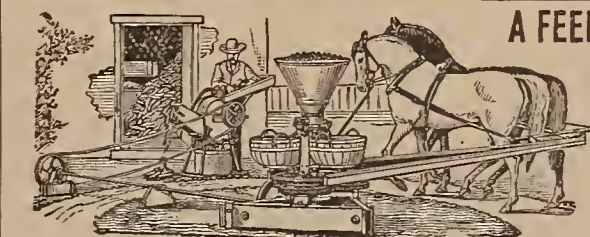
**FROM ARKANSAS.**—I draw a pension. I am hired to stay alive. It is my great regard for my employer, I think, which causes me to take a personal interest in holding my job down. For a home, I have selected this crest, the highest between St. Louis and Galveston. We have what regions of greater celebrity lack—an elevation of 2,500 feet, with nothing near us that can shut off the summer breezes. For the first time in a dozen years or more, I have found myself as strong on the fifteenth of September as on the first of June. Good winter quarters are near by. Strawberry statistics indicate that the northerly winds coming over strike the surface about forty miles south of us. J. T. M. Winslow, Washington county, Ark.

**FROM DELAWARE.**—We are located in the most favored spot in the little Diamond state, where, I can safely say, no poverty can be found, and no politics but honest Jeffersonian Democracy can abide. We are near Delaware bay and the Atlantic ocean, where fish, oysters, a comparatively mild climate and good health abound. This has been a very prosperous year, with an average crop of wheat, a good corn yield and a nice crop of peaches. Our peaches are conceded to surpass all that go into the northern markets. They brought us a good price this season. No class of men in this country are more prosperous to-day and have more money than the poor, down-trodden farmer, except perhaps the monopolist railroad kings. Notwithstanding this prosperity there are many dissatisfied farmers here; consequently, many good farms are for sale. We have good church and school privileges, and the lowest taxes known to any state. We want good, smart farmers and live Yankees to develop our unimproved lands, which can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre, and everyone desiring to locate in this country, where peace, happiness and plenty are in store for them, can get cheap homes' on easy terms. W. S. D. Ellendale, Del.

**FROM TENNESSEE.**—We think we are in about the best part of the United States. We came here about six months ago. Land here looks poor, but the immense crops this year show that it is very fertile. This country is destined to be very thickly populated. It has scenery, water-power, timber, coal, iron, marble, and as fine, pure spring-water as ever flowed out of the earth. Land can be bought for from \$10 to \$15 an acre, within five miles of the county-seat. We can raise all that is necessary for life, health or comfort. The winters are short and the summers not any hotter than in Ohio. What this country needs is northern enterprise and capital. E. I. M. Maryville, Tenn.

**FROM VIRGINIA.**—Thinking that the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE would like to know something of this favored part of the historic old commonwealth of Virginia, I send a few facts concerning its climate, soil, water, timber and general advantages. Goochland county is situated ten miles west of Richmond, on the north side of the James river, which forms its southern boundary for more than forty miles. Being situated in the noted Piedmont region, it is far enough from the mountains to escape the sudden changes and the storms and snows of that locality. And it is far enough above tide-water not to be subject to malaria. It is one of the most healthful and salubrious sections of the state. The summers are long, but the heat is not as great as in northern or central Ohio, being tempered by the mountains on one side and the ocean on the other. The winters are just long enough to kill vegetation and allow us to harvest ice three to four inches thick. We are not subject to fevers of any kind. The surface is sufficiently rolling to give perfect drainage. The soil is a gray or chocolate loam resting on a tenacious red clay subsoil, and is susceptible to the highest improvement. Fine crops of wheat, corn, tobacco and all the grasses are raised. All kinds of stock can be raised here cheaper than in the North. Cows do not need one half the fodder, and young stock running out the year round do well and make a fine growth. The cost of producing a given quantity of butter and cheese is very low in Virginia, owing to its mild climate. The country is abundantly watered by never-failing spring brooks of pure, soft water. In our forests grow the different kinds of oaks, with pine, hickory, walnut and cedar. The country is also well adapted for raising all kinds of fruit natural to this latitude. Produce brings good prices. Our market is Richmond. The Richmond and Allegheny railroad traverses the entire length of the county, giving cheap and convenient transportation. Land is worth from \$5 to \$30 per acre. This is the place for persons of small means to get a home; also for people who are affected by the sudden changes and cold of northern winters. E. L. B. Sandy Hook, Va.

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## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammon, New Jersey.

#### ECONOMY AND MISTAKES.

**T**HE selling of poultry at a time when the markets are full, and keeping a large stock on hand at other times, thus encouraging lice, is a mistake so common as to create wonder that it has not long ago received more consideration from poultrymen and farmers who year after year feed corn and other grains liberally at a season when there should be no necessity for so doing, only to send the fowls to market later on and receive the lowest prices simply because better prices were sacrificed earlier in the year, and the fowls crowded on account of the farmer paying no attention to the proper marketing of his stock. It is the mistakes that have caused so much dissatisfaction with poultry, and as the fall season is here, we can safely advise not to wait, but sell now. There may be less weight, but the prices will be higher.

Deferring the cleaning of the poultry-house until a convenient time, or looking to cold weather as a remedy, is the cause of millions of lice taking possession of the house and fowls. There is no such thing as procrastination with lice. They mature so quickly, and multiply so rapidly, that postponement means an end to profit. The mistake made with lice is in saving of labor at the cost of a loss of eggs, yet such mistakes occur on every farm. The fruit grower will spray his orchard several times during the season, yet his prospective profit from fruit may not be greater than from poultry; but the orchard is sprayed, and the lice allowed full sway in the poultry-house, because the poultry department is the last to receive recognition.

The shipping of eggs and poultry to market is also a matter in which mistakes are made. Eggs are collected and put in a basket, where they are of all colors and sizes, instead of being assorted and put in neat boxes or small baskets, with the owner's tags attached, thus enabling him to make a reputation and secure higher prices, while fifty or more hens are crowded in one coop, shipped on a warm day, so close together that they cannot get at the water-cups, and many of them die from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and also from thirst, the farmer again making the mistake of economizing in one direction, and losing twice as much in another.

#### LITTER IN THE POULTRY-HOUSE.

The cheapest material for making the hens lay is litter. What the hens require in winter more than feed is somewhere to scratch and something in which to scratch. A large poultry-house, with ample room on the floor, and with a plentiful supply of leaves or cut straw, will be more acceptable to the hens than anything else. Litter is valuable because it makes the hens lay, and it makes them lay because it gives them an opportunity to work, and thus accelerate the circulation of the blood, promoting warmth and increasing the appetite. All the food that may be given will not promote egg production if the hens are kept in idleness and given no opportunity to scratch and enjoy themselves.

#### CHILLING FATAL TO CHICKS.

When a little chick becomes chilled it receives a severe shock, and whether it is warmed immediately to recovery, or is allowed to slowly become warm, it will not again grow or thrive as it would have done otherwise. As a rule, chicks that have become chilled die of cold on the bowels, and the loss from that cause is greater than from any other ailment. But for the ease with which chicks become cold in winter they would be raised with but little difficulty. Not only is it necessary to have a warm brooder or a careful hen, but the place in which the hens are kept should also be warm, or the result will be that only the strongest will survive.

#### New Cure—Kidney and Bladder Diseases

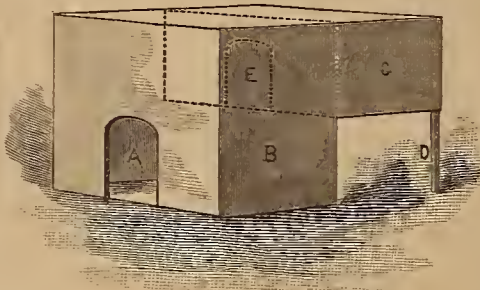
If you are a sufferer from kidney or bladder diseases, pain in back or rheumatism, you should send for the new botanic discovery, Alkavits, which will be sent you free by mail postpaid, by the Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York. Alkavits is certainly a wonderful remedy, and you should try it, as it is offered you free.

#### DRY OR MOISTENED FOOD.

Experiments made at the New York experiment station, conducted during the period of one year, demonstrated that a flock of hens will cost less when fed on moistened food than when given food that is entirely dry. Also that eggs can be produced at a greater profit on moistened food than on dry. It was demonstrated, however, that a flock of fowls that was allowed exercise gave better results than one that was wholly confined. The two breeds used were Leghorns and Cochins, and the smaller breed (Leghorns) produced eggs at less cost than did the larger breeds; but considering the cost of raising, and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits are more favorable for the larger hens. The Leghorns ate about two and one fourth ounces of food (water-free) per day for each hen, and the Cochins three and one fourth ounces. The cost of the food for the whole year varied from seventy-two cents to one dollar, and the market value of the eggs varied from eighty-four cents to one dollar and twenty-four cents. Of course, where the hens were confined the cost of production would naturally be more than if they were on a range, and the production of eggs would also be smaller; but the experiment is a valuable one, however, and adds more light on feeding poultry.

#### NEST TO PREVENT EGG EATING.

The hens prefer light, and will not eat eggs in the dark. The design is a box, which may be of any preferred size, or two boxes may be brought together. One portion of the box (B) is deeper than the other (C), legs (DD) being used to support the rear end. The nest should be in C. The hen enters at A, and passes on to the nest through the opening E. As the nest has a top, she cannot stand up to eat the egg, and cannot reach it from the floor of B. Darkness will also discourage her. The proper size of the nest-box should be as



NEST TO PREVENT EGG EATING.

follows: Total length of box, twenty-six inches; width, twelve inches; height of B portion, eighteen inches; of C portion, twelve inches; legs, six inches. The nest proper (C) should be twelve inches cube; the balance of the space should be added to the portion marked B.

#### A SMALL FLOCK.

We know of no greater enjoyment for a family with a small plot of ground than a few hens. They will cost so little for food and labor as to entail no loss of time whatever in their management. The fresh eggs daily and the pleasure of a newly hatched lot of chicks more than compensate for the small share of attention required. The family flock always pays, because there is more or less food from the scraps that can be utilized, and the eggs used are known to be fresh, which is not always the case when one must buy them.

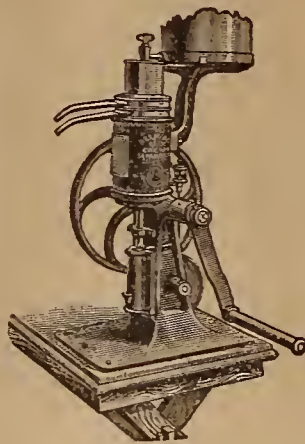
#### MIXED FOOD.

Mixed food, such as a warm mess, is not always proper, but many use that method of feeding because it permits them to allow, in a convenient form, foods that cannot well be given in any other manner; for instance, take linseed-meal or middlings. There is no way to feed those substances to fowls except by moistening them, when a sticky mass results, which is anything but palatable to the fowls. If such food was fed in large quantities there would be a possibility of crop-bound. To make the mess better relished, bran and coarse corn-meal are added, which allows it to crumble and lessens the adhesiveness. Of course, the mixture of the several substances is more digestible than the first two mentioned. This fact is well known to all poultrymen, not that some of them are unaware of the digestibility of the mess, but because they cannot induce the hens to consume the sticky substance. Now, if finely cut clover, hay or cooked

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Creator infinite!  
Benignant God!  
We come before thy throne  
Thy sovereign might to own,  
Thy love to laud.

Without thy help in vain  
The tiller sows the grain,  
And guides the plow;  
Through thee his work was done,  
Through thee the wreath was won  
That decks his brow.

No end thy mercies know,  
Thy blessings overflow  
The smiling land;  
The harvest's rich increase,  
Wealth, honor, power and peace  
Come from thy hand.

All-wise, Almighty Friend!  
What man can comprehend  
Thy wisdom's ways?  
Incline to us thine ear,  
And condescend to hear  
Our feeble praise;

Our humble thanks receive,  
We've nothing else to give,  
Spirit divine!  
We are thy pensioners—  
The boundless universe,  
Father! is thine.

Lord! Savior! Holy Ghost!  
God triune! thee we trust,  
And have no fears;  
Thy mercy we implore,  
And now so evermore,  
Bless thou the years!

—Charles W. Hubner.

## Old Smith's Romance.

WHEN it was whispered at the mess of the Hampshire that "old Smith," as he was familiarly called, had been actually detected in a clandestine acquaintance with a certain pretty milliner girl in the town of Filstone, where the regiment was quartered, the announcement was received partly with amusement and partly with incredulity.

Smith was a quiet, retiring man, perfectly harmless, very good-natured, the guide, philosopher and friend of youngsters, although he was made a butt by these same youngsters, on account of his awkwardness and his mysterious habits, and was universally respected, as he had shown conspicuous gallantry among the zerebas of the Sudan. As he was a poor man, and remained in the regiment partly out of sheer affection for the service, and partly because he was at an age when it is difficult to embark upon a new course of life, he mixed but little in the gaieties and hospitality for which the Hampshire was famous, spent his time principally among his books, and, it was generally believed, in adding to his professional income by contributing to periodical literature.

The object of old Smith's attentions, it was reported, was Gracie Clough—a pretty, modest, well-behaved girl, who occupied a position in the millinery establishment of Ruche & Bustle, and after whom half the subs in the battalion were raving, although not a word had ever been breathed that she had in the smallest degree outstepped the bounds of propriety, or had upon any occasion behaved herself otherwise than modestly and becomingly. Of these smitten youngsters none was more ardent in his professions of admiration, and none could congratulate himself upon having made a nearer approach to conquest than the harum-scarum, devil-may-care Honorable Bob Topsham, eldest son of Lord Cray, upon whose authority the news of old Smith's attachment had been spread about.

At first the notion that old Smith could have succeeded in cutting out the handsome, titled young sub was scouted as ridiculous, for Smith was not exactly of the age and appearance to win the love of a girl at whose feet a score of eligible bachelors of good position and qualifications were ready to throw themselves. It was very well known, too, that he was not in a position to support a wife, and his character stood too high for any one to dare to breathe a hint that his intentions toward such a girl would be anything but honorable.

But Bob Topsham invited his brother subs to see for themselves, and arranged that after mess one evening they should accompany him into the town, conceal themselves, and keep watch on the premises of Ruche & Bustle at the hour when the young ladies of that famous emporium were liberated from their day's servitude. This they did, and they were rewarded by seeing old Smith walking up and down the street in true cavalier servente style, to be presently joined by Gracie, who greeted him with cordiality, and putting her arm in his, went off with him in the direction of the pleasant fields by which Filstone is surrounded.

The young gentlemen, with the exception of Bob Topsham, regarded the affair as an excellent joke, and resolved that old Smith should hear of its discovery in divers pleasant ways; but Bob Topsham took it very seriously, for he was head over heels in love with the girl,

and up to a recent date had good reason to believe that his affection was reciprocated, and that he held undivided possession of her heart.

Of course, everyone knew that between Bob Topsham and Gracie Clough a very intimate understanding existed, but the young gentleman had already fallen in love half a dozen times, and the idea was never entertained for a moment that the prospective Lord Cray, the heir of one of the proudest noblemen in the country, seriously meditated matrimonial union with a provincial shop-girl, so that he was made the subject of innumerable witticisms anent the new rival who had suddenly appeared on the field. The result was that a coolness sprang up between him and old Smith, though they had hitherto been on the best terms with each other, and it became very evident to the onlookers, who hailed with delight anything which promised to vary the monotony of barrack life in a quiet old country town, that the affair would soon assume a serious aspect.

The climax came in due course. Bob Topsham had seen Gracie, and the following conversation had ensued between them:

"I say, Gracie," said the Honorable Bob, "I wish you'd put me out of my misery and tell me plainly and honestly how matters stand between us. You've said scores of times that you care more for me than for any other fellow. I've sworn to you that I could never love another girl, and yet I've found out that not only are you in the habit of meeting old Smith of ours, but that you treat him just like a favored lover; in fact, you do with him what you've never done with me, you go out on walks with him, and I can't help thinking that you're playing a double game."

The girl seemed very much dejected at these accusations, and at length hesitatingly replied: "Well, Bob, I am sorry you have such a poor opinion of me. I've told you that I love you, and it is not likely that I should say such a thing and at the same time be carrying on, as you term it, with another man. But I think that our attachment is altogether an unfortunate affair. I know I've done wrong in encouraging you, but I have not been able to help it, because I have not been able to help loving you. Don't you think that we had better not meet any more, and try to forget all that has passed between us?"

The young officer started in amazement, and exclaimed: "Why, Gracie, you don't mean to say that you're going to throw me over like this?"

"No, Bob, I don't want to do anything of the sort," replied the girl; "but I am anxious to act for your good—for the good of both of us—really, truly and honestly I do. Please don't accuse me of any other motive. Just think over our position. On the one side there is you—heir to a great name, you father a proud, rich man. On the other side here am I—a milliner's shop-girl. What would your father say, what would the world say, if you were to make me your wife?"

"What do I care about what the governor or the world would say?" exclaimed her lover. "I am of age. My father has no influence over me, except to cut me out of his will. You're a lady, Gracie, I know that, although you are in a shop; and there's no shame in that. By Jove! you've only to turn up the directory to see how the swells are going in for commerce, and even for trade. For God's sake, then, Gracie, don't send me away! Until I knew you I wasn't up to much good, although I don't mean that I was a blackguard. But since I've known you I've changed, and I would make you just as good a husband as many of those fellows who come with written characters in their pockets."

"Yes, Bob, I believe all that," answered the girl. "But I shouldn't be happy, even as your wife, if I was scorned by your people and pointed out as a cunning schemer, who had put you in a position out of which you could not get yourself, and saw you left alone by all your relatives and friends because you had married a girl out of a bonnet-shop."

"We'd keep out of their way, Gracie," said the young man. "Go and live quietly somewhere."

"But you can't get out of the way of your brother officers," said the girl.

"Never mind about them," said Bob. "But to return to Smith. What about him? When I know that you meet him and go walks with him, what am I to infer?"

Gracie hesitated for a moment, and then, looking him full in the face, said: "Bob, if I tell you that you are the only man I love in the world you should be satisfied. But I implore you to think over what I have said. Tom—I mean Mr. Smith—is an old and dear friend of mine, and—"

"There," interposed the young man, "you've called him by his Christian name. Good heavens, Gracie! what does it all mean?"

The girl did not answer, and the Honorable Bob, after a few more entreaties and expostulations, took himself off in a rage, vowing that he would have it out with his brother officer before he was many hours older.

On his way to barracks he met Smith, and, to his surprise, the latter opened fire at once by saying: "I say, Topsham, I wish you'd give me ten minutes' talk in my quarters."

"I've come on purpose to ask the same thing of you," replied Bob, earnestly. "But you had better come into mine, as there's less chance of being overheard."

So they turned into Bob's quarters, and each being supplied with a cigar, Smith began:

"One thing, Topsham, before I say a word, I must ask you to keep your temper."

"Well, Smith," replied Bob, "it will, I am afraid, under the circumstances, be hard, but I'll do my level best. Now, then, to the point."

"No. You must promise."

"All right, then, I promise."

"I'm an older man than you are, and I'm entitled to give you advice."

"Depends upon the subject."

"Well, you're in love with Gracie Clough, aren't you?"

"Yes, I am. But what of that? What has it to do with you? Who told you?"

"I found it out by accident, only a day or two ago. Now, do you think that you are doing your duty, both to her and to yourself, by persisting in an attachment of which nothing can come?"

"I must answer with another question," replied Bob. "Is it your business, or any other fellow's, to teach me my duty in a case like this?"

"Yes, it is my duty to prevent unhappiness and misery if I can, and that's why I've asked you to give me ten minutes' talk. Gracie Clough is a milliner girl. You're a nobleman's eldest son."

"The very words Gracie used to me, by Jove!" said Bob to himself, feeling an impulse to lose his temper and say something nasty, but remembering his promise in time, and merely remarked:

"Well, what of that?"

"I know your father, Lord Cray, well," continued Smith.

"The devil you do! That's more than I can say," replied the young man.

"And," Smith went on, "he's not the sort of a man to regard such a union—and you are aiming at nothing but a union—with favor."

"No; he'd cut up infernally rough about it, and that's why I want it kept dark," said Bob Topsham. "But look here, Smith. The fact is, you're gone on the girl yourself, and you think you'll get rid of me as a rival by lecturing me upon what I ought and oughtn't to do. Why don't you say so at once, without so much beating about the bush?"

"What makes you think that I'm gone on her?" asked Smith.

"Why, I've seen you meet her at night and go out for a walk with her, and so have the other fellows," replied Bob.

Smith started; this was evidently news to him. Bob Topsham observed the effect of his speech, and chuckled inwardly. Then he said: "Gracie has told me that she loves me."

"I'm sorry to hear it," replied Smith.

"Of course you are," said Bob. "Just as sorry as I am to know that she meets you and walks out with you. It would make many a fellow think that she's no better than she ought to be, but I can't."

"No, no," said Smith, with energy. "Don't think that; she's the best of girls."

There was a pause. Smith broke it.

"Are you going to follow my advice, Topsham?"

"No, certainly not. I love the girl. She loves me. If I can't marry her, I shall do no good. It's the knowing and loving her that has kept me straight."

So old Smith took his departure.

Of course, it was very soon all over the barracks that the rivals had been closeted together, and general interest in the affair was intensified. This reached a climax when, upon the evening after the interview above recorded, Bob Topsham rushed into the mess-room, his face flushed, his eyes sparkling with anger, and roared out:

"Where's Smith? Where is he? By—, I'll call him out! Any of you fellows seen him?"

"Old Smith?" drawled a languid junior. "He applied for a week's leave this afternoon, and went off by the five train to town."

"Has he, though? The double-faced cad!"

Everyone looked up at this unusual ebullition of wrath, and there was a chorus of "Why?"

"Because he's gone off with Gracie Clough! But I'll be even with him, or my name's not Bob Topsham!"

\* \* \* \* \*

Up the steps of Lord Cray's residence in Bryanston Square Smith went, a day or two after the events above recorded. The words "Hampshire Regiment" on his card procured him instant admission to the presence of a nobleman, who was not visible to one person out of half a dozen who called, and he found himself with a tall, dark man, who was suitably enshrined in a lofty, dark study.

"Ha, Mr. Smith," said Lord Cray, rising. "Delighted to see you, sir; and yet—and yet—I'm always in rather a tremble when any one from the regiment calls, on account of that scapegrace of a son of mine."

"It is with reference to him that I have come," said Smith.

"Then before you begin, please tell me if I am to prepare myself for bad news?" said Lord Cray.

"Well, my Lord, it needn't be bad," replied Smith. "That is to say, it depends upon the way you look at it."

"H'm! Depends upon me, does it? What is it?" asked his lordship.

"He's in love with a girl," said old Smith.

"That's a regular epidemic with him, Mr. Smith," said Lord Cray. "But if she's a lady and all right I don't care. Nothing will steady him until he marries, and if, as I said, she's—ahem, of a suitable position—of course, Mr. Smith, we must be a little exclusive—why, it's the very best thing he can do."

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"Well, my lord, there's the difficulty," said old Smith. "She's a lady by birth and education, but from pressure of family circumstances she has been obliged to get her living in a milliner's shop."

"Milliner's shop!" exclaimed Lord Cray. "That is indeed a difficulty. The best of birth and education hardly balances the shop, does it, eh? Confound him! And the matter's gone so far that you've come to see me about it. Of course, you're a great friend of his. I believe they call you old Smith in the regiment, don't they?"

"Yes, I take a great interest in him and in the girl," replied Smith, "and I've taken the liberty not only to speak pretty plainly to your son, but to have the girl removed."

"Then you've constituted yourself the young—the young lady's protector, Mr. Smith?" said his lordship. "But if the cause of the evil is removed, why bother any more about it? Why, sir, Robert has been in love—hopelessly in love—a score of times to my knowledge, yet he has survived in each case. Why shouldn't he survive in this?"

"Well, my lord, you see the girl loves him honestly and truly, and I conscientiously believe that, in this instance, his love is really genuine," replied Smith. "True that she is out of the way now, but I could not answer for the effect which such a separation might have on him."

"H'm! Well, of course, Lord Cray's son mustn't marry a girl in trade, although Lord Cray himself does sell his game and his fruit, and possesses a coal-wharf on the Regent's canal," said the nobleman. "Yet you say she's a lady. Where is she, Captain Smith?"

"With her father in the country," replied the officer.

"Who is he? What is he?" asked Lord Cray. "He is a clergyman, the rector of a poor parish, with a large family to bring up upon a very insufficient income, so that he has been obliged to send his daughter out to get her own living in the world," replied old Smith.

"The great man rose from his chair and paced up and down the room for some moments in deep thought. At last he stopped short and said:

"Captain Smith, get the girl out of the millinery business as soon as you can. Of course, I am saying this upon the supposition that you are so far acquainted with her as to be able to do it. If money is needed, write me a line here, and let the young rascal pursue his suit. I don't know how to thank you sufficiently for the trouble you have taken in the matter, as in the absence of the information you have given me I should assuredly have treated the clandestine union of my son with the millinery girl with the greatest severity."

"Then I may tell your son, my lord, that—that—"

"The sooner he gets married the better," said Lord Cray.

Old Smith took his leave with a beaming face, and arrived at Filstone in time for mess.

The Honorable Bob Topsham was there, and glared unutterable things at his brother officer throughout the repast. Indeed, old Smith could not help being conscious that he was an object of general interest, and from the fact that conversation at the table was more subdued than usual, although it was a guest night, he opined that during his brief absence a storm had been gathering which would presently burst upon his head.

Immediately after dinner, Smith, as was his custom, rose and left the room, without taking any wine. Bob Topsham also arose and followed him, and when he got outside the door said, in a voice which was almost inarticulate with anger:

"Smith, are you going to apologize for your behavior?"

"Hullo!" exclaimed Smith, laughing; "that's rather good—a sub of three years' standing making a cool request like that to a man fifteen years his senior!"

"I don't care if you were fifty years my senior," retorted the young officer. "You've behaved in a—"

"Stop! stop!" cried old Smith, "don't go too far! Let me have a word! Come to my rooms!"

Directly the door was closed behind them; old Smith, without any preface, said: "Are you still in love with Gracie Clough?"

"Of course I am," replied Bob, in amazement. "But what's the use of it, now you've taken a mean advantage of a fellow. You've behaved like a—"

"Steady, lad, steady!" interposed old Smith, laying his hand gently on the shoulder of the excited youngster. "It's true I've taken her away, but I only did so to enable me to do you a good turn. You're quite sure you love Gracie sufficiently to make her a good husband?"

"Why, of course I do," replied Bob, looking inquiringly in the face of the elder officer. "But I say, Smith, what does this all mean? What have you been doing?"

"Well, I've got your father's consent to your marriage with her, that's all!" replied old Smith.

"You have?" gasped Bob Topsham. "Do you mean to say you've given her up to me? You, who loved her as much as I did? You, whom I've been slanging right and left for doing what I thought was a mean action. Where is Gracie?"

"At her father's—at my father's house," replied Smith.

"Her father's and your father's?" repeated the young man. "Why, is she your sister?"

"Yes, she is my sister," replied old Smith.

"My father is a poor country parson. He couldn't afford to keep Gracie at home. She shuddered at the notion of going out as a governess, so she assumed another name and went into the millinery business. I didn't wait it known all over the regiment that I had a sister in a milliner's shop. That's all."—*London Truth.*

#### BICYCLES AND THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Few people are aware of the immense strides recently made by the rubber industry until the advent of the bicycle. The mechanical triumph accomplished by the pneumatic tire, however, has brought some realization of the increasing use of rubber as a commodity. Last year 34,000,000 pounds of crude rubber were imported into this country; but this statement does not give a correct idea of the growth of the trade, since one must remember the impetus to the industry from the revolutionizing or reclaiming process, and also from the improved machinery for the manipulation of the crude material. Particularly pertinent illustrations of the latter are the fine and light fabrics now used in rubber shoes, in mackintoshes and gossamer cloaks—a great contrast to the heavy-weight rubbershoes and rubber overcoats of some years ago. The two chief departments in mechanical rubber goods have been belting and hose. To these is now added the rubber bicycle-tire. Rubber belting does not clash with leather belting, since the former is peculiarly adapted for outdoor work, and, indeed, for anything wherever moisture must be considered. The principal change in the manufacture of rubber hose for water, air-brakes, steam, etc., has been in the production of a seamless article. Only five years ago the bicycle-tire was solid; then came the "cushion tire"—a large tire with a small hole running through its center. Now we have the pneumatic tire, and to it has been attributed, for the most part, the present popularity of the bicycle. The latest application of rubber has been that of decoration; for instance, in the tiling of the Pennsylvania railway station, at Philadelphia, and in the new steamship St. Louis.

#### CURIOSITIES OF CHANCE.

A profound reason frequently discloses itself in things that men call chance—a mysterious hand in events, indicating in some manner the way and the purpose. We talk loudly about the caprices of fortune, the tricks of fate, and all of a sudden from this chaos arises an alarming lightning flash or wonderful rays of light.

#### AN EXCESS OF COMPLIMENT.

Mrs. Youngwife (nervously, at breakfast)—"I—I hope my biscuits suit you, Charlie." Mr. Youngwife—"They're superb! Why, if my mother had cooked as well as this, I'm afraid I would have stayed with her instead of marrying you!"—*Truth.*

ALTHOUGH Stanford university, California, is not yet four years old, there are already 1,100 students, 728 being men and 372 women.

#### OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

Unusual interest attaches this season to the handling of the corn crop, because of the shortage of the hay crop and because the corn crop is large. But the drouth of former seasons has taught this country the most valuable agricultural lesson it has ever learned, and one that has already revolutionized matters in many places. That lesson is the value of corn fodder, when properly prepared and handled.

The era of the self-binding Corn Harvester and of the Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder has arrived, and is here to stay.

The hay is now grown on the same stalk with the ear of corn, and Corn Hay is a very proper name for the fodder as prepared by the "Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder. This machine makes but one job of the whole thing after the corn is cured in the shock. Hauled directly from field to the machine at the barn, the stalks are fed to the machine, which snaps off the ears and husks them and at the same time crushes the stalks and shreds them almost as fine as hay. The ears of corn are delivered to wagon or crib and the corn-hay into the barn mow or to shed or stack. This shredded fodder or corn-hay has no sharp edges, can be handled with a pitchfork, like hay; can be haled and shipped like hay, and sells at same price as hay. It occupies only one half the space, or less, of whole fodder. All is in a place to be fed without trouble and discomfort in bad weather, which is much better than prying loose the frozen shocks, and hauling on cold or stormy days. The fields are cleared and ready for the plow for pleasant fall weather or early spring.

The experience of hundreds proves that there is no difficulty in keeping the fodder perfectly, and for any length of time, when it is put up properly.

We cannot give here a full description of this wonderful machine, which is fast relegating hand husking to the past and which has shown that properly shredded fodder far surpasses any cut fodder.

It will pay all interested to send for the very interesting catalogue called "The Great Leak on the Farm," which may be had free by addressing the manufacturers, The Keystone Mfg. Co., of Sterling, Ill.

#### AN EMBRYO SOCIALIST.

"Did you notice that man that just went out?" inquired the customer at the furnishing-goods counter.

"Yes," answered the salesman. "It was Mr. Teesquare. He's in the hardware line in Chambers street."

"And I'm the man that knows it full well," responded the customer. "Let me see that box of fifty-cent ties, please. I'm in the same concern with Teesquare, and we've both been there since we were boys, and every time I look at the ordinary little cuss I'm tempted to rail against the social order, for it does seem as if there was something wrong when such a fellow as him— Say! that line of ties you've got there, marked a dollar, are dandies, ain't they? Set them over here."

"Teesquare didn't have nothing to commence with any more'n I did, and now I suppose he's worth fifty thousand dollars, and in a fair way to make it a hundred thousand. And how'd he do it? Sheer luck. Why, that man ain't smart. He ain't any talker. He ain't sociable. He can work, and so can a hod-carrier; and that's all he can do. When a man sees two things that please him equally well, how's he going to choose? I'll toss up a cent to see whether I take this dotted tie or the one with a red stripe. Heads takes the dots. Tails, by jingo! I'll take 'em both. Let me see some collars; fifteen and a half, stand-up."

"Teesquare was always close as the devil, for one thing, and the boys never liked him for that. When he was a clerk along with the rest of us, you'd never catch him joining us in a game of billiards after lunch. He always said he was too busy. He'd go back to his desk and work. Lord knows what at. The rest of us had a minute to spare once in awhile. And then he got cheeky. He began to make suggestions to the old man about the business. Actually— What's that? Something new in suspenders? Two dollars a pair? They're a little too rich for my blood, I guess, but I'll take a look at 'em."

"The man actually began to tell the head of the house how to run his own business. Any other man in the place would have got set on mighty hard if he had tried that, but somehow or other Teesquare managed to get around the boss, and blamed if what he said didn't go. How much do I owe you altogether?"

"Four seventy-five, eh? Now, the question is, how much have I got? A five and a two. That settles it. I take a pair of these suspenders, and I get twenty-five cents change. Well, it's pay-day. That's one comforting thought."

"And that's why I say there's something wrong. Fellows like Teesquare, with no life or sociability about 'em, and no more juice than a mummy, tumble into the soft places, and before you know it they are cutting coupons, while smarter men just manage to live. Ever run out during business hours to take a little something? No? Well, so long."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

#### WHY DOCTORS STICK TO LATIN WORDS.

"I don't see," said the man who was leaning against the drug-store counter, "why a doctor can't write his prescriptions in English instead of Latin. Suppose I need some whisky on one of these Roosevelt Sundays. Suppose my system absolutely requires whisky; that my health and future usefulness to society depend upon it. Well, I go to my doctor and get a prescription. It calls for spiritus frumenti. Now, that ain't what I want. I want whisky. Why can't he come out flat-footed and say so? But I suppose he thinks that would be giving the game away. I suppose he would rather I'd take his wisdom with a grain of chlorid of sodium than with a grain of salt. Isn't that it?"

The druggist smiled and said: "You've got the same idea most people have. You think, I suppose, that the doctor writes his prescription in Latin so it can't be read so easily—so the layman can't steal his trade and learn what he is giving him. But that's all wrong. In the first place, Latin is a more exact and concise language than English, and, being a dead language, does not change, as all living languages do."

"Then, again, since a very large part of all the drugs in use are botanical, they have in the pharmacopoeia the same names that they have in botany—the scientific names. Two thirds of such drugs haven't any English names, and so couldn't be written in English."

"But suppose a doctor did write a prescription in English for an uneducated patient. The patient reads it, thinks he remembers it, and so tries to get it filled from memory the second time. Suppose, for instance, it called for iodide of potassium and he got it confused with cyanide of potassium. He could safely take ten grains of the first, but one grain of the second would kill him as dead as a mackerel. That's an exaggerated case, but it will serve for an illustration. Don't you see how the Latin is a protection and a safeguard to the patient? Prescriptions in Latin he can't read, and consequently does not try to remember."

"Now, for a final reason. Latin is a language that is used by scientific men the world over, and no other language is. You can get a Latin prescription filled in any country on the face of the earth where there is a drug-store. We had a prescription come in here the other day which we had put up originally, and which had since been stamped by druggists in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Cairo and Calcutta. What good would an English prescription be in St. Petersburg?"

"Got any good tooth-powder?" asked the man, leaning against the counter.—*New York Herald.*



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## One Swallow

"don't make a spring." Neither will one bottle of Scott's Emulsion cure a well established case of Consumption, but it will ease the Cough, relieve the irritation and arrest the progress of the disease, and if persistently used, with the observance of the laws of health, will surely restore the patient in the early stages and give great comfort and prolong life in the latter stages.

It is simply Cod-liver (Oil properly emulsified, combined with Hypophosphites and Glycerine. It is a tissue-builder.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.



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## DO NOT FORGET.

That rapid eating is slow suicide.  
That happy children are almost invariably healthy children.  
That burnt camphor, inhaled, will often cure a cold in the head.  
That cross people are hardly ever hypocrites. Temper generally goes with truth.  
That in sleeping in a cold room, establish a habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.  
That the safest court-plaster to use is the white transparent kind, as the others are liable to contain poisonous dyes.  
That a severe paroxysm of coughing may often be arrested by a tablespoonful of glycerin in a wine-glass of hot milk.  
That silver or steel thimbles are the safest to use, since others contain lead, brass or pewter, producing inflammation in a slight scratch.  
That to compel a child to eat anything against which its palate naturally rebels is a cruelty at the moment, and is likely to produce evil results later on.  
That bits of white wax used freely when packing white garments or fabrics, such as tulle or silk evening gowns, choice lace, crape shawls, etc., will keep them from turning yellow.

That a few drops of the tincture of benzoin put into the water in which the face is bathed will prevent the shiny appearance of the skin with which so many people are affected, especially in warm weather.

That cold water is the salvation of the complexion. It strengthens the skin by stimulating the circulation and renders it almost proof against chaps and eruptions. When the skin needs cleaning, warm water is absolutely necessary.

That the red parasol is a preventive of freckles. The rays of the sun will have no terrors for the summer girl with a supply of red parasols on hand. In the country it will be safer for the tourist not to carry the aforesaid parasols when crossing a field where the festive bull is peacefully nibbling the greensward.

That a large sponge hung in the room at night or in the daytime, if it can be behind a convenient screen and kept constantly wet, will assist in keeping the room cool. All know how fresh water sprinkled on the pavement in front of the windows and doors will freshen the hot, dry air. This is something to remember when the hot nights are upon us.

## THE RAILWAY SPEED COMPETITION.

The great speed competition which has been waging for some time past between the trains on the London & Northwestern railway and Great Northern railway running between London and Aberdeen, has borne fruit here. The records of the English flyers, which were recognized to be the long-distance records of the world, have been smashed by a flyer on the New York Central, which covered the distance between New York and Buffalo, 436½ miles, in the unprecedented time of 407 minutes, or six hours and forty-seven minutes, giving an average speed of 64½ miles an hour, with two stops and twenty-eight slow-ups. In comparing the English and American records, it must be borne in mind that the New York Central train weighed 250 tons, or nearly 130 tons more than the record-breaker on the London & Northwestern; and again, our English cousins have other advantages, there being no grade crossings to slow up for, and the general condition of the road-bed is superior. We do not care to discuss the wisdom of these speed trials. A certain amount of benefit may be derived from them, though this is undoubtedly offset by the additional danger of collision and the delay to the ordinary traffic on which a railroad company must necessarily rely for its profits. A reasonable increase of speed on all the lines in the country would be hailed with delight by a long-suffering public, as nothing is more trying than a long ride on a slow train.—*Hardware.*

## WHAT THE NATIONS EAT.

A statistician compiled the following figures, showing the cost of nourishment for the various nations: The average Englishman consumes \$250 worth of food per year; Germans and Austrians, \$216 worth; Frenchmen, \$212; Italians, \$110, and the Russians only \$96 worth of eatables per year. In the consumption of meat the English-speaking nations are also in the lead, with 128 pounds of meat a year per capita of the population, the Frenchman using 95 pounds; Austrians, 79; Germans, 72; Italians, 52; Russians, 50. The consumption of bread is reversed, being compared to that of meat. The English use 410 pounds a year; the Frenchman, 595; the Austrians, 605; Germans, 620; Spanish, 640; Italians, 660; the Russians, 725.

## REWARDS FOR HEROISM.

Hereafter the government will recognize acts of heroism on the high seas in behalf of citizens of the United States by the award of handsome silver vases instead of gold watches, compasses, etc., as has been the custom in the past. It has frequently happened that these watches, fine though they are, have been bestowed upon mariners possessing chronometers of a much superior quality. The same is true of other navigating apparatus which it has been customary to give in acknowledgment

ment of valuable heroic service to American seamen. The State Department officials, who have charge of this matter, have decided to substitute vases for other articles as an experiment, and if it proves successful, that style of award will be adopted as the standard. The design most favored is a tall vase, embossed at the base in imitation of dashing waves, with an American eagle surmounting a shield with the American coat of arms.

## GLASS IS POROUS.

Professor Anstien, of the Royal British mint, has recently made some electrolytic experiments showing that glass is porous to molecules below a certain weight and volume. A current was passed through a vessel contain-

ing an amalgam of sodium separated by a glass partition from mercury. After awhile the amalgam was found to have lost a certain amount of its weight, while the same amount had been added to the mercury. The same result was obtained with an amalgam of lithium, but with potassium, the atomic weight and volume of which are high, the glass could not be penetrated.

## A NEW STAR.

A new star on the flag! Secretary of War Lamont has issued orders for another heavenly sign on our national colors. The forty-fifth star will be set on the right of the fourth row from the top. This order from the War Department carries with it a correlative one

changing the size of the standard, which hitherto has been six feet by five. Hereafter, till another change is made necessary from an artistic point of view, the regulation size will be five feet six by four feet four. These new colors, which are to be made of the finest American silk, will be handsomer than ever, and they will be issued to all infantry, artillery, cavalry and engineer battalions. Utah, the new state for which the star stands, and for which the standard is changed, will not arrive at statehood till the next Fourth of July, but all the flags made from now on will contain her star. May the people of that formerly troublesome territory, from which the barbarism of polygamy has been beneficently banished, appreciate thoroughly their new dignity, and may Utah rapidly become one of the brightest in the shining sisterhood—a star of purest ray serene!—*Illustrated American.*

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## Our Household.

### LAUGH ALONG.

If the world present a sorrow—  
Laugh at it,  
Chaff at it;  
Is there threat of woe to-morrow—  
Chaff at it;  
Laugh at it!  
The joy will come as surely  
If you face the world demurely;  
Or the grief will fall as certain  
If you strive to rend the curtain—  
From the coming day to borrow  
All its store of joy or sorrow.  
So let the world keep drifting—  
Laugh at it,  
Chaff at it;  
The deeds of mortals sifting—  
Chaff at it,  
Laugh at it!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### NETTING.

#### LESSON I.—THE KNOT.

**M**ANY and various are the uses of this popular art, from the hammock and tennis-net to the beautiful doily of the dining-table and the filmy laces of dainty gowns.

How many thousands of years the art has been employed in the construction of fish-nets none can say with accuracy, but the date of its introduction into the realm of fancy work is comparatively recent. Our grandmothers, and even some of our mothers, will remember how it came into favor for a few years, but for some reason, probably the difficulty of tying a perfect



NETTING-SHUTTLES.

knot, it suffered a downfall. But at the present day no lace receives more admiration than beautiful netting. The knot has been simplified, and needles and mesh-sticks seem to have reached perfection.

Implements may be had at almost any fancy-work store at a trifling cost. The mesh-sticks are of wood, steel or ivory, and are either round or flat. Needles are in three sizes—fine for number fifty thread, medium for thirty, and coarse for cord, Kensington twine or roco yarn. For the novice, the medium needle and flat mesh-sticks are to be preferred. One thing more is necessary—something to which the work may be fastened securely to resist the force used in tying the knot. Some merely pin the work to the knee, but as this requires a stooping posture of the shoulders it is inadvisable. A cushion filled with sand will be found excellent, or a hook fastened in the wall at a convenient height.

Armed with mesh-sticks and needle, we are ready to begin. First, the needle must be wound, holding it lightly in the left hand, and being careful not to twist the thread in winding. When full, tie a good-sized loop in the end of the thread and pin it to the cushion, or throw over the hook. Take the mesh-stick in the left hand, holding it horizontally and with the thick edge toward you. Bring the thread down over the mesh on the side nearest you, and up on the opposite side; pass the needle through the loop on the hook, and draw the thread downward till the loop on the hook (foundation loop, we call it) is even with the sharp edge of the mesh (Fig. 1); place the thumb on the thread and hold

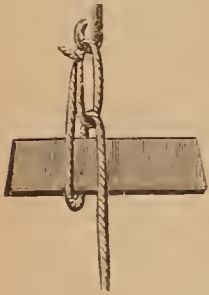


FIG. 1.

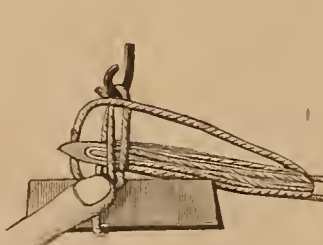


FIG. 2.

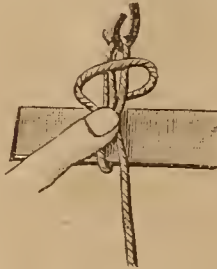


FIG. 3.

firmly. Now bring the thread back over the loop to the right, and pass the needle under or back of the foundation loop (Fig. 2) and over the shuttle-thread, keeping the thumb in the same position; draw the shuttle or needle downward, and pull the thread very tightly, not moving the thumb until necessary (Figs. 3 and 4). This simple stitch is a great improvement on the old-fashioned, intricate one.

To make the second loop, proceed in the same manner, except instead of passing the needle back of the foundation loop, slip

it under the loop on the wedge; this may easily be done by holding the thread loosely until the needle has been passed through, then tightening the thread by pulling downward on the thread, *under the thumb*. When enough loops are made on the foundation loop, withdraw the mesh-stick and turn the work, as it is always knotted from left to right; proceed as before, only put the shuttle through each loop in its turn, and make but one knot in a loop, as shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7.

We must not take up any more valuable space this time, but practise this lesson well, for on the perfectness of the knot and evenness of loops depend the beauty of the work. In our next lesson we shall learn some pretty laces.

GRACE MCCOWEN.

### A HOUSEKEEPER'S NOTES.

**CANNING TOMATOES.**—I have learned such a nice way of canning tomatoes that I want you all to know about it. It is to cook as usual and season ready for the table and put hot into self-sealing glass jars until they are full to the neck. Have ready some pure, fresh lard, melted, and pour in enough of it to completely fill the neck of the jar; then seal up as usual while still hot. When cold, the lard forms a coating over the tomatoes that most effectually excludes all air, and when opened, the tomatoes taste as fresh and nice as though just picked from the vine and cooked. I have tried this plan of canning but once—last fall—but the friend who taught me has practised it for twenty years, and never lost but one jar in that time. So

many have trouble to keep tomatoes in glass, and some can never have real good success with them unless they use tin; but tin is expensive, and the acid of the fruit is apt to work on the tin and render it unfit to hold food, but by following the above plan tomatoes may be kept perfectly in glass. Of course, the jars should be set in a cool, dark place, or else wrapped in heavy paper to exclude the light.

**CANNING WITH COTTON BATTING.**—Do the readers all know that if they have fruit-jars without lids they may be made available for use by using cotton batting as a covering? I have used it for five years, and have never lost but one thing sealed in that way—a bottle of chilli-sauce. A little borer ate its way through the batting and thus spoiled its efficacy. In using the cotton, one

proceeds with their fruit as usual, covering the mouth of the jar first with a paper cut to fit, so the batting cannot sag into the fruit; then cut a piece of the batting and tie securely over the mouth of the jar. A second piece should be tied over this one, and a paper over all, that the batting cannot become torn.

**PREPARING ONIONS.**—I feel like crying Eureka! Eureka! for I can now pare, slice or chop onions without shedding copious tears, as formerly. The secret is to prepare them in a draft, as that blows away the vapor that arises and has so unpleasant an

effect on one's eyes. If the weather is such that one cannot take them into a draft, the vessel containing them may be set on the stove-hearth, with the stove door open, and the draft thus formed will carry away all unpleasantness.

**A CONVENIENT COAL-BOX.**—This box can be made by any handy man (or by some women), and if placed on the porch or some sheltered spot convenient of access, will prove a boon to any woman who must look after her own fires during the day. It should be at least 4x4x4 feet in size,

the bottom extending out in front twelve or fourteen inches, on which is built an extension that width, and about eighteen inches in height. This extension should be fitted with a hinged cover. There should also be a hinged cover to the main part of the box to use in filling it. When the coal is put in, it will of course roll out into the extension, and from it may be easily shoveled out into the coal-pail, requiring much less work than when taken from an ordinary large box or bin, and necessitating no lifting for the one getting the coal.

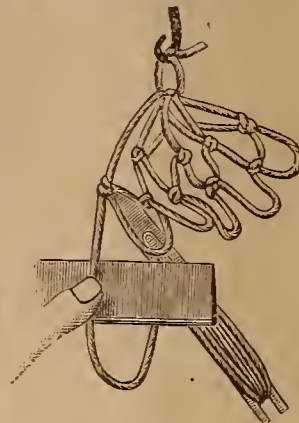


FIG. 5.

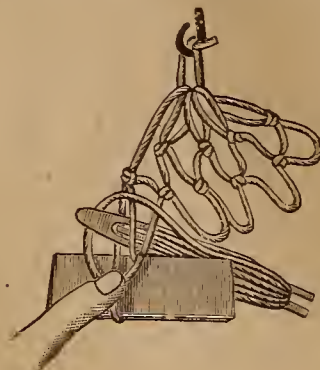


FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

**A MODEL WOOD-BOX.**—In our kitchen is a most convenient and commodious wood-box. It is three feet high, three wide, and six feet long on top, and three and one half feet long at the bottom, with a sharp slant from top to bottom at one end. Three feet of the square end is in the kitchen, the other passing out through an aperture made in the wall onto a sheltered porch. There is a strong, hinged lid fastened to the wall on both sides, with a staple above, so that either lid can be raised against the wall and be fastened up with a stout hook. The wood is put in from the porch side, and rolls down the slanting end into the box in the house. The bottom of the box is of strong slats, so that all chips and other accumulations fall through these into a large drawer beneath that can be removed and emptied as necessary.

**THE BEST WAY TO COOK CHICKEN.**—Clean and joint a chicken, and put into a baking-pan, with a teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cover with sweet milk, and set in the oven and bake until done—probably an hour. When the milk has cooked away it will be

Rollage should be sliced across the grain of the beef. It keeps well, and is always ready to fill unexpected gaps in the bill of fare. A pretty, dark-eyed woman, glorying in being a farmer's daughter, sighed, and smiled, too, "Yes, rollage is worth making. My, but wasn't it good on Mondays and company days!"

ANNE NEWCOME.

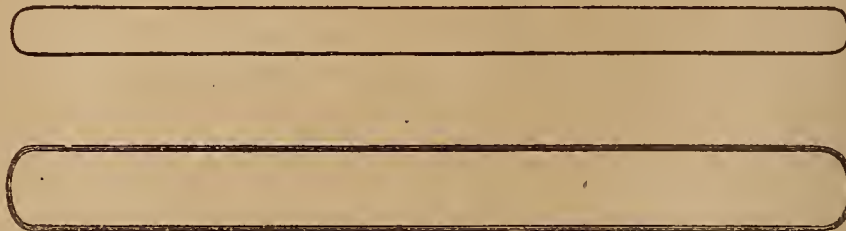
### FALL SHOPPING.

Going through the shops, one cannot fail to notice the strides of improvement on all ready-made garments. For the small advance in cost above the material, it is a boon to the busy mother to find night-gowns of good, plain make and perfect fit for children of all sizes, the cost being from forty-seven to sixty-nine cents. A tiny edging forms the trimming. No one can save a cent by making these articles at home.

Very comfortable gowns made of a good quality of outing-cloth in pale blue and pink stripes are in good service for winter. With a little additional trimming, which could be done at home, they could be con-



ROUND MESH-STICK.



FLAT MESH-STICKS.

done, and is certainly the most delicious way of cooking chickens ever offered to the public. I presume veal or beefsteak would be equally good prepared in the same way. CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

### TRIED RECIPES.

**ORANGE CANDY.**—Cut the orange-peel in narrow strips, boil it in three waters, stewing it in the third until tender. Drain off the water, add sugar to the peel to form a rich syrup; boil until the syrup threads. Remove it to plates, and stir while cooling. Is better the longer it is kept. Lemon candy may be made in the same way.

#### COTTAGE PUDDING—THE CAKE.

- 1 cupful of milk,
- 1 cupful of sugar,
- 1 egg,
- Piece of butter the size of an egg,
- 1 pint of flour,
- 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.

Flavor to taste. Bake in a quick oven.

#### THE SAUCE.

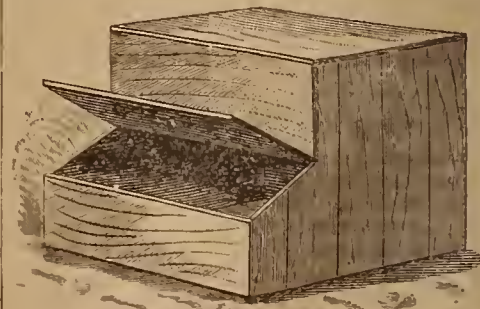
- 1 tablespoonful of flour,
- 1 cupful of sugar,
- 1 egg,
- A lump of butter.

Rub the flour, sugar, egg and butter together, add hot water till of the right consistency, and let it boil and thicken all it will before adding quite all the water. If you flavor the pudding with vanilla, flavor the sauce with lemon or nutmeg.

**ROLLAGE.**—This is an old-fashioned relishing delicacy, manufactured from skirts of beef and tripe. It used to be pretty generally made in Canada, when a beef was slaughtered for the winter. First,

verted into very pretty lounging-gowns, or made convenient for invalids' use. They come at the reasonable price of \$1. Very elegant white gowns in new styles of trimming cost from \$2.75 to \$3.

Black skirts in heavy wool moire, which retains its stiffness and does away with so many skirts, range in price from \$1.97 to \$2.98. Black flannels for skirts, embroidered in gold, violet and white, and light-colored



A CONVENIENT COAL-BOX.

flannels embroidered in darker hues, are to be had at reasonable prices.

Try buying the ready-made articles, and save your time for reading and pleasure with your children.

L. L. C.

### MONEY FOR EVERYONE!

I can't understand why people complain of hard times, when any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$10 a day easily. All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish Washer; yet we are apt to think we can't make money selling it; but anyone can make money, because every family wants one. I made \$478.26 in the last three months, after paying all expenses, and attended to my regular business besides. You don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a Dish Washer. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., 36 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio, for particulars. Send for sample Dish Washer and go to work at once and you will very soon have a full pocketbook and a light heart. Remember the Climax Mfg. Co. do not ask you for any pay until you have the Dish Washers sold.



## GEOLOGY ON THE FARM.

A young farmer makes a mistake if he thinks that he must go to college in order to study geology. The acres which compose his home are a field spread out for his delving for geologic knowledge as well as for agricultural profit. In turning over the soil with the preparatory plow, it is agreeable to have a mind so cultured that the clods, stones, etc., will suggest something besides the tedium of the process and the probabilities of the coming crop. Robert

geologists think were once covered with a great inland sea, until the Mississippi cut its way south and drained off the water. You may live among those wonderful canons of Utah, in the valleys between the Rocky mountains, in the lands where there is that interesting modern system of irrigation. You may be familiar with the fantastic rocks on the Virgin river, Colorado, where the erosion of running streams has sculptured peaks and towers which resemble the architectural loftiness

of Europe's cathedrals. You may be in the vicinity of those marvels, the hot springs. You may live in a mining district, and then, oh, what a chance to get acquainted with mother earth! A large body of water, salt or fresh, may offer you its intimate acquaintance. But wherever you are, grasp the fact that matters for geologic investigation are at your very door—not in the country a hundred miles away; not in the next state, although after learning what is near, you will be better able to enjoy any journey abroad.

Last summer it was my good fortune to visit the upper Mississippi. To my surprise I found that the river a few miles south of St. Paul very much resembles the Hudson at West Point, and is almost, if not quite, as beautiful. The course of the stream is winding, the banks are richly wooded, an occasional island gives diversity to the landscape, and magnificent cliffs give lofty points of view. The bridges which span the river from cliff to cliff are

marvels of strong and graceful masonry. One day, standing on a bridge enjoying the scenery, I observed little birds flying against the face of a cliff and apparently being annihilated on its rugged surface. I walked toward the cliff, and found that the birds had dugged little holes in the sides of the precipice, and when they seemed to be killed, they had simply flown into the holes, which at a greater distance I could not see. As I studied the matter, I found that the holes were arranged in a horizontal direction, as regularly situated as a row of houses on a city street. It was only then that I saw that those cliffs were built of regular layers of rock, between which were soft layers of clay. I had been accustomed to see in Ohio small cliffs of solid rock. The difference struck me with much food



LADIES' CAPE.

Burns found poems in the mouse-nest which was destroyed in the furrow, and in the pink-tipped daisy. Other poets—those who never put their fancies into rhyme—have their thoughts turned to beautiful truths by the incidents of their daily toil; and persons of a scientific turn of mind (if they keep themselves well informed), by the sight of certain natural phenomena, are transported beyond the narrow present into the vastness of the past. As "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork," so does the earth. A person who has the least acquaintance with astronomy feels unutterable sensations of reverence when he looks into the starry sky, and the same destruction of egotism, with a veneration for the Creator, is felt by a student of geology when he recognizes certain rock formations.

Before one has a keen power of observation one must read a text-book. The saying is accepted that science is so progressive that by the time a book is published it is somewhat behind the times. Of course, if you are going to buy a book on geology, get the latest; but if you find an old volume in the library, you can rely on its main part, if the author is a man of repute. There is much for a novice to learn about the history of the earth which does not come quite down to present time. The eons, the ages and their subdivisions were named a long time ago. To learn about protozoans, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and mammals does not require the latest edition of a text-book. However, new discoveries throw new light on all the past, and may rearrange some long-accepted theories.

As I am addressing the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE, it is impossible to know your geological environment. You may be in some part of America's extensive "boulder district;" you may be neighbors with some of the famous boulders—those big ones in Canada; the Churchill Rock, in New Hampshire; the Green Mountain Giant, in Vermont; the Rocking Stone, in Hanover, New Hampshire, or the more remarkable one in Barre, Massachusetts. You may live in those level lands south and west of the Great Lakes, which

for reflection. The Ohio cliffs must be tokens of the glacial period, while the cliffs in the northwest must have been formed by successive and different layers of sediment when the universal ocean began to subside.

A recent newspaper states that a professor of Columbia college has discovered in northern Wyoming a skeleton which will

prove man's relation with the lower animals. Such a fact is worthy our attention, although we may doubt the professor's conclusions.

Nothing is better to mingle with the children's winter evening studies than some chats about these geological outlooks. Let us try to broaden our minds by something better than neighborhood gossip and the reading of idle tales. Let us not be afraid of trying to study a subject because we can get "only a smattering of it." We shall be sure to learn a little, and the more we learn the wider is our vision, and the deeper our ability to enjoy life.

KATE KAUFFMAN.

## CAPE.

For the early fall wear, capes of heavy cloth will be worn, trimmed with heavy braid, or bands of the cloth. For the younger people, many are shown of beautiful, bright red cloth. Care must be taken, however, to wear these with only black accessories in the way of dress and hat, leaving the cape to afford the one bit of color in the costume.

## NOVELTIES.

FOR THE INVALID.—A dressy arrangement for a lady confined to bed, and easily adjusted, is a bed-cape, made of quilted satin of a becoming color. The shape is circular, with darts to fit it comfortably to the neck, and a cord and tassel to keep it from sliding off. Ribbon would answer the purpose just as well. It should be long enough to reach a little below the waist, and slashed on each side so the arms can be used freely when sitting up in bed. A frill of lace could trim the front edge. A Medici collar, or better still, a ruche of fringed silk the same color for the neck, is softening and becoming.

A PIN-BOX.—A pin-box is one of the many conveniences necessary to the dressing-table. To make one, cover six small, square boxes, which have been filled with curled hair, with one shade of silk, and fasten together at the sides. Sew a valance around the outside of all, of the same silk. In one put black pins, another white, another safety-pins, another hat-pins, another big-headed pins or belt-pins.

"BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?"—A quaint article to be used for

The State Food Commission of Ohio has reported on thirty different brands of Baking Powder, and finds the Royal of highest efficiency and purer than any other sold in the State.

to keep it erect). Dress the lady in a gown; around her shoulders pin a handkerchief with a large needle for coarse linen thread. On her head put a poke-bonnet. At her side fasten a small bag made of Turkey red cloth, and holding a spool of thread and some shoe-buttons. Complete the costume by the addition of a white apron, on which may be written, with black ink, these words:

My name is Miss Piper,  
But I'm in a pen-wiper;  
If you from your shoe  
Your buttons you lose,  
Then just come to me  
And directly you'll see  
With what great delight  
I'll sew them on tight.

M. E. SMITH.

**Pears'**  
Mistake to  
suppose that  
Pears' soap is  
dear.

Though best,  
it is cheap.

**The Chill**

is taken off the room by a  
**PURITAN OIL  
HEATER**

(No. 44, only \$6,  
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No matter how well your house may be heated, there are times when this handy little stove will be a comfort—Can be carried anywhere—starts in a moment—No odor, no smoke, dust or dirt—Costs only 5c. a day to run and will heat any ordinary room—Money back if it doesn't suit. Sold also by dealers. Booklet of larger and smaller sizes free.

Cleveland Foundry Co.,  
80 Platt St., Cleveland, O.

**GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.**

PRICE  
\$8.00

Knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits everything required in the household from housepan or factory, wool or cotton yarns. Most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. **Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid.** Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address

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Weaves 10 yards an hour. 100 Yards a Day. New Catalogue and Price List FREE. Address THE NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 311 West 5th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

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For School and Public Exhibitions. Send for Catalogue.

C. T. MILLIGAN, 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



PATTERN FOR LACE.

holding linen thread and shoe-buttons can be numbered with the small belongings of a girl's cozy room. The foundation is an ordinary clay pipe. Use the back of the bowl for the face; ornament it with hair, eyes, nose and mouth, either with ink or paint, or the whole can be painted to represent a black mammy. Fasten the end of the pipe in a box or cushion (anything



## Our Household.

### SMOKE—DREAMING OF MABEL—VANITY.

Whenever things with me go wrong,  
And life seems dull and prosy,  
And not a line of any song  
Can make the day more rosy,  
I turn me to the ancient jar  
That stands upon my table,  
And choose a fragrant, mild cigar  
And smoke, and dream of—Mabel.

Around my head the white clouds rise,  
Wherein, by necromancy,  
I catch the light of two blue eyes  
To cheer my vagrant fancy;  
All thoughts of care that came to fret  
Are suddenly a fable;  
The only things I don't forget  
Are my cigar and—Mabel.

Tobacco, many times I've heard  
A slander hurled to hurt you;  
Let it be mine to wile a word  
To praise your matchless virtue.  
Others their curses at you fling—  
I care not, since you're able,  
When I am blue and sad, to bring  
Me blissful dreams and—Mabel.

### HOME TOPICS.

**M**AKING APPLE-BUTTER.—How these words take me back to my childhood on the old farm! When the apples had been taken to the cider-mill and word brought back that the cider would be ready early the next morning, the evening was spent by the whole family in the old kitchen paring apples and getting them ready for the morrow's boiling.

Early in the morning the kettle, a huge copper one, polished to its brightest, and holding thirty or more gallons, was hung on a pole, resting on two forked sticks driven into the ground. As much cider was put into it as would boil at one time; a brisk fire was started under the kettle and the cider kept boiling rapidly, more being added as it was boiled away, until the whole barrel of cider was in the kettle and reduced to about two thirds its quantity. Then the apples were put in and the serious

something like a hoe in shape, with the lower side rounded to better fit the bottom of the kettle. The older members of the family took turns wielding the stirrer, while the children tended the fire, which, after the apples became soft, must never be allowed to blaze high on the sides of the kettle, and toward the last was only a deep bed of live coals. When the contents of the kettle became a thick, smooth mass, sugar was added as needed, according to the tartness of the apples. Some also add spices, but I think most people prefer the natural flavor. As soon as it was cooked enough, which was known by a jelly forming over the top when a little was cooled, it was dipped out into glazed crocks holding one or two gallons. It was usually eleven o'clock at night before the apple-butter was done, dipped out into the crocks and we were ready for bed. But it was a work always enjoyed by children, though doubtless not a pastime for the elders.

Apple-butter will keep perfectly if boiled long enough, and is certainly very handy to have in the house. Nearly everyone likes it, and it is both appetizing and healthful. A young lady of our family often says: "Was there ever anything half so good as the frozen apple-butter we used to get at grandma's, kept in jars in a cupboard on the back porch?"

**LAMPS.**—A good coal-oil lamp makes a beautiful light, but it takes much care to keep it in the best condition—care which is often neglected, as the smoking, dim, ill-smelling lamps one so often meets fully

testify. In the first place, the lamp should be one of the best central-draft patterns, and not a small one, for I have never seen one of the latter that would not smoke on the least provocation. Then the lamp should be filled every day, whether it is empty or not, and if it has stood several days without burning, it should be emptied and refilled. The wick should often be changed, as it soon becomes clogged with impurities. Once a month the lamp should be emptied; if there is any settlements, rinse out the lamp, and strain the oil if you wish to put it back in the lamp; at the same time boil out the burner in strong soap-suds, and then polish it with a flannel cloth.

All this is a great deal of trouble, but it is the price of a perfect light from a coal-oil lamp.

MAIDA McL.

### AFTERNOON DRESS.

Any of the new materials can be used in the construction of this toilet. The yoke is peculiarly cut to mold the shoulders, and extends as shaped epaulets, to which is added the puffed upper part of the sleeves. The trim-

ming is of moire silk of a deeper shade. The stomacher is of Venetian embroidery, and is lined with silk. The hat is beautifully trimmed with fan-plaitings and roses.

# IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear," is the motto for ordinary soaps.

Ivory Soap is always in sight and is not wasting at the bottom of the tub.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

### A PRETTY WAIST.

This very effective waist is made of chiffon over bright-colored silk, the frills around the neck being the same. The



A PRETTY WAIST.

corsage and cuffs are of heavy, strong, colored guipure, or any of the heavy laces can be used in place of this. As an accessory to a black silk skirt, it makes a very fetching costume for a young lady.

### WOMAN'S PET VIRTUE.

The foundation of the great masses of homes in the world is sealed into position by woman's economy, writes H. K. Cabeens. It is the rule of woman's being, her pet virtue, the combination of all her virtues, and dearer to her soul than all the fruits of the spirit to which St. Peter refers. It is the sparkle on the cup of duty to which she daily touches her lips. It embellishes adverse circumstances as naught else can, and lends a glow to the otherwise stupid details that come within her line of action. A vast amount of drudgery is sugar-coated with economy. Women have queer little ways of their own where economy is concerned. Their dearest treasures of action in behalf of this virtue they never parade for criticism. State secrets are no more sacred than are these domestic secrets.

The woman who cleaned house by herself last spring, instead of hiring a woman to do it, and has had nervous prostration ever since; the woman who made strawberry jam last week, and then took cold and had the doctor, are both nursing the secret of their illness. It was economy that prompted them, as you see, but they think no one suspected it. Doubtless this virtue of economy has retarded woman's advancement more than anything else. There is so much of personality about it that it savors of selfishness. It hedges her in all around and about, and prevents her from seeing beyond her own nose. In looking after pennies she loses sight of dollars. It hinders her enjoyment, because of the fictitious value she places on expenditure. It interferes with her self-respect, because the sacrifices she makes react upon her, and unconsciously she allows herself to be wedged into spaces that narrow her capabilities.

### SPOTS ON LINEN.

Scorches may be removed from white linen by spreading over them the juice of onions and white soap—two onions to an ounce of soap.

To remove rust or ink stains, spread the stain with a paste of lemon-juice and salt, and lay in the sun.

OTT.

THE SYSTEM is often so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of Diarrhea, or other Bowel Affection, that it would be better to keep by you Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a sure curative for Asiatic Cholera, Cramps, Dysentery, and the Summer Complaint of Children.

### LAMBREQUINS AND DRAPERIES.

The best way to arrange drapery is the simplest. In the old style, stiff and saloon-like, the fabric was cut and sewed into shape on the table. Now it is draped. If draped, it needs be directly after the top is hung, so that each window is treated by itself. If the room be high, the effect will be heightened by arranging it in a series of cascades or jabots.

In a handsome parlor there are hung first, and close to the glass, soft, delicate lace curtains that reach only to the bottom of the sash. Next follow the French festoon shades, generally of pongee or other light silks. These consist of four longitudinal puffs, controlled by a spring roller. Then come the festooned, long lace curtains, and lastly the silk brocade velours or tapestry hangings that are attached to the pole by puffs or festoons, and descend to the floor in elegant and graceful wavings.

—Household News.

Lamp-troubles are mostly over.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, for "Index to Chimneys;" and get of your dealer the chimney made for your burner or lamp.

Pearl-glass and pearl-top chimneys last as a teacup lasts.

## OUR 1896 "PERFECTION" STAMPING OUTFIT FREE



The Ladies' World is a mammoth illustrated magazine, each issue comprising 96 or more large pages, including a handsome cover, printed in colors, and is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, house-keeping, fashion, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc., etc. It is one of the best and most popular of ladies' magazines, having a circulation of over 350,000. Its publishers, wishing to introduce it into thousands not already taken, now make the following offer: Upon receipt of only 18 cents in postage stamps, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months, and to every subscriber we will also send, free and postpaid, our new 1896 "Perfection" Stamping Outfit, containing a great variety of new patterns, as follows: 1 Ornamental Script Alphabet, 1 in. high; 1 Border of Wild Roses, tied with ribbon, 2 x 12 in.; 1 set of 4 designs for Doilies, latest style, 5 x 5 in. each; 1 new style Empire Pattern for Linen Work, 9 x 9 in.; 1 Conventional Pattern for Scarf, 5 x 5 in.; 1 Spray of Roses, 4 x 6 in.; 1 Bunch of Clover, 4 x 4 in.; 1 Scalloped Design for Baby Sack; 1 Elegant Tidy Pattern, 7 x 9 in.; 1 Border for Piano Cover; 1 Basket of Violets, 6 x 6 in.; 1 Louis XV. Design; 1 Large Spray of Daisies, 7 x 12 in.; 1 Knife and Fork for Carving Cloth, 5 x 13 in.; 1 Elegant Design for Sofa Pillow, just out, 13 x 13 in.; 2 Patterns for Honiton Lace Work; 1 set of 4 Handsome Designs for Tray Cloth (new), and 30 other beautiful designs, making in all over 50 artistic patterns besides the alphabet, perforated on the best quality of Bond or Parchment Paper, which can be used indefinitely without injury. With each Outfit we send free one Distributer, 1 tablet of "L'Incomparable," the new French stamping preparation, (superior to powder), and complete instructions for stamping. The patterns contained in this Outfit would cost over \$2.00 if purchased singly, yet we send the whole free to anyone sending 18 cents for a 3 months' subscription to our magazine. Five subscriptions and 5 Outfits will be sent for \$2.00. Do not miss this wonderful chance! Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Parker Pays the Postage on his Arctic Sock for men, women, and children. Recommended by physicians and nurses for house, chamber, and sick-room. Only sock for rubber boots; it absorbs perspiration. Ask shoe dealer, or send 25c. with size, of J. B. PARKER, 103 Bedford St., Boston, Room 12.



AFTERNOON DRESS.

business began, as after the apples began to cook, the mass must be stirred constantly to prevent its burning. The stirrer was a pole, eight or nine feet long, with a piece of hard-wood board fastened to the end,



Our New Fall Catalogue, Showing Over 220 Patterns, Now Ready. Free to Any Address.

# 40 Cent Patterns for 10 Cents

Any FOUR Patterns, and this paper one year, 60 cents, post-paid.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we offer them to the lady readers of our paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-five years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment

to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

You can order any of the patterns offered in the back numbers of this paper.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BUST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

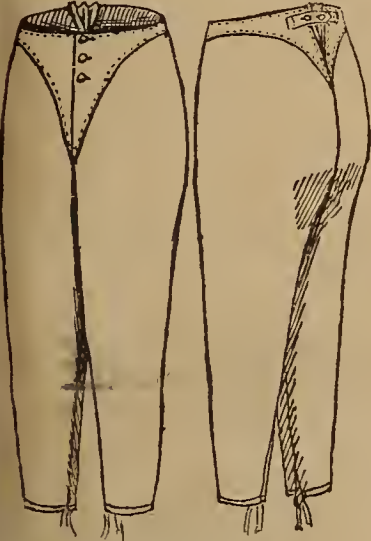
Price of each pattern, 10 cents. Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern, except on skirt and other heavy patterns, 2 cents extra.



No. 6418.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN. 12c. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6175.—LADIES' DRAWERS. 11c. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



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No. 6237.—CHILD'S NIGHT-DRAWERS. Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. 11 cents.



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No. 6407.—LADIES' SKIRT. 12 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



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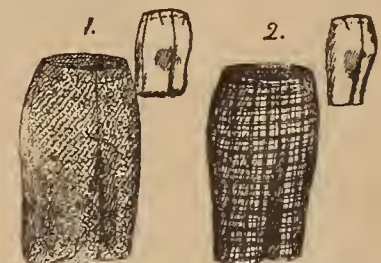
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No. 6563.—LADIES' SKIRT. 11 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 6558.—BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER AND KNEE-TROUSERS. 11c. Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 6498.—LADIES' NIGHTGOWN, WITH FICHU. 12 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



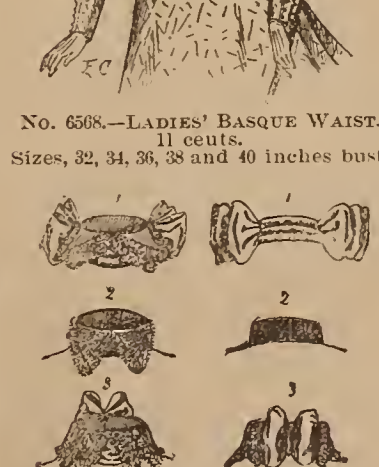
No. 6573.—LADIES' CAPE. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



No. 6541.—LADIES' SKIRT. 12 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist.



No. 6565.—GIRLS' JACKET. 11 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



No. 6568.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST. 11 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

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NOTICE.—Send all orders for patterns direct to our central office, to FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, where our stock of patterns is kept.



## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face  
And laugh our troubles down,  
For all our little trials wait  
Our laughter or our frown.  
Beneath the magic of a smile  
Our doubts will fade away,  
As melts the frost in early spring  
Beneath the sunny ray.

It pays to make a worthy cause,  
By helping it, our own;  
To give the current of our lives  
A true and noble tone.  
It pays to comfort heavy hearts,  
Oppressed with dull despair,  
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives  
A gleam of brightness there.

It pays to give a helping hand  
To eager, earnest youth.  
To note, with all their waywardness,  
Their courage and their truth;  
To strive with sympathy and love  
Their confidence to win;  
It pays to open wide the heart  
And "let the sunshine in."

### SORROW AND HUMAN KINDNESS.

A PALE little lad in the train glanced wistfully toward a seat where a mother and her merry children were eating lunch. The tears gathered in his eyes, though he tried to keep them back. A passenger came and stood beside him.

"What's the trouble?" he asked. "Have you no lunch?"

"Yes, I have a little left, and I'm not so awful hungry."

"What is it, then? Tell me; perhaps I can help you."

"It's—it's so lonely, and there's such a lot of them over there, and—and they've got their mother."

The young man glanced at the black band on the boy's hat.

"Ah!" he said, gently, "and you have lost yours."

"Yes, and I'm going to my uncle; but I've never seen him. A kind lady, the doctor's wife, who put up my lunch, hung this card to my neck. She told me to show it to the ladies on the car, and they would be kind to me; but I did not show it to any one yet. You may read it, if you like."

The young man raised the card and read the name and address of the boy. Below were the words:

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

The reader brushed his hand across his eyes, and was silent for a moment.

"I'll come back very soon," he said, and made his way to the mother and her children.

And presently little George felt a pair of loving arms about him, and a woman's voice, half sobbing, calling him a poor, dear little fellow, begged him to come with her to her children. And for the rest of the journey, at least, motherless George had no lack of "mothering."

### LESSONS OF THE SEASON.

Once more the autumnal stars are rising and the strong winds of the fall are wrestling with the trees. The swing of the seasons is familiar; the frosts and gales are predicted and expected. We come to watch the man in the signal-tower as the Greeks watched the procession of the stars, as the children hear the katydid and count the weeks until frost. We look no higher; we lose sight of Him. Even the tempest, with death on its edge and an awful stillness at its heart, the mad vortex between earth and the heavens, is chartered by its center and gaged by the barometer. We are thoroughly alive to the outward show, but dull to the innermost forces, until the Bible gets our ear. It is a voice from afar, a mere whisper, yet it strengthens and deepens as you listen. It pronounces his name, as in the silence of the Oregon woods one hears the drumming of the distant surf like a murmur in the tops of the tall fir-trees as they talk with the loftier pines. If you follow it up, it grows louder with every ridge you cross. When the voice has led you to the shore, you are filled with its majesty and power. Over the edges of the things seen come these Bible hints of God. At last we shall see him as he is.—*Rollin A. Sawyer, D.D.*

### BREAKING A CHILD'S WILL.

To break a child's will is to crush out for the time being, and so far to destroy the child's privilege of free choice; it is to force him to an action against his choice, instead of inducing him to choose in the right direction. A child's will is his truest personality; the expression of his will in a free choice is the highest expression of his personality. And a child's personality is to be held sacred by God's representative who is over the child, even as God himself holds sacred the personality of every human being created in the image of God.

A child's will ought to be strong for right-doing. If it be not so in the start, it is the parents' duty to guide, or train it accordingly. But to break or crush a child's will is inconsistent with the education and training of that will. A conflict between a parent and a child, where the only question is, whose will shall yield to the other, is, after all, neither more nor less than a conflict of brute force.

Whether, in any instance, the will of the parent be set on having the child commit some repulsive crime against which the child's moral nature recoils, or whether the will of the parent be set on the child's reciting a Bible text or saying a prayer, the mere conflict of wills as a conflict of wills, is a conflict of brute force; and in such a conflict neither party ought to succeed, for success in any such case is always a failure. If the parent really wills that the child shall do right, the parent's endeavor should be to have the child will in the same direction. Merely to force one will into subjection to the other is, however, an injury both to the one who forces and the one who submits.

### NAZARETH.

Nazareth is beautiful in April. The botanist is delighted with its profusion of flowers. From the hill above Nazareth, where no doubt Jesus often went to pray, is a fine view that takes in its sweep Mount Tabor, Endor, Nain, the Esdraelon valley, Haifa and the Mediterranean sea. At the north towers Mount Hermon. Amid such grand natural scenery Christ spent his preparatory life. Here he saw the illustrations he wove into his talks. The shepherd is still on the hillside with exactly one hundred sheep, by actual count; the lily blooms in the valley; the old wine-skin leaks; the unjust judge still sits in the gate; the sandals are worn on the rocky road; the sower goes forth to sow his seed. Here is a man who has built his house on a rock, and there is one who put his on the sand. The same oriental sky came arching down over Nazareth that the Savior gazed into. Under it here in this valley was developed the Christ-life that was so natural and so divine. Again he walks these valleys. Again he climbs these Galilean mountains, but in other lives of which his life has become a part.—*W. Jay Peck, in New York Observer.*

### GENIUS.

The three foundations of genius are—The gift of God, human exertion and the events of life.

The three first questions of genius—An eye to see nature, a heart to feel it, and a resolution that dares to follow it.

The three things indispensable to genius—Understanding, meditation and perseverance.

The three things that ennoble genius—Vigor, discretion and knowledge.

The three tokens of genius—Extraordinary understanding, extraordinary conduct and extraordinary exertion.

The three things that improve genius—Proper exertion, frequent exertion and successful exertion.

The three things that support genius—Prosperity, social qualifications and applause.—*Christian Work.*

### WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

I want my lady friends to know of the new field now open for them. In the past 6 months we have made a profit of \$907.02 after paying all expenses. All our sales have been made at home, not having canvassed any. My official duties calling me away most of the time, I left the Dish Washer business in my wife's control with the above results. The business is rapidly increasing, and will continue to grow until every family has a Perfection Dish Washer. Not a day passes but we sell one or two, and some days fifteen or twenty Dish Washers. It's easy selling what everybody wants to buy. You can wash and dry the dishes perfectly in two minutes. For full particulars, address the Perfection Mfg. Co., Drawer A17, Englewood, Ill. Get a sample washer and you can't help but make money. They only cost \$5. You may just as well be making \$5 a day as to be doing nothing.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

## Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.



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Small Size \$1.00.  
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A simply constructed, and inexpensive labor and time-saving machine. Removes every seed without waste. Capacity—Small size, 1 lb. in 5 minutes; large size, 1 lb. a minute. At all dealers in kitchen goods. Write for Catalogue of helpful labor savers—free. THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., 3d & Dauphin Sts., Phila.

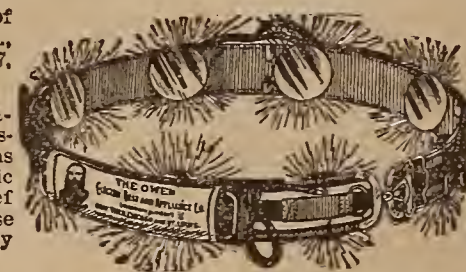
## RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE

## Dr. A. Owen's Electric Appliances.

Mr. Henry Wendt, of Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., under date of July 27, 1895, writes:

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Mr. J. H. Matteson, of Morrice, Mich., in a letter Oct. 14, 1894, says: "I had tried several kinds of medicine and two doctors for my Rheumatism, but could get no relief. I bought one of Dr. Owen's Electric Appliances and experienced relief at once; after two weeks' use I was as limber as an eel and could work all day. Now am entirely cured."

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## FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician, his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send his P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



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This precious Balm is guaranteed to cure any case of freckles, either light or heavy, no matter what kind. By its use freckles rapidly fade away, leaving the skin soft, fair and smooth. No burning, irritation or discoloration. One pot, sufficient to cure the worst case, within one month, sent to any address, all charges paid, for \$3.00.

My handsome illustrated book, "Beauty Secrets" just published, contains valuable information on Home Treatments of everything pertaining to the Toilet. Will be sent, with a sample cake of my celebrated

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Like a permanent position and a \$150 monthly salary, if so write us at once. We want a live man or woman in every county to sell our "Nevada Gold Metal" knives, forks and spoons to private families, hotels and boarding houses, a solid metal that looks exactly like Solid Gold, there is no plating to wear off. No Royal table was ever set with more attractive furnishings, they are durable and warranted to wear a lifetime, cost about one-fourth that of silver, the chance of a life time to make big money, agents meet with ready sales, everywhere, so great is the demand for our new Gold Goods. Case of samples FREE, to induce you to write to us today. We will send you full particulars and a valuable sample of our goods in Solid Silver upon receipt of Five Two cent stamps for postage, etc. Address Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

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in appearance. And for time equal to a \$100.00 repeater FOR ONLY \$2.98. Warranted 5 years. No one would ever imagine such a fine watch could be purchased for \$2.98. Any one could readily dispose of such a watch for \$10.00 or \$12.00. Cut out this ad. and send with your order and we will send this watch C. O. D. If suited with it pay the express agent \$2.98 and express charges. Only a limited number at this price; done simply to advertise our house. Mention size wanted, ladies or gents, KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 111 Nassau St., New York Dept. 10.

## CANCER

and TUMORS CURED. No knife used. Book free. Drs. McLeish & Weber, 123 John St., Cincinnati, O.

## SOFTENED EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

I have received the book, "Beauties and Wonders of Land and Sea," and am surprised to see such a magnificent volume.

Yours truly,  
LOUIS E. GIESEY,  
Smithfield, Ohio.

See page 19 for particulars.



## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Harness-blackening.**—P. M., New Canaan, Conn. A good blacking for harness, to be applied with a sponge and polished off with a brush, is made as follows: Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of bees-wax, add twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soap, dissolved in water, and two ounces of indigo, finely powdered.

**Cheap Paint.**—B. E., Pella, Iowa. A cheap paint for outbuildings of unplanned lumber can be made of skim-milk and Portland cement. Mix the water-lime with the milk to a proper consistency to apply with a brush. By chemical union between the lime and the casein of the milk, a hard substance is formed that is more durable than oil-paint.

**Meteors.**—L. R. M., Ash Ridge, O., writes: "Can you tell me if meteors are of any value? If so, do you know of any company dealing in them?"

**REPLY:**—We know of no company dealing in meteors. Occasionally they are of considerable value when collectors wish them for museums. Write to Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

**To Destroy Gophers, Ground-hogs, etc.**—S. A., Silverdale, Ont., Can. For exterminating burrowing animals, such as gophers, ground-hogs, moles, etc., we know of nothing equal to bisulphid of carbon. Saturate a handful of rags or a ball of cotton with this liquid, roll it into the burrow and close up the opening tightly with earth. For moles, dig open their runs, put in a saturated ball each way and close up with earth. The heavy vapor of this volatile liquid is sure death to insects and animals. Send to E. R. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, for pamphlet on bisulphid of carbon.

**Bugs and Worms in Grain.**—S. A., Stanton, Kan., writes: "My wheat, oats and rye are full of small, brown bugs and very small, white worms. The worms are about an eighth of an inch long. The bugs were in the stacks when I threshed. It was a very wet season; all our stacks were damp, and in many cases spoiled. How can I get rid of them? Would having all of my grain chopped for cow feed kill them?"

**REPLY:**—The worms and bugs should be destroyed before the grain is chopped for feed. If in bins, simply pour over the grain a few ounces of bisulphid of carbon and close up the bins tightly for a day or so. See answer to S. A., this column.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**Note.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Actinomyces.**—S. T., Hampden, Ohio. What you describe is probably a case of actinomyces, or so-called "lump-jaw."

**Rat-tail.**—G. E. L., So. Riverside, Cal. There is no remedy for a so-called rat-tail of horses. Sometimes the defect is hidden by a wig fastened to the crupper.

**Garget.**—H. C. K., Bartley, Neb. Milk your cow in a thorough manner at least once every two hours, desist from making any external applications, and read the answer given to J. H., Lebanon, Ohio, in the present number.

**Bitten by a Copperhead.**—D. S., Richmond Furnace, Pa. If your colt was bitten by a copperhead four weeks ago, I cannot tell you what should be done now. It may possibly reduce the swelling if once a day some tincture of iodine is applied to it.

**Periodical Ophthalmia.**—J. C. H., Pella, Iowa. Your horse suffers from periodical ophthalmia, or so-called "moon-blindness," and in due time will get blind in the affected eye, and then the attacks in that eye will cease, but the other eye may become affected.

**Millet Straw for Horses.**—D. E. H., Parr, Ind. It is perhaps not so much the seeds which may remain in the millet straw as the abundance of indigestible cellulose (hard and woody fibers) which the straw contains that causes it to become injurious to horses.

**Rachitis.**—G. R. T., Alden Station, Pa. What you describe appears to be rachitis, a frequent disease among pigs kept on an unsuitable diet or fed with food too rich in acid and too poor in phosphates, lime salts and nitrogenous compounds. Please consult the answers to like questions which of late have appeared in every number of this paper.

**Indigestion.**—D. A. M., Elsie, Mich. Your cow probably suffered from indigestion. The fat pork surely did not improve the case. A dose of sulphate of soda might have been in order. That your cow has not yet fully recovered is probably due to the four pounds of fat pork, which thoroughly deranged her digestion; and if the pork should have happened to be trichinous, your cow may never recover.

**Condition-powders.**—E. A. C., Hope, Idaho. Healthy horses do not need and should not get any medicines. The only condition-powder that is worth anything, and that horses need and should get, consists in good, sound and nutritious food, in sufficient quantities, to eat, good and pure water to drink, good care, including suitable shelter, pure air to breathe, cleanliness in every respect, and rational use and handling. If this condition-powder is always used, no others will be needed.

**Bloody Water.**—J. McC., Chilliweck, B. C. "Bloody water," or bloody and red-colored urine (hematuria and hemoglobinuria), as the case may be, may be produced by various causes, and be symptoms of various diseases. Bloody urine contains an admixture of blood, and is caused by bleeding (hemorrhage) taking place anywhere from the kidneys to the urethra, while red-colored urine, in hemoglobinuria, contains the dissolved red coloring matter of the blood, and occurs in diseases in which the blood is decomposing in the living animal, consequently in several infectious diseases. Hence, the term "bloody water" does not convey any information that enables me to answer your question.

**A Swelled Leg.**—A. M. S., Riceville, Tenn. If the leg or foot of your horse is free from any sores or wounds, the swelling will be best reduced by judicious bandaging. Commence winding at the hoof, put on the bandage smooth and nice and moderately tight, bandage from the hoof to the hock, and renew the bandage twice a day, morning and evening. After the lameness has disappeared, the horse should have some gentle exercise some part of the day. During the exercise, the bandage, of course, should be removed, but after the same it must be immediately put on again.

**Wants a Description of the Symptoms of Glanders.**—G. H. G., Plattsville, Conn. To give a description of all the symptoms of glanders would occupy too much space, would exclude everything else, and therefore cannot be done. The principal and most characteristic symptoms, though not in all cases fully developed, are chancreous ulcers on the septum of the nose, a hard and knotty swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands on the diseased side of the head, and a semipurulent and more or less sticky discharge from one or both nostrils. If you have a horse which you think may have glanders, the best, surest and quickest way to find out whether he has or not is to subject the animal to the tuberculin test. There will be no difficulty in Connecticut to have it applied.

**Needs to be Examined by a Veterinarian.**—J. K., Hannibal, Ohio, writes: "I have a horse, six years old, in good condition, but there is something wrong with his throat. Every time he drinks water some of it comes out through his nose, and sometimes he can't drink at all. When eating dry food he makes a kind of rattling noise when chewing it, and it seems hard for him to chew. There also runs from his nose some white matter. There is no lump of any kind that I can see about his throat or jaw. He has been in this condition for about two months. He does not cough any. There are also some small lumps on his right side, sometimes larger than other times."

**ANSWER:**—Have your horse, but particularly his mouth and respiratory passages, by all means examined by a competent veterinarian, and the cause of the difficulty will be found.

**An Abscess Behind the Ear.**—H. A. P., Howard City, Mich. The abscess behind the ear of your cow, discharging fetid pus, either contains a foreign body, perhaps a piece of wood, or something similar, or else one or more of the cartilages of the ear or a bone have been injured and are suppurating. Therefore, the first thing necessary is a thorough examination, and then, if a foreign body is found, the same must be removed, the abscess must be cleaned, a free discharge of the pus must be provided for, and then an antiseptic dressing, to be renewed twice a day, must be applied. If it should be found that a bone or a cartilage is diseased, all the diseased parts must be removed or be destroyed and be brought to exfoliation, and after that the treatment must be the same as already stated. A five-per-cent solution of Pearson's creoline and some absorbent cotton will answer for a dressing. If a good veterinarian is available, it may be best to leave the treatment to him.

**Ringbone, and Exostosis on Sternum.**—A. X., Columbian Grove, Va., writes: "My horse, four years old, ever since two years ago, has had an enlargement on his left hind ankle, between the hoof and the first joint, on the inner side. It is not painful, and does not seem to affect him in any way. The tendon is hard, and is about the size of a pigeon's egg. The same horse ever since last spring has had an enlargement, the size of a small hen's egg, under his breast at the place the saddle-girth works. The enlargement is hard, not sore, and I ascertained, by lancing it deeply, that it

contained no pus. It did not come from a wound, but may have been caused by a tight girth."

**ANSWER:**—The enlargement on your horse's foot seems to be ringbone. If it does not cause any lameness, leave it alone. The other osseous enlargement on the sternum, which latter is a very porous bone, is in that place an ugly thing to deal with; therefore, either leave it alone and do not irritate it, or else, if you are not satisfied without doing something, leave the treatment to a competent veterinarian.

**A Malignant Growth.**—J. H. F., Fulton, Mo. What you describe as a wart on the nose and mouth of your horse appears to be, according to your description, a malignant growth, or a growth of a cancerous character, perhaps a sarcoma, or even a carcinoma. To cut it away can do no good, because every time it is thus removed its new growth will make up for lost time. It is rather risky to give directions for the removal of such a tumor without first seeing and examining it, relying only upon a superficial description without any information in regard to its structure and the extent of its ramifications into the normal tissues. When attended to in time, it is often possible to permanently remove such a growth, either by means of the surgical knife (seldom successful) or by caustics, especially arsenious acid; but I cannot advise you to attempt it yourself, especially in your case, in which the tumor is very old and probably extends far into the normal tissues. Therefore, if you want to have it removed, have it done by a competent veterinarian, or if one is not available (there ought to be one in Columbia, which cannot be very far from you), induce your family physician to do it.

**Catarrhal Mastitis.**—J. H., Lebanon, Ohio, writes: "About seven weeks ago my cow had garget in two of her teats. Fearing she might be diseased, I had a veterinarian give her a thorough examination; he said he could not discover any disease. I also had a doctor analyze her milk; he could find no trace of disease, only a little pus. The garget left her in about two or three weeks, except a very slight sediment, which is still in it, and also in the two teats that were not affected with garget. This sediment has a kind of fish smell; the milk is not blue, but looks like good, rich milk, and raises good-looking, thick cream. I have heard of a number of cows affected with garget in the same field and other places. They stand in the creek up to their stomachs; there has been no running water there for a long time. I have milked her three and four times a day, am now milking her about every two hours. Can this cow be cured? Would you advise me to use the tuberculin test? The veterinarian has never used it. Is the milk fit to use, if scalded? It is flat and tasteless."

**ANSWER:**—What you describe appears to be a case of so-called catarrhal inflammation of the milk-ducts. You will probably succeed in removing the micro-organisms which in some way have found an entrance and are at the bottom of the trouble, by frequent and thorough milking, provided the case is not already of too long standing. If you do, it will be the best; if you do not, something possibly may yet be accomplished by injections of mild antiseptics through the teats, but the difficulty will be to get the antiseptics everywhere where they are needed; that is, into all the ramifications of the lactiferous canals. Of course, if antiseptics are used, the same must not be poisonous. I would advise you to continue the frequent milking (some of the best authors demand milking once every hour), to apply at each milking gentle massage, and to wash your hands after each milking before you milk any other cow, because a transmission of the disease by the milker to other cows is not at all excluded. Concerning tuberculosis, your description does not give any symptom characteristic of that disease, but for the benefit of you and of others, I will give in the following a brief description of the symptoms of tuberculosis in the mammary glands. The same are as follows: Tuberculosis of the udder, according to Bang, in Copenhagen, occurs most frequently in the hind quarters, seldom in the anterior ones. In some cases the infection takes place through the teats, in others through the blood. Moderately painful, deep-seated knots, which gradually increase in size and become firmer and harder, make, in all cases, their appearance first in one, seldom in more than one, division of the udder. If the disease has its seat in one of the hind quarters, a swelling of the lymphatic gland situated above can usually be plainly felt. At first the milk does not show any essential changes, neither in quantity nor in quality. The former, however, gradually shows a decrease, and it does not take very long until the quality is also changed. At first the milk presents a flaky condition, and finally a turbid yellowish fluid, in which, by a careful microscopic examination, the tubercle bacilli can be found. The other symptoms consist in emaciation, coughing, and finally hectic (consumptive) appearance. Of course, if the tuberculin test is properly applied by one who knows how to handle it without making mistakes, it will settle the question at once.

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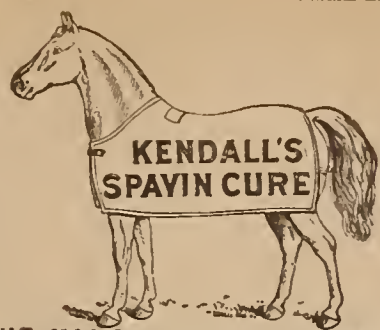
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# Smiles.

## MY SUMMER GIRL.

She meets me at the close of the day  
With a smile that is sweet as it is rare—  
With rosebud lips puckered up for a kiss—  
With cool, clinging arms all dimpled and  
bare.  
She trips down the walk at the sound of my  
step,  
And the fondest embrace she bestows on me,  
And heeds not the fact that "the cars pass the  
door,"  
For my dear summer girl is a baby of three.  
—St. Louis Republic.

## WHEN THE CROPS BEGIN TO MOVE.

It seems the way that people act that trouble's  
in the air,  
For all the big men's faces look as if they had  
a scare;  
But father sez it is no use fer fokes to be so  
glum,  
Fer when the crops begin to move  
'Twill  
Make  
Things  
Hum!  
Hard times is all they talk about, and how it  
"used to be"  
Before Chicago had the fair in eighteen ninety-  
three;  
But father sez sich talk as that is hollow as a  
drum,  
Fer when the crops begin to move  
'Twill  
Make  
Things  
Hum!  
They talk about the silver craze an' skersity of  
coin,  
And wonder if there isn't some new "party"  
they kin jolli;  
But father sez it seems to him the people's  
goiu' dumb,  
Fer when the crops begin to move  
'Twill  
Make  
Things  
Hum!  
An' father sez the fellers that has nothin' else  
to do  
But set around and talk and talk on things  
thet don't come true  
Had better git a "move" on them and look for  
"kingdom come,"  
Fer when the crops begin to move  
'Twill  
Make  
Things  
Hum!  
—T. M. C., in Chicago Tribune.

## A DIALOGUE IN THE NIGHT.

THE man in the upper berth leaned  
over its edge, and jamming his  
frown firmly down on his brow,  
cried in a harsh, coarse voice that  
was audible above the rattle and  
rumble of the car-wheels:  
"Hi, you, down there! Are you  
rich?"  
"Heh?" ejaculated the man in the lower  
berth, almost swallowing his Adam's apple,  
"Whazzer mazzer?"  
"I say, are you rich?"  
"What's that, sir? Rich? What do you  
mean by wakling me up in the middle of the  
night to ask me such a question as that?"  
"I want to know—that's why."  
"Well, then, confound you, I am rich. Now  
I hope your infernal curiosity is satisfied, and  
you will let me go to sleep."  
"Very rich?"  
"Millionaire, darn you! Now, shut up  
and—"  
"Well, then, why in sizzling, blazing tor-  
ment don't you hire a whole sleeping-car to  
do your snoring in?"—New York World.

## ONE REDEEMING FEATURE.

An editorial in one of the New York papers  
recently commented on the fact that after the  
public schools of this city have been crowded  
to their utmost limit during the coming  
winter there will still be 50,000 children left  
out in the cold, unprovided with the means of  
getting an education. This is a sad piece of  
news and not pleasant to contemplate. There  
is, however, a bright side to this dismal  
picture.

Although subjected to the unwholesome in-  
fluences of life in the slums, these 50,000 chil-  
dren, being unable to read the newspapers,  
will miss a great deal that might otherwise  
taint their young and innocent minds.—Life.

## SHE DIDN'T VOTE.

"Well, did you vote?" said Mrs. Spudkins to  
her daughter, as the latter removed her wraps  
on election day in 1920.  
"Why, mama, I'll tell you how it was," re-  
plied the earnest young girl. "A real nice  
young man—I suppose he was one of the elec-  
tion officers—came up and asked me what  
ticket I was going to vote, and when I told  
him he said: 'But surely you are not old  
enough yet to cast a ballot, miss.' So what  
could I do but smile sweetly at the compli-  
ment and come away?"

## HE KNEW HE WAS LEFT.

An usher at a recent wedding in Cincinnati  
had no music in his breast, and found it ex-  
tremely difficult to keep step. He was  
assured, however, by his companion usher  
that there would be no difficulty in regard to  
that if he would just trust himself to his  
guidance at the wedding.

The bride had chosen her ushers from the  
ranks of her rejected admirers, and had  
assured them each and all that her happiness  
depended on having her old friends about her  
during the ordeal.

When the joyous strains of the wedding  
march rolled out, and the usher with the mili-  
tary training started forth up the church  
aisle with his halting companion, he mur-  
mured in his ear:

"Now, listen. One, two, three, four—left,  
left—that's it—left, left!"

This proved too much for his brother usher,  
for when about two thirds of the way up, he  
was heard to say, in tones of concentrated  
rage:

"For heaven's sake, shut up! We know we  
got left, but what's the sense of bawling it out  
before all these crowds?"—Town Topics.

## TWO GREAT CRIMES.

"The crime of '73," began the financial con-  
versationalist, getting himself into a position  
of ease.

"That's nothing to the crime of '95," inter-  
rupted a short-legged man in sandy whiskers.  
"The crime of '95?" exclaimed the financial  
conversationalist. "I do not understand what  
you mean."

"Well, you ought to," said the short-legged  
man, with firmness. "Haven't you heard  
enough in the last ten months to teach you  
that the crime of '95 is the everlasting blowing  
about the crime of '73?"—New York Sun.

## PAT'S WAY OF CATCHING FISH.

An Irishman was seen one day industriously  
pumping away on a small bellows with the  
nozzle stuck into a stream of water. Upon  
being asked why he was blowing air into the  
water, he exclaimed:

"Faith, Oi've noticed that fish can't live in the  
air, so Oi thought Oi'd give them some air in  
the water, and when they dies and comes to  
the top Oi can ketch them. Yez see, it's much  
assyer than fishin'!"—Harper's Young People.

## PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

Scene—A Sunday-school.  
Johnnie—"I say, Miss Jones, I know now  
why you didn't want me to rob bird's nests  
last spring."

Miss Jones (with an oriole in her hat)—"Why  
was it, Johnnie?"

Johnnie (gazing with admiring eyes at the  
hat)—"Cause you wanted the birds to grow big  
enough to wear 'em."—Kate Field's Washington.

## PROFESSIONAL CRUELTY.

"The trouble with this tooth," said the  
dentist, probing it with a long, slender instru-  
ment, "is that the nerve is dying."

"It seems to me, doctor," groaned the victim,  
"you ought to treat the dying with a little  
more respect."

## NO HOPE FOR HIM.

"It's hard to please you," said the delinquent  
subscriber to the impecunious editor.

"You think so?"

"Yes; you wouldn't be happy if you were  
coroner in a dead town!"—Atlanta Constitution.


## NOT ESSENTIAL.

Mistress (greatly scandalized)—"Is it possible,  
Huldah, you are making bread without hav-  
ing washed your hands?"

New kitchen-girl—"Lor, what's the differ-  
ence, mum? It's brown bread."

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*Almsgiving, prayer and fasting.* MATTHEW, 6.  
said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy."  
44 But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;  
45 That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.  
46 For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?  
47 And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so?  
48 Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

CHAPTER 6  
TAKE heed that ye do not your Father's before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.  
2 Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.  
3 But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:  
4 That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly.  
5 And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.  
6 But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.  
7 But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.  
8 Be not ye therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.  
9 After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.  
11 Give us this day our daily bread.  
12 And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.  
13 And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.  
14 For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.  
16 Moreover, when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.  
17 But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face;  
18 That thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

19 Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:  
20 But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:  
21 For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.  
22 The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light:  
23 But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!  
24 No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.  
25 Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?  
26 Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?  
27 Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?  
28 And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin;  
29 And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.  
30 Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?  
31 Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or What shall we drink? or, What shall we wear? for all these things do the Gentiles seek: for your heavenly Father knoweth what things ye have need of all these things.  
33 But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.  
34 Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

CHAPTER 7.  
JUDGE not, that ye be not judged: ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.  
3 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?  
4 Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye?  
5 Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.  
6 Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.  
7 Ask, and it shall be given you; seek,



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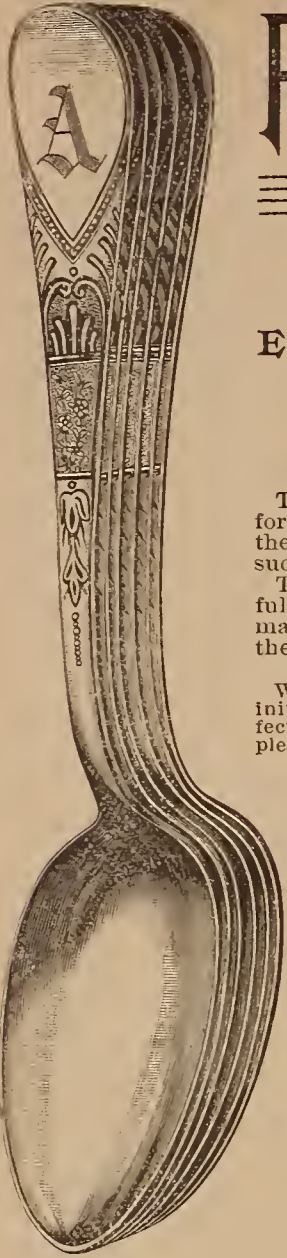
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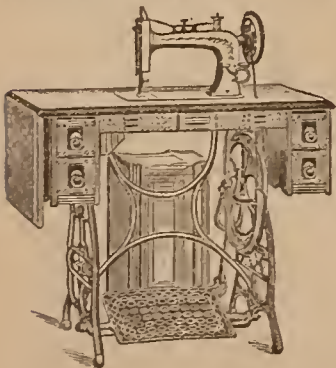
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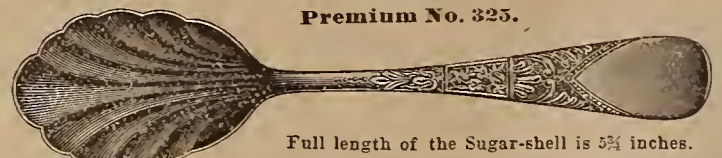
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We have 350,000 dolls to be given away before Christmas. We know of nothing that will give a child greater delight on Christmas morning, or at any other time, than our set of Seven Beautiful Dolls, and if possible, we want every child in every home into which this paper goes to have its little heart gladdened by receiving a set of these dolls. They are so lifelike and dressed in such rich and exquisite colors that children go into raptures over them. Children will prize them more than expensive presents.

### THEY ARE PRODUCTIONS OF ART.

The dolls are so artistic in finish and coloring, and so perfect in detail, that they will be appreciated by the grown-up lovers of the beautiful. They are cut from cardboard, lithographed in many pretty colors, and EACH ONE fixed to STAND ALONE. They EXACTLY represent the STYLE and COLOR of the clothing, hats, gloves, laces, neckties, etc., worn by fashionably dressed people. Take our word for it, they are beauties, and a bargain.

### Description of Dolls.

**MAMA**—Fashionably dressed in a brown calling-costume trimmed in embroidery and velvet, and bonnet to match.

**PAPA**—Stylishly dressed in a three-button cutaway, light trousers, patent leather shoes, silk hat, tan gloves, and walking-stick.

**GRANDPA**—Represented by George Washington dressed in colonial style. The long coat is blue, trimmed in gold braid. The waistcoat is white, the knickerbockers brown, with heliotrope stockings, black shoes and silver buckles.

**GRANDMA**—Represented by Martha Washington in a gown of light heliotrope, with a fichu of white mull trimmed with lace, held together by a bow of old gold ribbon, and her silver locks held in place by a lace cap.

Premium No. 35.



### MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

These dolls must be seen with your own eyes to be appreciated, for it is impossible to show you here the rich and beautiful colors in which they are dressed. How we wish parents could only see them for one minute. We are positive they would not then hesitate a moment to order a set for every child. Do so, and if they are not more than you expected you can have your money back.

Seven Dolls Count  
As ONE Premium.

### Description of Dolls.

**SISTER**—Empire dress of blue silk, figured silk sleeves, yoke of chiffon, with trimmings of lace and braid.

**BROTHER**—Dressed in a little Lord Fauntleroy suit of dark heliotrope trimmed in gold braid, with tam-o'-shanter hat to match, a blouse of mull, and a sailor collar trimmed in lace.

**BABY**—Empire dress of yellow China silk and tight mull cap. She is one of the most lifelike and the dearest doll of the entire set.

Four of These Dolls are 10 Inches Tall, and All Stand Alone.

The little illustration opposite is a picture of the dolls in a family group, but it gives no idea of their beauty. Each doll is separate and will stand alone.

**THE FINEST DOLLS OUT** Unquestionably this is the best set of dolls on the market. They are the tallest in height, the richest in color, the most modern in style and the largest in number, and finer than dolls selling in stores for 50 cents a set. Most of the dolls on the market are no taller than our baby doll and made from paper, while four of our dolls are ten inches high, and are all made from a fine quality of cardboard, fixed to stand alone and lithographed in rich colors.

**Oceans of Fun for the Little Ones** Think of the make-believe weddings, parties, visits, and all the delightful combinations that can be arranged. For remember, this set contains a WHOLE FAMILY OF DOLLS. They cannot fail to please the little people, and at the same time develop in the child at an early age a taste for the beautiful. The costumes of all except those of the grandparents are of the most modern styles. They are a never-ending source of amusement for the little folks.

This Family of Seven Dolls, and This Paper One Year, 35 Cents.

**HOW TO GET THEM FREE.**—This Set of Seven Dolls and one year's subscription to this paper given as a premium to everyone who will send us 50 cents with the name of one NEW yearly subscriber to this paper, and this Set of Seven Dolls; that is, TWO Sets of Seven Dolls (14 dolls in all) and TWO yearly subscriptions to this paper for 50 cents, provided one name is a NEW subscriber.

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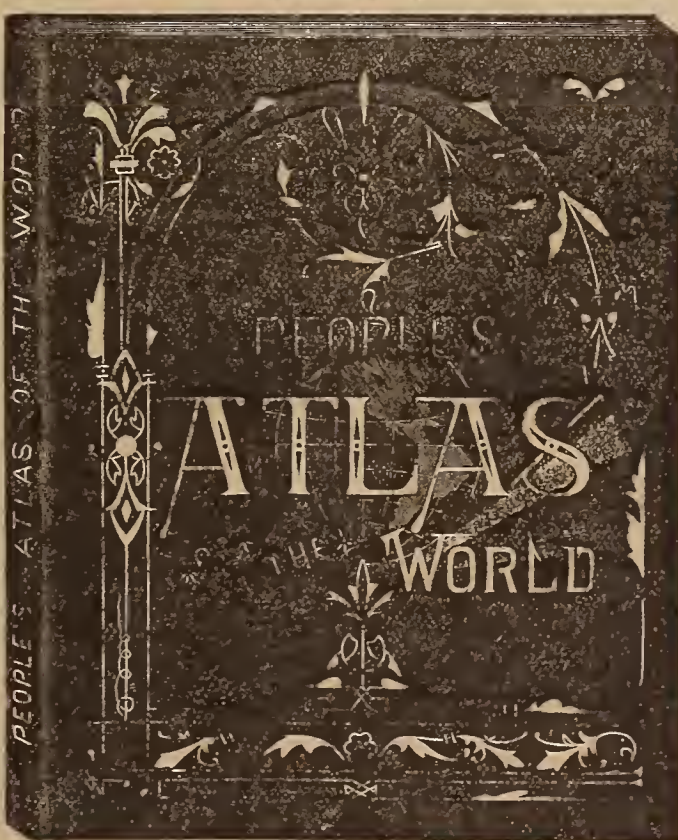
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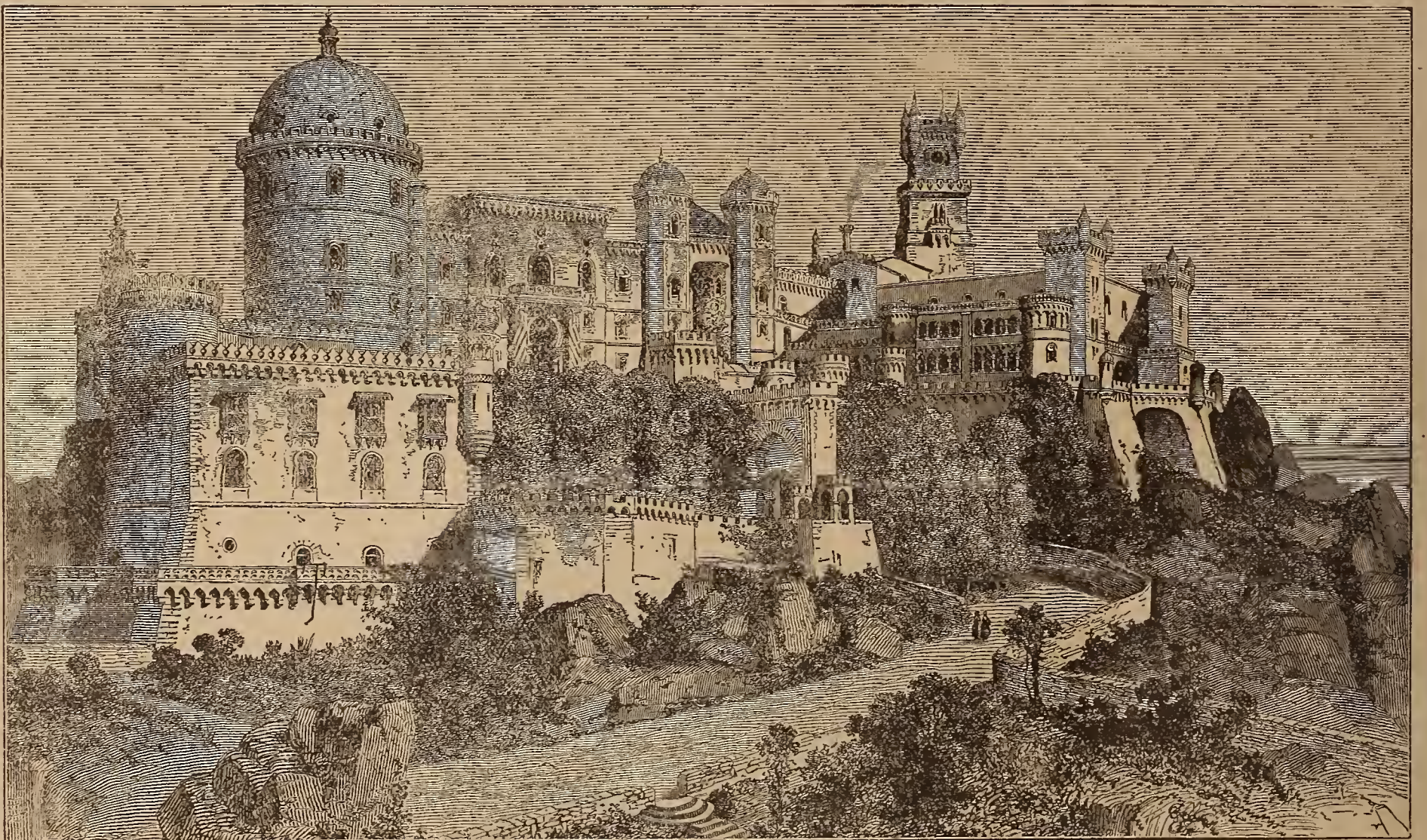
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No. 61. **Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.** By R. L. Stevenson. 'Tis true in literature as in other walks of life, that occasionally success seems to be attained in a single bound. While the name of Robert Louis Stevenson could hardly be said to be literally "to fame unknown" previous to the publication of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," yet contrasting the immense success of the book to that of his former works, it may be said to be almost true. The action, the strangeness, the style of writing, all combine to make up a book so fascinating that criticism of its possibilities or impossibilities are unthought of in the absorbing interest of the story, and later, when released from the thralldom of the writer's genius, one is still lost in admiration of an author who can control the thoughts and feelings of his readers, and by his magic pen almost imbue with life the creations of his own imagination.

No. 58. **The Merry Men.** By R. L. Stevenson. When an author's works live after him, they are, as a rule, worth reading. The stories by Stevenson have stood this test, and are now widely read. "The Merry Men" is a story that you will not forget soon after reading it.

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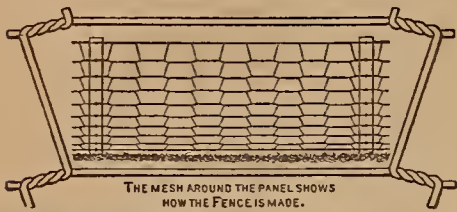
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24 to 58 inches high; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates. Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.  
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THE London correspondent of the New York Sun has written some interesting letters on the European craze over South African mining shares. There is nothing in history that compares with the Kafir bubble; and prudent business men dread the financial disasters that will soon follow the certain collapse.

In a recent letter, the Sun's correspondent says:

"Is it folly or wisdom, is it insanity or sound judgment, which leads a credulous public to throw \$75,000,000 into a blind pool, and to risk these and many more millions solely on the word of a lucky speculator, who only a few months ago had no standing in the financial world? The answer may seem obvious to New-Yorkers, but it is a moot question to-day in the London Stock Exchange and on the bourses of Paris and Berlin.

"The floating of the Barnato bank shares at an enormous premium, two or three weeks ago, was only a striking incident in the great game of speculation which all Europe is playing—a game in which the stakes are larger, the winnings richer, and the losses (when they come) heavier than in any which the history of finance can show.

"What, for instance, has led one of the most cautious of nations to abandon suddenly its financial conservatism and plunge into a career of speculation which is unrestrained by even the ordinary dictates of prudence? It is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of any of the current financial problems in suggesting at least a partial answer to this question. The explanation is to be found in the fact that for fully five years the owners of small accumulations of capital in England and Europe have been unable to find a safe and lucrative employment for their money.

People who depend wholly or in part upon the income from investments for their support—and they are a very large class in England—have been driven to desperation by the long years of depression. For many months it has been impossible to find investments that offered three per cent income upon capital, combined with absolute safety. This has meant all the difference between comfort and absolute want to many thousands. It has put a discount upon thrift and a premium upon prodigality among the earners.

"The spread of this spirit has been marked among all classes of Englishmen during the last two or three years. It is not surprising—indeed, it was inevitable—that a rapid growth of the gambling spirit has been coincident with it. The same condition of things obtained in hardly less degree in France, in Germany and in other continental countries. If safe investments were lacking or were unprofitable, then the field of speculation alone remained. Even that was without special allurements until the newly discovered resources of South Africa and West Australia furnished them in abundant measure. What wonder, then, that the response to the golden temptation furnishes the most astounding spectacle which the lust for gold has given to the modern world?

"The Kafir market now dominates not only the London Stock Exchange, but the bourses of Paris and Berlin. Its fluctuations have a direct effect upon the general

believe the present scare is more than a healthy revolt against over-capitalization and inflation and a shaking out of weak speculative holders. Many conservative financiers, who themselves hold severely aloof from the Kafir and Kangaroo circles, express the opinion that the speculative era is by no means finished, and that the inevitable collapse will not come until months hence. The principal reason for this opinion is the undoubted fact that the great bulk of mining stock purchases thus far has been an investment buying.

"The danger of collapse will increase, of course, as more and more capital is called for fresh ventures, sound and otherwise. As long, however, as the investment account far outbalances the speculative account, the boom is likely to continue. The weeding out of weak and worthless securities will go on, of course. The speculative account is said to have been reduced to remarkably low limits by the scare during the last two weeks. It probably will increase in a fluctuating line of progress until, sooner or later, the time will come for a magnificent smash."

Now that the world's grain harvests," says the New York Sun, "have been gathered and are accumulating in warehouses and other places where they are available for immediate use and distribution, a review of the results and value of their most important item, wheat, is of interest, especially to the American farmer. For many seasons back the production

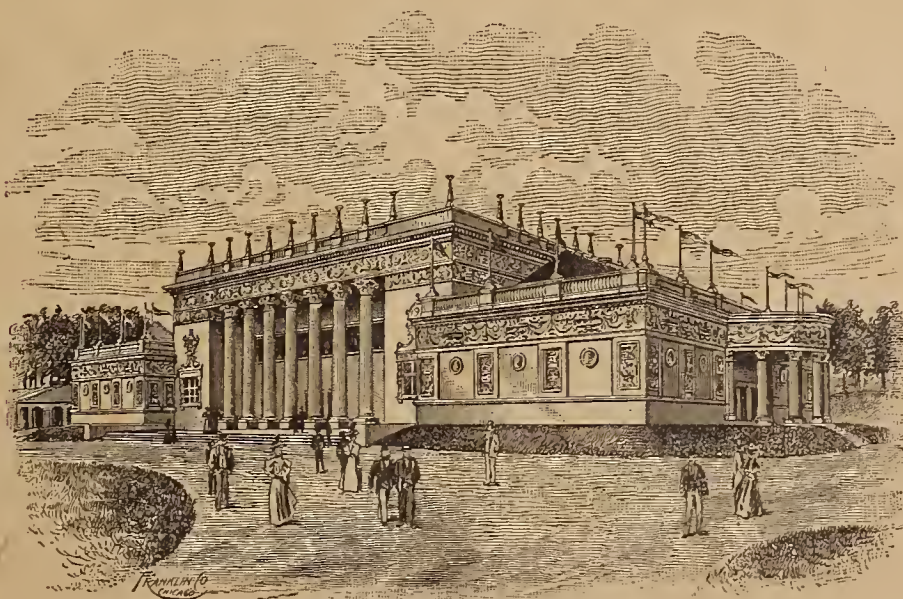
"It is apparent, therefore, that the world's surplus wheat stores have diminished nearly 32,000,000 bushels since last year. The loss has been singularly divided. Our own supply has decreased over 37,000,000 bushels, as against an increase of nearly 23,000,000 at the same time last year, while the stores of other countries have increased 5,000,000 bushels. These other countries are largely, of course, the wheat-importing countries, and the great deficiency in the world's reserve wheat supply is for the present unfelt by them, and results in a feeble importing demand. This is the reason for the exceedingly low price which prevails at this time; and not until consumption has made further inroads upon the disproportionate supplies of these outside countries is an importing demand likely to arise there and prices advance."

In a recent number of the *Illustrated American* is an article on a remarkable character, Louise Michel, the so-called Red Virgin, who is coming to the United States to make converts to anarchy. The writer says: "She appears here at a time when anarchy is in a state of arrest all over the world. Its last notable deed of excess was the assassination of President Carnot, of France. The laws enacted against anarchy in France, Spain, Italy, Germany and Belgium within the last year have clearly checked it all over Europe, but well-informed anarchists in New York declare that the red band has lost none of its members nor tenacity of purpose. It is only waiting to strike its next blow, when the long-expected European war shall come.

"Anarchy is the red cancer growing out of the body of socialism. The anarchist is simply the socialist gone mad, as the modern king gone mad is the despot. An Alexander III. and a Vaillant are the two extreme danger-points of society, and it is logical for society to destroy the conditions that produce both.

"In the United States, socialism is agrarian, and agrarianism is a rather poor bed for a bomb-thrower to rest on and design his devilry. \* \* \* Since the Haymarket riots in Chicago, anarchy has never been able to recover itself in American cities. In the midst of the severest depression in New York, in 1893-94, the starving socialists invariably turned their cold shoulder upon the clamorous anarchists, and in every labor strike they have shown the same disposition. Even in the railroad riots in Chicago they succeeded in keeping the red flag and the bomb in the rear. Though some of our municipal corporations have rotted at the very base with corruption, they have never harbored the bomb-thrower, as he well learned in 1886 in Chicago."

WE take pleasure in urging all our readers who can do so conveniently to visit the Atlanta exposition. They will find there an exhibit of the resources of the South that will delight them. They will see that her mining and manufacturing industries rest on a solid foundation. They will see the beginning of a new agriculture in the South. In brief, they will find abundant evidences that the South has entered a period of prosperity the like of which it never dreamed of.



ART BUILDING, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

money market; in fact, it has become, for the time being, the most influential factor in the whole financial world. As to the effect of the craze upon the public at large—in London, at all events—*Truth* hardly exaggerated the facts when it said last week: 'Was South Africa composed of solid gold, was every pebble a diamond, and did all Rhodes lead with certainty to fortune, the excitement could not be intensified.'

"The story of panic and losses is yet to be written. Possibly the material for this darker record will be supplied before this article is read. The reaction in the South African market at the moment of writing is drastic and severe. There are few, however, in the London financial world who

of wheat has outrun consumption, and the surplus each year has been large. This year, however, the account of stock shows that the world's wheat reserves have been heavily depleted. The situation on October 1st, with its comparisons in former years, is thus presented by Beerbohm, the Liverpool expert. The estimates are in bushels:

	Oct. 1, 1895.	Oct. 1, 1894.	Oct. 1, 1893.
America.....	64,000,000	101,120,000	78,400,000
Other countries.	78,112,000	72,896,000	92,444,000
Totals.....	142,112,000	174,016,000	170,844,000

"These figures are generally accepted as correct. As they refer to grain which has been several months in store, where it has been measured, they are matters of fact rather than of opinion.



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## FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

**The Crow.** "The Common Crow of the United States" is the title of a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture. The following is a synopsis of the report: The most important charges brought against the crow are: "That it pulls sprouting corn; that it injures corn in the milk; that it destroys cultivated fruit; that it feeds on the eggs and young of poultry and wild birds. All of these charges are sustained by the stomach examinations, so far as the simple fact that crows feed on the substances named, but the extent of the injury is a very different matter. This report is based on the examination of the contents of nearly a thousand stomachs."

**Swine-plague.** In some sections of the country swine-plague is prevalent and causing immense loss. Rather than run any risk, farmers are shipping their young hogs to market before they are in condition. There is no sure cure, but preventive measures will check the spread of this fatal disease. With sound food, pure water, clean, comfortable quarters, and good range for exercise, the danger is lessened. As soon as the disease appears, the healthy hogs should be separated from the sick ones, and the latter closely quarantined. Diseased hogs should not be driven along the roads or through the farms, and strange hogs should be kept away. The disease is spread from one locality to another by criminal carelessness. Dead animals should be disposed of in a way that will remove all danger of infection, either by burning or by being buried deeply. Disinfectants should be used freely about the pens.

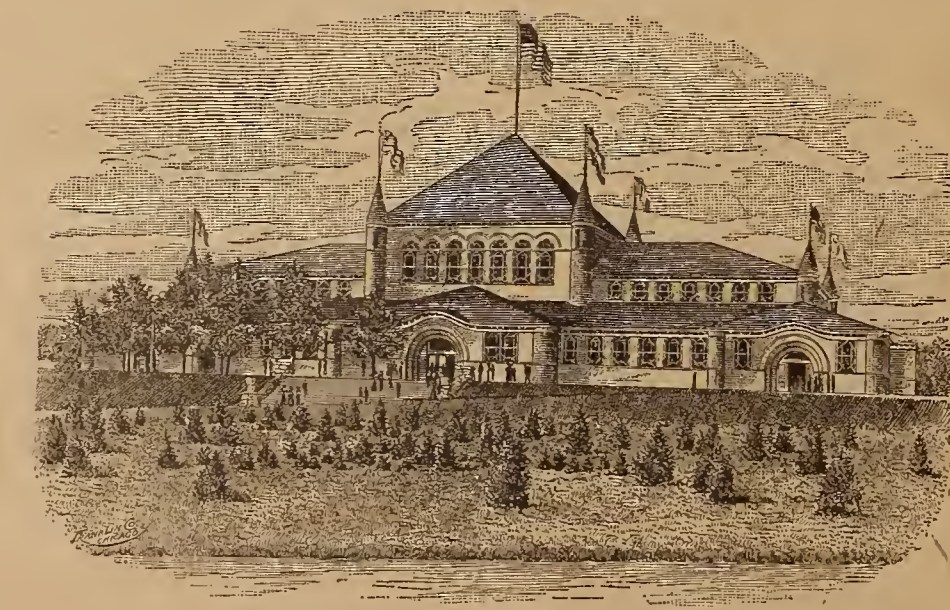
**Pasteurizing Milk.** A Texas reader says: "I have read with interest the article in October 1st number on the sources of bacteria in milk. Tell how these bacteria can be destroyed without injury to the milk. Will heating the milk, not quite boiling hot, do it? I have read in a medical work that hot—not boiled—milk is a wholesome food, especially for

those with weak stomachs." There are a few germs that can be destroyed only by heating the milk to the boiling-point, and keeping it at that temperature for a half hour or more. This, properly done, is the process of sterilization. But the ordinary bacteria which produce fermentation in milk and pathogenic, or disease-producing, germs are destroyed when the milk is warmed to a temperature of 155° to 160° Fahrenheit, as in the process of pasteurization. Sterilization is a troublesome, expensive and not very practical process. It is necessary only when it is intended to keep the milk an indefinite length of time. Pasteurization is the process in practical use, and it preserves the milk perfectly for all ordinary purposes. Briefly, in the process of pasteurization, clean, freshly drawn milk is heated nearly to the scalding-point, then quickly and thoroughly chilled, put at once into bottles which have been sterilized by steam, and sealed up air-tight. This process does not injure the milk or give it a "boiled taste," but preserves the rich flavor of new milk.

Pasteurization is coming into general use, and various form of apparatus are on the market both for handling the milk in bulk and in bottles. A simple method for home use is described in a circular published by the Department of Agriculture, as follows: "Take a tin pail and invert a perforated tin pie-pan in the bottom, or have made for it a removable false bottom perforated with holes. The milk-bottles are set on this false bottom, and sufficient water is put into the pail to reach the level of the surface of the milk in the bottles. A hole may be punched in the cover of the pail, a cork inserted, and a chemical thermometer put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the water. The temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover."

**Home-made Fertilizers.** EDITORS OF THE FARM AND FIRESIDE:—I find that some of the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE have understood my reference to the use of earth in fertilizers (page 2, October 15th issue) as implying that a filler of some such character is needed in the fertilizer; but this is a mistake. The point is to get so many pounds per acre each of nitrogen (ammonia), phosphoric acid and potash on the soil, and to use these in certain ratios to each other, and whatever we add to them in the shape of vehicle or carrier, is only so much extra load to handle. It is not the ratio of ammonia or phosphoric acid to the whole bulk of the fertilizer that is important, but the ratio of these to each other.

To illustrate: If we wish to apply 100



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pounds of potash per acre, we can get it either in 200 pounds of the muriate of potash or in 2,000 pounds of unleached ashes. So far as we know, the effect would be the same in either case, and it would evidently be much less labor to apply the 200 pounds of muriate of potash than the 2,000 pounds of ashes.

My statement that so much "common earth" might be added to each ton of fertilizer was intended to show that whatever is over and above the net weight of the fertilizing materials used is simply so much adulteration, for which the farmer pays, which adds to the labor of applying the fertilizer, but which adds nothing whatever to its value. For this reason, all low-percentage fertilizers, as a rule, must be

relatively costly, because of the extra freight and handling of the dross they contain.

CHAS. E. THORNE.

Ohio Experiment Station.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

## Testing

## Novelties.

A western contemporary, *Market Gardening*, gives this editorial advice: "Do not invest heavily in some new, wonderful plant. Let the experiment stations first test its value. The common gardener cannot afford to run an experiment station." This piece of advice is partly good, and partly bad. "Do not invest heavily in some new, wonderful plant." That is good as far as it goes. I would go further and say, "Don't invest heavily in any new thing." First try it (lightly), and when you like it, then buy it, or better, then raise your own stock and plant more largely. When it comes to new plants, however, that are sent out as "wonderful," that is, under immoderate and extravagant claims, I confess that I am suspicious from the very start, and that I would be inclined to advise my friends, "Better keep your money in your pocket." Just look over the old seed catalogues, if you have kept them on file, especially of the parties who have made a business of using immoderate terms in the description and extravagant coloring in the pictures of their novelties, and see, by the light of recent experience, how they have stood the test. The "wonderful" fruits and vegetables have usually sunk out of sight as suddenly as they were boomed into notoriety. They were wonderful mostly for the cheek of their boomers, and earned notoriety as humbugs.

## Home Exper-

## iment Stations.

But the progressive gardener cannot leave all this work of testing novelties to the experiment stations. The latter take their time for testing, and especially for reporting on the new introductions. We can't wait. If there is a really good thing offered, we must have it with the least possible delay. Furthermore, we must find out whether the new "wonderful" thing will do as well as reported from elsewhere, under the conditions that we can offer to it. We can't depend on reports that give the behavior of a new fruit or vegetable under possibly entirely different conditions of soil and treatment. In short, it is every progressive grower's business to run a kind of home experiment station of his own, and thus settle the question for himself what kinds will do best for him under his particular local and individual surroundings, etc. He cannot afford not to run this kind of an experiment station.

novelties is narrowed down to a small thing. But in whatever line we do a large business—if we grow onions, or potatoes, or lettuce, or tomatoes, or whatever it may be, for market rather extensively—we must keep posted as to the new varieties, for in all lines there are constant changes and improvements; and if our tests reveal to us a better variety than we have been in the habit of growing, this discovery can often be made very profitable, and in a single instance the change from one variety to another may pay all the running expenses of our modest "home experiment station" for years. As a case in point, I have before this mentioned the Prizetaker and Barletta onions, etc.

## Testing

## Strawberries.

The strawberry seems to belong in a class by itself, so far as the testing of varieties is concerned. It is such a desirable and such a gratifying thing to have, and so indispensable for the home grower, that I would keep a few experiments with the new varieties going all the time; in other words, run a little bit of a home experiment station. Here, soil, location and management play even a more prominent part than they do in growing almost any class of vegetables or small fruits. The varieties have whims of their own which every grower must find out for himself. New varieties, and good ones, too, are being constantly added to our list, and all we have to do is to find the right places for them, or rather, find the variety or varieties best suited to our particular conditions. Even in the selection of the new varieties, however, we can use a little discretion, picking those which are recommended by parties known for reliability and integrity rather than the "wonders" of professional novelty boomers.

## Blackberry

## Varieties.

Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, has just issued an interesting bulletin on "Blackberries." He claims that this fruit is at the head as a fruit for profit, and with certain restrictions he is right. I may refer to all the good things in this bulletin later on. At this time I wish to quote just one paragraph, which exemplifies how little value there is often found, after thorough test, in the most highly lauded and extravagantly pictured novelties. Professor Bailey, in classifying the garden blackberries, puts one group into the category of "sand blackberry" (*Rubus cuneifolius*), of which he says: "The tree blackberry of Childs, and the Topsy, are forms of this viciously thorny species, which grows wild in sandy lands from southern New York southward. It is a low plant (two to three feet high), the cultivated forms suggesting the Early Harvest type. The fruit is borne in loose, leafy clusters, and is globular, loose-grained, very black, often sweet, and of excellent quality. I do not know of any cultivated forms which are valuable." To this I will only add that Professor Bailey should have said, "The tree blackberry (Childs) and the Topsy are one form of the species;" for they are exactly one and the same thing.

## Evaporated

## Raspberries.

This is another subject treated in a bulletin by Professor Bailey. Although written up with especial reference to the industry in western New York, the bulletin will be found of great interest to all who grow fruit all over the country. The author describes and pictures the various methods in use here for drying raspberries, other fruits, and even vegetables, and gives us a good insight into the arrangements and merits of the various evaporators. I believe every fruit grower should try to secure a copy of this bulletin. As to the profits of growing raspberries for evaporation, Professor Bailey has this to say: "When evaporated raspberries were first put upon the market they brought prices which would fairly intoxicate the sober berry growers of these days. Thirty to forty cents a pound were common prices, but these were clearly in excess of the value of the goods, and prices fell and production increased. For the last three or four years the price has probably averaged about sixteen or seventeen cents a pound. The demand is brisk. There is profit in dried berries at this figure, if the grower secures a good crop; but there are patches enough in which twice this price would not leave sufficient margin to be worth the counting."

T. GREINER.



## Our Farm.

### TOMATO GROWING FOR PROFIT IN THE SOUTH.

IN no section of country, probably, is tomato culture reduced to a finer system than in Mississippi, where the early tomato crop follows fast on the Florida and Louisiana shipments. The Mississippi truckers, owing to their location, early made a special study of the tomato-plant, and succeeded in the adoption of a system that enabled them to compete successfully with tomato growers in southern Florida and southern Texas. So successful has been the Mississippi plan that hundreds of acres are now planted annually in the vicinity of Crystal Springs.

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In the successful culture of the tomato, the utmost precision and system are necessary, as early maturity is all important, as in a few days the prices may drop a dollar or more a crate. It costs just as much to handle and ship a crate of low-priced fruit as it does that of the first crate of the season.

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The Mississippi trucker grows his plants in a hotbed to a good, stocky size, and in April sets them out in a field, being particularly careful to take up a comparatively large block of earth with each plant, so that the growth is scarcely checked.

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Very soon he goes through and pinches out all axillary suckers, or sprouts. This forces the sap into the main stalk, and induces early fruiting, the method and result being as shown in Fig. 1.

Some suckers may come from beneath the surface of the ground. These must also be pulled off, leaving a single stem.

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As soon as the planting is completed, a split stake, five feet in length, is firmly set at each plant, and about the time the fruit is setting, each plant is tied with common cord, which has previously been wound around a bit of plank, and cut thirteen to fourteen inches in length. Each string is then tied firmly around the stake and loosely about the stem of the plant, so as not to interfere with its growth, being careful, also, not to allow the fruit cluster to rub the stake. The sprouts, or axillary suckers, will grow very rapidly, and must be kept constantly pinched off.

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Three tyings are usually necessary up to the time when five good clusters of fruit have set. When these aggregate twenty or twenty-five tomatoes, the top is pinched off, and the whole strength of the plants is centered in the production of a firm, bright, smooth tomatoes, of good and uniform size. Care must be taken to leave a leaf-stem above the top cluster for shade. Pinching back the suckers will tend to increase the size of the leaves, making ample shade for the fruit.

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The objection that pruning leaves the fruit too much exposed and causes sunburn is not borne out in practice. By persistently checking all superfluous growth, both plant-food and moisture are economized, and the size of the fruit is kept up to good standard. An additional advantage is that the well-pruned plants can be set closer, and the danger from rot is much reduced.

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The Mississippi planter pinches back the stem, as stated, because of his comparatively short shipping season, for the plant contains all it can profitably mature. For a garden crop, or one on rich land, the stalks can be trained to five-foot stakes, or as high as desired.

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Truckers usually hesitate to plant tomatoes on rich land, fearing a rank growth, with but little fruit; but by the system of pruning as practised in Mississippi, the plant is forced into fruiting. This system is of great value in small gardens where the space is limited.

Many truckers allow a second branch to grow (Fig. 2). It will be seen that the sucker directly under the first fruit cluster is very

large and vigorous. By keeping all superfluous growth pinched back, this will grow nearly or quite as large as the main stalk, simply forming a fork. These two stalks should be tied to a single stake, being careful to leave sufficient room for the stalks to expand. If tied with three strings at intervals as the stalks grow, no fear need be apprehended that the cord or string will cut the stalks. Neither is there any danger of causing bleeding or injury by pulling off even very large suckers. W. M. K.

### FARM THEORY AND PRACTICE.

DEPENDING UPON SELF.—We farmers are credited with undue inclination to accept the plausible statements of interested parties. The man who wants to sell an outfit for a creamery or a cannery, believes in his ability to gather a company of farmers together, and upon the strength of his own representations make a sale of his goods. In deciding upon a purchase there is too much weight attached to the statements of the seller and too little dependence upon one's own clear judgment in the matter. Until we learn to depend upon our own judgment in all matters that concern the finances of ourselves and others, we will be the victims of others' misrepresentations and greed.

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Last spring the newspapers contained accounts of the efforts of railroads to boom the business of potato growing in the Northwest, and at the time it seemed to many of us that loss to farmers would result. Parties of farmers were formed and taken by the railroads into new lands far north in the effort to induce them to locate there and grow potatoes for the eastern market. Glowing accounts of the profits in the business were spread broadcast. The result is that an immense acreage was planted, and the crop is large, but the railroads get all the profit. Even in the older potato districts of the Northwest, where some experience should have served as a caution to farmers, many growers are losing money heavily. The situation and feeling in the Northwest is pictured by a correspondent of the *Farm, Stock and Home*, as follows:

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"To my personal knowledge Swift, Lacqui-parle, Yellow Medicine and some adjoining counties in Minnesota have the largest acreage of potatoes they ever grew, and the yield per acre is the largest ever known. At this writing the best price that is offered for potatoes is eight cents a bushel, and no large quantities can be sold for that price even. There are no very kind feelings for the men who came to this state last spring—the agents of railroad magnates—



FIG. 1.

who, by downright lies and plausible misrepresentations, made farmers believe that sudden wealth was sure to come through broad fields of potatoes."

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The point is that "lies and plausible misrepresentations" of interested parties should go for naught. The farmer is not dependent upon agents of any kind to do their figuring or thinking. A little study of the potato situation would have revealed the following condition: In the states east of the Mississippi river there has been very little profit from wheat, sheep or cattle. Wheat and pasture have occupied a vast area of our farming lands. Meadows had been injured by the drought of 1894. As the number of sheep and cattle was re-

duced, and as there was no encouragement to break sod land for wheat, and, further, as meadows were running out, it was self-evident that the area of spring-plowed crops must increase. Income must be sought from some direction. The profits in potato culture had been kept before the public for many years by prominent writers. Drought in 1894 had kept prices up. Experienced growers expected that these conditions would necessarily lead to a big increase in area planted last spring.

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Regular growers in the East planted their usual acreage because no other crop offered better prospects despite the expected increase in area, and they knew the freight



FIG. 2.

rates that western growers would be compelled to pay would protect the eastern market to some extent. But the men of the extreme Northwest should have considered all these things without any regard to what railroad agents might say. I do not criticize any one's judgment in regard to planting any crop, as no one's judgment is infallible, but only criticize the credulity we farmers show when we let plausible agents of any kind of company influence our judgment. The man who has an ax to grind is not the one whose advice is valuable in regard to the advisability of attaching windmill power to our grindstone. Our own judgment should determine the matter.

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AGENTS' GUARANTY.—There is a certain steel or wrought-iron range company whose agents have visited the homes of tens of thousands of FARM AND FIRESIDE readers, I doubt not, as it is the policy of the company to send its salesmen direct to farmers' homes. It does not advertise in farm journals, as the salesmen depend almost wholly upon their own ability to talk farmers into buying, making the sale with a rush and a whirl. The ranges are taken around with the salesmen, and the idea is to effect a sale, place the range and get a contract signed as soon as possible. All this, of course, is only business. But while the salesmen are voluble, and make great claims for their goods, the contract or agreement signed by the buyer stipulates that he will not hold the company responsible for any of the assertions or promises of the salesmen. How many purchasers read the fine print in these agreements, and how many realize that the company distinctly declines to be held responsible for what their men say while persuading a farmer to buy? The agent talks a man into buying, but his employers do not vouch for what he says. Is it to our credit that we pay any heed to what these strangers and irresponsible parties say? They should not have the least influence upon our judgment.

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FOLLOWING THE CROWD.—The self-opinionated man makes many mistakes. Every man may learn from others. Likewise the suspicious man loses opportunities for improving his condition. He who has no faith in the judgment of his fellows, or who always imagines that his associates are being hoodwinked when they begin a new enterprise, is not worth much to himself or others. But, on the other hand, the fact that others are pursuing a certain course is not sufficient evidence to a sensible man that the course is a safe one. In these days reliable information is easily

gotten. The individual farmer should keep posted, should counsel with others, and then follow his best judgment. Very often the best crop for one man in a neighborhood is the very one that has been wholly neglected by others. In all business matters the man who ventures his own money should depend finally upon his own judgment. When we farmers do this more fully, there will be fewer mistakes. We want to do no hazy thinking and we want to decide everything for ourselves. Advice is a good thing to have, but after getting it, one's own best judgment should dictate every act of importance on the farm and off the farm. DAVID.

### GET READY FOR THE GOOD TIME LOOKED FOR.

It is pleasant reading to us all that the Ohio Merino sheep breeders are having a marked improvement in their business. It is not worth while to ask why all this, or raise a question about the probable future of sheep in Ohio or anywhere else! No one had a doubt that a turning-point would come, and when it did come, no one believed that it would be temporary. It is enough that the pendulum is returning our way, and with the improvement in the business it is time to cast about and see what ought to be done.

The American people seldom make a mistake with their eyes wide open, and everybody is ready to wake up inside and outside of Ohio at the rate of improvement in the sheep business.

Clean up the flocks. There never has been a time when it was so important to have clean, healthy, vigorous sheep as now. It is doubly so since only a clean sheep can grow commercial mutton and wool. The United States Department of Agriculture requires a close inspection of all sheep sent to market to be used as human food at home or abroad. This will compel the cleaning up of all stock-yards and stock-cars to avoid lawsuits brought by shippers; and reaching farther back, sheep raisers themselves must have healthy sheep, or they will be caught by the inspector when their sheep are in the stock-yards and offered for sale. To do all this will necessitate greater intelligence in managing flocks. Farmers must study diseases and be able to diagnose and treat knowingly all the ordinary ovine ailments.

Scab and skin parasites are the common plagues the farmer has to contend with. There is a most valuable treatise on skin parasites by the Cooper Sheep Dip Co., that should be in the hands of every actual or prospective sheep raiser. Without a knowledge of scab and like ailments no one can expect to keep clean sheep.

Emphasis is here laid on this subject because it is known that sheepmen are handicapped by diseases without regard to blood, care or management. The government inspector does not ask or care what breed is before him, but whether the sheep are clean and sound.

To have them so a system of dipping should be resorted to by every man who owns a sheep, no unclean sheep is a commercial sheep, and is shut out of the market. It is a matter of congratulation that such a rule has been made, and sheep eaters, dealers, butchers, wool buyers and wool manufacturers should unite in praising the law.

R. M. BELL.



### Tainted Blood

Poisoned my whole system, local troubles being the origin of my suffering. My limbs and arms swelled and sores broke out. My nervous system was shattered and I became helpless. Medical treatment availed nothing. I resorted to

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it gave me vitality at once. I gained rapidly and the sores disappeared. I gained strength and was finally restored to health." MRS. ELBRIDGE E. SMITH, P. O. address, West Granville, Mass. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.



## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

**FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.**—There may not be as much of hard, solid cash in some of these vegetable crops this year as we were in the habit of securing from them; in fact, I know there isn't, except in a few lines. My tomatoes did not bring me much money; my cabbages had to be sold very cheap; part of my onions were disposed of at a lower price than ever I had to take for them (only a portion sold well—at \$1 a bushel); my potatoes are held for a chance to sell at something above 30 cents a bushel. Choice seed-potatoes, such as Carman Nos. 1 and 3, only are to be kept over for spring sales at a good price. But whether there is as much real money in gardening as there was in former years, or whether there is hardly any, I shall keep on gardening just the same. The pleasure of gardening is still in it. I like to see the green stuff growing, and to bring it to its highest perfection. I like to see the clean, straight rows of vegetables, and watch their development from day to day; and then I enjoy having them on my table. I am sure we would grow them as a necessity, even if their production were twice as expensive as it is in reality.

With proper management, however, and with proper tools, vegetables can be produced so cheaply nowadays that they leave a fair margin of profit, even when they have to be sold at rather low prices. The wholesale quotations of our commission dealers are often ruinously low, it is true; and yet the prices which consumers are willing to pay to those of whom they buy their small quantities make the deal profitable enough for the gardener who sells directly to them.

**THE OLD STORY.**—It may be an old story, and yet is forever new, and always true; namely, that we can often do best by cultivating the home or local markets. Our own neighbors are often not fully supplied with garden stuff or fruits of the right kind, and by offering such things as they want, we might make many sales among them. This outlet for our produce needs looking after more carefully in the future. The trouble with the vegetable market, however, is usually the same as with the fruit market; namely, the abundance of poor stuff, and the scarcity of really good products. A poor article is the rule, and it establishes a price—of course, correspondingly low. And with many people cheapness counts first. They are cheap people, unwilling to pay an extra price for an extra fine article. But there are people everywhere anxious to secure choice products, and ready to pay the price asked for them. The good gardener will try to find and supply this class of customers. It will pay him better to do this than to cater to the cheap trade. Maybe you don't know it, but I have found it out long ago; namely, that good vegetables and fruits can be produced more cheaply than inferior ones. Why? Because the production of good ones presupposes good culture, and good culture gives big yields. If you raise three hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, you may be sure the tubers are all large, and probably smooth; and the cost of producing one bushel of these good potatoes is surely less than that of growing a bushel of the small ones from a patch yielding only fifty bushels per acre. Good culture (and this includes good feeding) means full development, good size, good quality, and surely low cost of production.

**TEMPTING OUR CUSTOMERS.**—We must learn how to tempt our customers with the superior quality of our products. We can do that if we have our regular set of buyers. If we treat them right, and give them a really good article one day, they will surely look for us the next day. It has been said that it does not pay to educate people's tastes. We will not find it necessary to try to do that. People know whether a thing tastes good or bad. For instance, give your visitor, or customer, a

nice, well-ripened Emerald Gem melon, and then one of any ordinary insipid varieties, and see how he will pick for the Gem the next time. Indeed, most people will "stick up their noses" at any other kind after they have had a taste of the Emerald Gem. But how little quality counts with the average producer is best shown by the complaints of city buyers about the scarcity, or rather, absence, of so good a melon in their markets. If you grow good Gem melons, you will have no difficulty in finding plenty among your regular customers willing to pay an extra price for them.

**THE EMERALD GEM MELON.**—I have looked the catalogues over trying in vain to find a truthful picture of the Emerald Gem melon. All I have been able to find is a "stock-cut," representing the variety as shown in Fig. 1. The artist who made that picture surely could not have made it

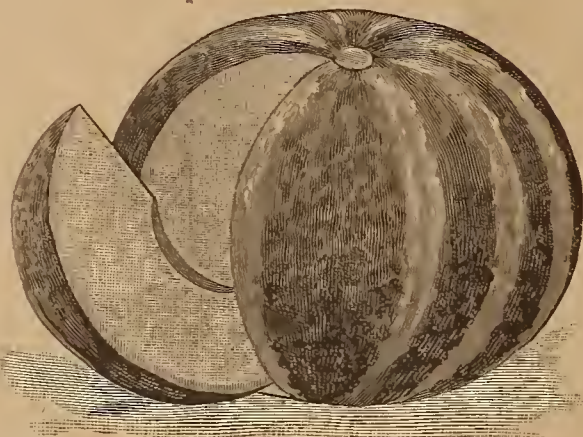


FIG. 2.—FACT.

from nature. The ripe melon has no stem, for the melon drops off, leaving the stem on the vine. Then the true form is more like that shown in Fig. 2, usually flattish round. Nor are the markings as prominent or distinct as the catalogues show them. But whatever their picture may show, I think they have never said half as much in praise of this variety and its quality as it deserves. I have tried all the newer ones that are so highly praised for superior quality, among them Tip-Top, Jersey Belle, Miller's Cream, Bauquet, Delmonico, etc., and while some of them are really good, none of them have yet given me the unbounded satisfaction that the Emerald Gem always does. The only objection to it that can possibly be found is that it does not grow very large, and that many specimens are very small. But people who have become acquainted with it will buy it, and just as willingly give five cents for a small Emerald Gem as for a much larger Hackensack, and surely for home use we don't want the latter at all, so long as we can get even the smallest Emerald Gem. The vine is not spreading over much ground, consequently we can plant very close, say in hills four feet or four and one half feet apart. Then we can stimulate the



FIG. 1.—FANCY.

plants by rich ground and high cultivation, and thus raise quite a respectable crop. Besides, this melon is the earliest of all that are fit for market. If we want late melons, we will have to keep the plants highly stimulated during their bearing season—say by applications of liquid manure, or to make successive plantings, even as late as July 1st.

**SECOND-CROP SEED-POTATOES.**—A year or so ago I told in these columns how I succeeded in growing true second-crop seed-potatoes. I purchased a barrel of Early Rose from the new crop grown in North Carolina, and received them about August 1st. On account of the lateness of the season only a small portion was planted, and of these only a portion grew and pro-

duced tubers. These were dug in November, and gave me less than a peck of fine-looking but still immature potatoes of medium size. As seed-potatoes, they were about as expensive as I ever possessed or planted. My entire trial plot of early potatoes this year was more or less of a failure, and these second-crop Early Rose were among them; but they were about the promptest to start into growth, and made the thriftiest vines, and perhaps the best crop.

I also had some real "bird's eggs" of second-crop seed-potatoes of other varieties. From a patch of early potatoes planted quite early in the season I selected some of the ripest specimens, and among them some which had grown near the surface and were badly covered, and therefore green and ready to start into growth. These were planted, and a portion of them later on transferred to the greenhouse to complete their development. But the crop, whether grown entirely in the open or completed in greenhouse, was very little to brag over, many of the tubers being little larger than marbles. I was astonished, however, to see the vigorous growth and good crop produced by the plants from these little potatoes. On the whole, therefore, I think there is really something in the claims of those who recommend "second crop" for seed.

My success in growing second-crop seed-potatoes, notwithstanding renewed efforts this year, has not been very brilliant. I planted a few cold-frames to Early Ohio potatoes, and also sent a barrel of the same variety to a grower in Tennessee, who was to send in return a barrel of the new crop as soon as ready. My cold-frame potatoes were ripe about July 1st, and shortly after I also received the lot from my friend in Tennessee. Some of both kinds were specially prepared by cutting the stem-end away, and all were placed in flats, seed-end up, and exposed to the light under a half-shaded cold-frame for two weeks, then planted. Very few of the potatoes started into growth, and those that did finally (but too late) were the tubers without stem-end. The entire outcome now is a handful or two of very small potatoes—pretty costly seed! It hardly seems to me worth while to make further attempts at growing my own second-crop seed.

**RAISING POTATO SEEDLINGS.**—One thing, however, I am going to keep up, whether anything remarkable ever comes from it or not, and that is raising potato seedlings. It is interesting, to say the least. The difficulty always has been to get the seed-balls. Among my early seedlings I had a blue potato of great thrift and productiveness, and the tuber of superior quality. This and its progeny seem to be inclined to produce seed-balls, at least more freely than other sorts, and I have raised a number of generations from true seed. Among the seedlings this year we again find the very bluest kind of potatoes, red potatoes, white potatoes; in fact, potatoes of almost every color and shape. This year I also found seed-balls on my Carman.

T. GREINER.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### A GOOD RUSSIAN APPLE.

"I have sent you by mail a sample of apple from one of four trees on my place here, in the hope that you may be able to recognize it and give me its name. The party from whom we bought knew it as 'The Russian Apple.' One of the best fruitmen in this valley has been so impressed with the size and quality of the apple, and its firmness and keeping capacity, that he is propagating slips with a view to its introduction as a new apple. I send you a small sample. They do not grow as large as some varieties, but are frequently ten inches in circumference and are wonderful keepers. I ate them in perfect condition at the end of April this spring. If you can find it among your Russian varieties, I shall be glad to know its name."

The above letter is from Oregon, and from a clear-headed man who has gone

into the raising of apples as a business. The variety to which he refers is Borsdorf, numbered 356 in the importation of the Department of Agriculture, and it is a very desirable fruit. The tree is very hardy and a good bearer. Its only fault is the small size of the fruit, but this it seems to have partly overcome in the favorable conditions of the extreme Northwest. It is well worth trying by apple growers.

### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Late-keeping Apples.**—D. M. S., Washington, D. C. Among late apples for northern Maryland are Ben Davis, Smith's Cider, Rawles' Janet, Nickajack and Peak's Pleasant. Among late pears are Anjou, Winter Niles, Easter Beurre and Beurre Bosc. Pear-trees may be planted either in fall or spring in your section, but most planters prefer early spring planting.

**Sawdust as Mulch for Strawberries—Best Pollenizer.**—S. L., Cortsville, Ohio. Sawdust is excellent so far as protecting the plants, but its effect upon the soil is bad, especially if from pine or spruce. Hard-wood sawdust is not so bad, but a large amount of it is not desirable in the soil.—I think Beder Wood the best pollenizer for the Haverland, and far better than Michel's Early.

**Surface Sprouts.**—H. F. P., Clarendon, Texas, writes: "Please tell me the cause and remedy of trees sprouting out just below the surface of the soil and failing to grow at the top, where they should. Apples in particular do it here, and finally die. Some varieties of apple-trees sprout worse than others in this way."

**REPLY:**—It must be due to some injury to the trunk above ground. This might be caused by borers, or some form of bark blight or from winter injury. Sometimes, when the land is very dry in winter, the tops are injured, while the roots remain vigorous enough to start sprouts. The only way of avoiding such trouble is by planting varieties least liable to such injuries. It is very likely that some of the Russian varieties will resist this trouble better than kinds now cultivated in Texas.

**Cranberry Culture.**—A. K., San Bernardino county, California. It might be a good plan for you to try growing cranberries on a small scale, but do not try more than one eighth of an acre until you have been successful with this much. The information which you should have in order to undertake the cultivation of cranberries successfully would require too much space for the columns of this paper, and I suggest that you get a little book called "Cape Cod Cranberries," price 40 cents. The plants may be obtained from the larger nurserymen. They cost about \$2.50 per thousand. They are not plants, properly speaking, but cuttings, which quickly root when planted in moist soil. They should be set three or more together in places two feet apart each way.

The Saranac Glove Co., Ira Parker General Manager, of Littleton, N. H., whose advertisement will be found in another column, have seen their productions steadily grow in popularity until they have reached the acme of their fame. From the rock-bound coast of Maine to the orange groves of California, and from the sturdy granite hills of home to the sun-kissed waves of the Gulf, Saranac Buck Gloves are known, and their unrivaled qualities are as familiar as household words. Attempt after attempt has been made to foist upon the market goods of similar appearance but inferior make, but the shrewd and careful buyer cannot be deceived, as they "last but a night, while joy (that is, the Saranac Glove) cometh in the morning." For utility, neatness, admirable wearing qualities and general comfort, Saranac Buck Gloves are easily in the front rank. The Company have just completed the installation of two one hundred each horse-power boilers, and are breaking ground for an engine house, in which will be placed a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine to run auxiliary to their one hundred and forty horse-power Turbine Water Wheel.

### 350,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best-rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

### 4 BOOKS ON FRUIT CULTURE and copy of Green's Fruit Grower all for 10 cents. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, New York.

**Kelly Duplex Grinding Mill**  
will grind feed with a uniformity which no other mill can approach.

An essay on "Economy of Ground Feed," by Manly Miles, M. D., F. R. M. S., and illustrated pamphlet of Grinding Mills will be sent free to any address.

The O. S. KELLY CO., Springfield, Ohio.

**For a Double Breech-Loader \$6**  
Shot Guns from \$2 to \$50. Winchester Rifles, \$8.75 to \$12. Breech-Loading Rls. Nos. \$2 to \$10. Self-Loading Revolvers, Nickel-Plated \$1. Send 2c. stamp for 60-page Catalogue and save 25 per cent.  
GRIFFITH & SEMPLE, 406 W. Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.



## Our Farm.

### THE USES OF WHEAT.

#### PART II.

COMPOSITION.—The following table gives the composition of the four concentrated foods that are commonly fed our domestic animals:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Bran
Water.....	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.9
Ash.....	1.8	1.5	3.0	5.8
Albuminoids.....	11.9	10.3	11.8	15.4
Fiber.....	1.8	2.2	9.5	9.0
Starch and starch-like substances.....	71.9	70.4	59.7	53.9
Fat.....	2.1	5.0	5.0	4.0
Phosphoric acid.....	.89	.70	.82	2.89
Potash.....	.60	.40	.60	1.61

Wheat differs from corn principally in containing about one sixth more albuminoids and less than one half as much fat. Wheat is slightly superior to corn in containing a larger supply of the muscle-forming constituents for the growing animal, and inferior to corn in containing less of the fat for the production of fat, heat and force in the fattening animal. Numerous experiments have shown five pounds of corn will make one pound of increase when fed to hogs during a considerable period of time. Practical feeders consider ten to twelve pounds of pork from one bushel of corn good feeding. There is nothing in the composition of wheat as compared with corn taken in connection with the known laws of feeding, to make it probable that a pound of pork can on an average be made with less than four pounds of wheat. Fifteen pounds of pork from one bushel of wheat may be considered the maximum result with long continued feeding. When pork will bring five cents per pound, a bushel of wheat sells as pork at the rate of seventy-five cents.

DIFFERENCE IN ANIMALS.—When we speak of the feeding value of timothy hay, very much depends upon whether cattle, horses or swine are referred to. Where wheat is fed to hogs, it may form the main or exclusive diet, and its value consists in the nutrients it can supply directly as compared with corn. When fed to horses, it only supplies a portion of the ration; in considering its value, it must be ascertained how the nutrients it supplies compare with oats or corn, and also what effect it has as a supplemental food in balancing a ration. When fed to milk cows, the above points must be considered, and in addition, the fact that milk is a highly nitrogenous food. Its value as compared with bran is here most likely to be considered.

FOR HORSES.—When wheat is compared with oats in composition, it is found that wheat contains more starch and less woody matter and fat. An abundance of easily digestible fat is doubtless desirable for the working animal. It is probable that the increase in starch in wheat does not compensate for the decrease in fat. Probably the wheat is more digestible than oats on account of the quantity of woody matter. Taking these points into consideration, it is possible, but scarcely probable, that wheat is equal to oats, pound for pound, as horse feed. As oats are generally worth about a cent a pound, it is probable that it is economy to feed wheat in place of oats when the former is fifty cents per bushel or less. That elevator men during the past year made money adulterating oats with wheat, is a significant fact in this connection.

Horses will eat dry wheat, either whole or ground, readily. Eight pounds of whole wheat have been fed daily to horses, with good results. Wheat is heavy and compact as compared with oats, and when ground is liable to be "sticky." Its mechanical condition is therefore improved by mixing with bran. Six pounds of ground wheat, six pounds of corn-and-cob meal and three pounds of bran make a compound which approaches ground oats in mechanical condition and chemical composition. The above grain ration is suitable in quantity for heavy work-horses, and has been fed with good results. Horses eat whole, dry wheat readily. As in other animals, when fed in this condition, some of the wheat passes the animal without being either digested or masticated. This suggests grinding, but the experiments in pig feeding show that it does not make its desirability a necessary inference.

FOR COWS.—In feeding wheat to milk cows, it must be looked upon as a supplemental food. The coarse foods fed, such as corn fodder, ensilage and hay, have a high proportion of carbohydrates or starchlike substances. These coarse fodders are bulky and not easily digested, and are also lacking in albumen and fat. Corn, oats, wheat and a number of by-products, such as bran, middlings, shorts, gluten, linseed and cotton-seed meal, are fed in order to make the ration less bulky, and also to correct the deficiency of the albuminoids and fat. Of the last-named nutrients, the albuminoids are generally and properly considered the more important, but the quantity of fat is likewise important.

Wheat contains about one fifth more albuminoids than corn, about as much oats, while bran contains one fourth more than wheat. Bran contains about twice as much as oats and corn more than twice as much fat. That bran contains three times as much phosphoric acid as does wheat, the writer believes to be a fact of some importance. From lack of digestion experiments with wheat, the amount of digested nutrients in the several foods cannot be compared with wheat. Ground wheat has been fed to milk cows with good results, when fed in moderate quantities. When six to ten pounds are fed, difficulty may be experienced from looseness of the bowels. Mixing the ground wheat with one fourth to one half its weight of bran has been found to improve its mechanical condition.

From the composition of bran as indicated above, and from the high repute in which bran is held, has been led the belief that it is wise to trade wheat for bran, pound for pound, rather than incur the expense of having the wheat ground.

PROF. T. F. HUNT.

Ohio State University.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF NOTES.

The gulf coast is now regarded as the most favored locality for market gardeners of any in the United States. The North and West are yearly increasing the size of their orders for the very earliest products. When cheaper and more rapid transportation is secured by truckers and fruit growers, continued prosperity will be an assured fact.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a "country coast fair" at Dickinson, near Galveston, Texas, November 19-23. Unusually liberal premiums will be awarded for stock, farm and household products. The managers regard the fair as one of the best methods of inciting a spirit of progressive agriculture.

There are no less than two thousand truck farmers in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans. Mr. John Parr, secretary of the New Orleans Gardeners' Protective Association, informs me that as a rule the truck farmers are in a very prosperous condition. This year's demand for the main trucking crops has been considerably greater than that of last year. The present aim of the association is to increase the membership to one thousand, knowing that in unity and numbers there is strength.

The Louisiana first sugar crop of 1895 arrived in New Orleans October 16th, which was about six days later than the average time during the past five years. It would be an excellent plan if the new crop of cane sugar and open-kettle syrup could be put up in smaller packages and reach northern consumers at an earlier date than heretofore. Open-kettle syrup in five and ten gallon packages would be quickly sold to consumers who are anxious to procure wholesome products free from adulteration.

The owners of large plantations in the South are beginning to realize the fact that the best thing that they can do is to subdivide their estates and multiply the number of intelligent citizens in each community. Jefferson advocated the subdivision of the large estates into numerous small farms, such as exist in France, Denmark and other countries, where most of the farms are small enough to be worked by their owners. More homes, more school-houses and churches, and more readers for such papers as the FARM AND FIRESIDE, will accomplish infinitely more than standing armies in the suppression of red-handed anarchy and ennobling the nation and perpetuating this enlightened land of liberty.

The good-roads convention recently held at Richmond, Va., was one of more than ordinary interest, because it had the hearty co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, General Roy Stone being its direct representative. Undoubtedly General Stone's aid in outlining the most feasible plan of state legislation in behalf of good roads was and will be of great service to the

## WANTED.—Agents and Dealers...

To Handle, Represent and Sell the

## DE LAVAL Cream Separators



in every county in which such machines are not already represented.

The De Laval Centrifugal Cream Separator is superior in all respects to any other machine or system in use for the separation of cream from milk. The Separator will effect a saving of fully \$10 per cow per year, over and above any other system, in actual cash returns, aside from its many conveniences. It is now made in sizes suiting one to one thousand cows. Satisfaction always guaranteed as a condition of sale.

Address for Catalogue and any desired particulars:

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices and Shops:

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GENERAL OFFICES:

74 Cortlandt St., New York.

committee appointed by the convention to prepare a bill for presentation to the next general assembly, which is to meet in December. Wise state legislation is evidently a necessity. The legislation desired will provide for a state highway commission, and competent county engineers will have the authority and responsibility for insuring intelligent construction, supervision and maintenance.

J. W., JR.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TEXAS.—Wallis Station is in a healthful location. It has good railroad facilities, and offers a good opening for a lively newspaper and several other business enterprises. It is surrounded by a rich prairie of black sandy and black waxy soil. Land is sold in any size tract desired, at from ten to fifteen dollars an acre. By making a small cash payment the buyer can get ten years' time on the balance, if desired. On these lands can be raised almost every known crop. All kinds of vegetables do well; fruit is very fine. Both fruit and vegetables are shipped from here to the north at good profit. Poultry does well and is a paying business. The climate being so mild, this is a great stock country. Cattle are never fed, except for market. The country is well watered with rivers and small streams. Along the streams is a good growth of timber which supplies us fuel and fenceposts. Freestone water in never-failing quantities is found everywhere at an average depth of thirty-five feet. We have good schools and churches. During the time I have been here I have been treated very kindly. All of the northern people that I have talked with say they are well pleased, and those that have bought land are making their payments promptly. We are not subject to drought or hot winds. During the time I have been here I have never had a crop failure. Nearly all of the roads are being graded. The country is in a prosperous condition generally.

Wallis Station, Tex.

FROM FLORIDA.—As it has been some time since I have seen a communication from this section, I thought I would write and let you know how well Manatee county escaped the freeze last winter. We have oranges, lemons, grape-fruit, limes and guavas. This county will ship fifty thousand crates of oranges this winter. The Manatee County Lemon Company shipped an orange-tree to Atlanta, full of fruit—some eight thousand oranges. They made a box around the roots, five and one half by six feet, then covered the bottom and top with boards, so the soil could not work out, bound the limbs together, and run it to the steamer on rollers, on a wharf in Terra Ceia bay. Dr. Innman, formerly of Ohio, now commissioner from Polk county, Florida, selected the tree, and assisted in taking it up and shipping it to Atlanta. Large preparations are made for vegetable crops, mostly tomatoes. There was hay enough saved to keep all the teams in the county. Some are cutting the second crop. I have cut good hay the third time after a tomato crop had been taken off in June. Crab-grass grows very rank here, and some are introducing beggar-weed. A good many artesian wells have been put down in this vicinity, and tiling put in for irrigation purposes. There are two well-machines and three tile-machines at work, and a great deal of ditching has been done, besides other improvements, since I came here, twelve years ago, from Michigan.

Palmetto, Florida.

N. L. C.

FROM FLORIDA.—Strange as it may seem to some of our northern friends, we begin our winter garden here in Polk county as early as September. We plant nearly the whole range of garden vegetables, except sweet potatoes. We begin by setting out asparagus, onion-sets, strawberry-plants, etc. During October we plant more garden peas, set out cabbage-plants, sow rye and winter oats, and, if necessary, continue the work into November. The fact is, not a month passes but what we can plant something and grow it successfully. A new method of tomato culture has come into vogue here, which is likely to pay well, provided the cost of railroad transportation is

WANTED—Steady, energetic men to handle our complete line of Nursery Stock, Seed-potatoes and Farm Seeds. Salary or commission. Steady employment. HOOKER, GROVER & CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

**BIG CROPS** with good prices are to be had in Fayette County, West Tenn., the garden spot of the south. Write A. J. Rooks, Sec., Somerville, Fayette Co., Tenn.

**DILLEY'S KING WASHER.** THE BEST WASHER ON EARTH. REMOVABLE BOTTOM. NO RUST, NO INJURY TO CLOTHES. EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED. We want agents and guarantee good wages to any good, lively, hustling person. Write for full description. Address: MUIR WASHING MACHINE CO., Muir, Mich.

**THOMPSON'S GRASS SEEDER.** Sows all varieties: Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Red Top, Flax, and ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEEDS. Sows any Quantity Evenly, Accurately. 20 to 40 Acres a day. In wet, dry and windy weather. Weight, 40 lbs. HOPPER for OATS—WHEAT. Send for Catalogue. O. E. Thompson & Sons, 12 River St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

cheapened. It is known as the Mississippi plan, which, in the main, consists of training the vines to a single four-foot split stake, keeping all the useless growth well checked back, which results in a good crop of fine, smooth tomatoes for shipment to northern markets. We have a deep, sandy soil, and our principal expense is for fertilizers, which are all taken up by whatever crop is grown. For this reason we drop a handful of fertilizer and hoe it into the soil where the tomato-plant is to be set. When the plants are ready to set, we punch a small hole, fill it with water, and as soon as it nearly disappears, thrust down a garden-trowel, make an opening, put in the plant, and press the soil firmly against the roots. Plants set in this way rarely die, if the soil is sandy. Trucking is a very important branch of farming here. As a rule, the farms are quite small, and five to ten acres is enough. To farm more requires considerable capital.

Polk county, Florida.

E. W. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Montesano is a fine little city situated on the Chehalis river, about eighteen miles above Grays Harbor, which is the outlet of the Chehalis river. Steamers of large size have been up to Montesano, and as soon as the government work which is now being done on the river is completed, probably a regular line of ocean steamers will trade with us. Now ocean steamers unload goods at the harbor below, on river boats, for this place. Goods come to Montesano both by steamer and railroad. There is much excellent farming land around here, also immense cedar, fir and spruce timber lands near by. The fishing industry is quite extensive on the Chehalis river, especially at this time of the year. Salmon are now running, and being canned. More factories of different kinds are needed here—a good wagon factory is very much needed. A new sawmill is nearly completed, and another one could find markets, both local and for shipping. We have a healthful climate, but it is wet much of the time in winter; yet the rains are calm, light and never accompanied by heavy winds, thunder and lightning. Grass grows green all the year round. The past summer was the driest I have seen in the twelve years I have lived here.

Montesano, Wash.

D. D.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Lebanon, the county-seat of Wilson county, is thirty miles east of Nashville, on the N. C. & N. K. railroad, and has about three thousand five hundred inhabitants. Cumberland university is located here, and has in attendance students from nearly every state in the Union. This is a fine stock-as well as farming country. All crops grow to perfection. The country is good for fruits and grasses. We have good health, good water, good schools and good society. Good land with timber and improvements is worth ten to fifteen dollars per acre. None but the idle and careless fail to do well. If you are going anywhere, come to Tennessee.

Corvum, Tenn.

W. S. N.



## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

#### COST OF EGGS.

**E**STIMATES have placed the cost of one dozen eggs at as high a figure as twelve cents, but some experimenters find the cost to be six cents. At the experiment stations, where every pound of food is weighed and but little waste material can be used, the cost is greater than the average on the farms. It has long been accepted among poultrymen that five pecks of corn or wheat, or the equivalent thereof, will maintain a laying hen one year. At present prices this would be about sixty-five cents a year. I do not believe the cost is so much when hens are on ranges, as they need little or no food in summer. The prices of all kinds of grain of course regulate the cost of eggs, but in our experience the cost of a dozen eggs, at present prices for feed, provided the hens are good layers, should not exceed six cents, not including cost of shelter or labor in caring for the flock. If the hens are indifferent layers and the egg production is small, the cost may reach as much as twelve cents a dozen.

#### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

When the hens lay but few eggs, and those from some of the best, hens are desired for hatching purposes, it will not be difficult to keep them as long as six weeks and have them hatch successfully. To do this, wrap each egg in a piece of tissue-paper and place it in a cigar or starch box, filling between the eggs with paper. The eggs must not freeze, but should be kept in a cool place (not over sixty degrees nor under forty degrees), and should be turned three times a week, which may be done by simply turning the box upside down. Eggs kept in this manner will produce strong, vigorous chicks, and will hatch fully as well as those newly laid.

#### COLD-CLIMATE FOWLS.

Remember that the birds for cold climates should be well feathered, fully matured, and possess small combs, so as to avoid injury by frost. They must not be exposed to drafts or currents of air, should be kept warm and dry, and should have a good, sunny, well-protected yard or shed for exercise during the day. It will also be found that a larger proportion of food is required in severe weather than at other times, but the most important is a warm, dry poultry-house.

#### LARGE BROODER-HOUSE.

We give a design of the large brooder-house proposed to be constructed by Mr. F. S. Joseph, of New Jersey, which may be described as follows:

The incubator-house (front view) is 15x25 feet, and 20 feet to the gable. The extended runs are 100 feet long. The rear view shows the rear of the incubator-house and the



LARGE BROODER-HOUSE.—FRONT VIEW.

shape of the runs. The runs are 4 feet high in front, 2 feet at the rear and 8 feet at the peak. The white spaces on the roof indicate oiled muslin, but we consider glass better. The alleyway is 5x100 feet, and the runs 10x25 feet.

Mr. Joseph gave no designs of the interior arrangement, but the suggestions in the plans, as shown outwardly, may be valuable to those who desire to have covered runs containing plenty of room.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" relieve Throat Irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

#### WINTER QUARTERS.

The quarters must be made especially warm and dry. Dampness is more damaging than cold, and roup may be easily caused by a slight crack or crevice in the wall, while a leaky roof will cause a disease whether the birds get wet or not. It is not necessary for the fowls to become wet to feel the effects of dampness. A damp floor or wall causes the air in the house to be chilly and disagreeable, and the birds draw up and shiver in the corners. The temperature need not be high—about fifty degrees above zero is warm enough; even forty degrees is not too cold. What



LARGE BROODER-HOUSE.—BACK VIEW.

is desired is not to have the house cold enough to freeze the combs.

#### HOW TO MAKE AN INCUBATOR.

About this time, when our readers may desire to make an incubator, it has been customary to send illustrated plans of a hot-water incubator to all desiring. There is no charge for the plans, being free, which can be had by addressing the editor of the poultry department, P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, N. J., inclosing two stamps for postage and stationery. It is in general use, requires no lamp, and costs but very little to make. The object is to induce the readers to become interested in artificial incubation, and with but little outlay.

#### THE THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.

Feed the turkeys well, but do not confine them. Turkeys will lose flesh if confined longer than ten days, as they fret and pine for their liberty. The proper plan is to keep them growing as much as possible, by feeding meat twice a week, with a mess of wheat morning and night. Just before selling them they may be cooped up for a week or ten days, and fed four times a day on a variety of all they will eat, making corn and corn-meal the principal food. It always pays to fatten them before selling.

#### HOW TO FEED CABBAGE.

Do not go to the trouble of chopping cabbage for adult fowls—though it is best to do so for the small chicks—but tie the cabbage to a stake and allow the hens to walk up and take a pick at it whenever they desire. They will soon clean away every portion but the stump, and will even materially reduce that tough appendage. It is the best way to feed cabbage, for then

they do not get frosted combs. The hen-house must be free from vermin, and be made as comfortable for them as possible.

#### NESTS FOR SITTERS.

The nests for sitting hens should be made warm at this season of the year, as some farmers will allow them to go on the nests for the purpose of bringing off early chicks for broilers. The old maxim that the hen makes her nest on the ground because of moisture thereon is not true. She will select a hay-loft, if it suits her purpose. What is most desirable for a nest is a warm place in winter and a cool place in

summer, and at this season the nests should be placed in such a position as to be as comfortable as possible to the hens, and to avoid too much exposure of the eggs when the hens come off to dust themselves and eat.

#### PROCURING AND SELLING STOCK.

From October until April is the time for buying breeding stock, and from February until June is the period for selling eggs of pure-bred fowls. Always endeavor to procure the cock from a yard separate from that where the females are bought, as it is the safest method of avoiding inbreeding. It is cheaper to buy a trio of fowls now than to buy eggs in the spring, as there will be a saving by so doing. For crossing on ordinary common stock, pure-bred males can be bought at a lower price now than in the spring.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Feeding Cane Seed.**—C. W., Kellogg, Minn., writes: "Is cane seed (sorghum) suitable for poultry? If so, how should it be fed?"

**REPLY:**—It is excellent, and may be given three times a week or once a day, allowing one quart of seed to twelve fowls.

**Weak Legs in Chicks.**—Mrs. M. D., Elmwood Place, Ohio, writes: "My young chicks, half grown, are weak in the legs, falling over."

**REPLY:**—You should have stated mode of management. It may be due to excessive feeding or to their being kept in damp quarters.

**Chicks for Market.**—J. M. G., Alliance, Ohio, writes: "How long is it necessary to feed chicks before they reach a marketable size?"

**REPLY:**—About ten weeks after they are hatched, when they should average one and one half pounds each.

**Roup.**—J. W. T., Alvin, Texas, writes: "My fowls are affected with lumps on the sides of the heads, with sores, blindness and droopiness."

**REPLY:**—It is roup, of a scrofulous nature, and there is no cure. It is better to destroy them and begin anew. Ordinary sores or warts on the head may be chicken-pox, anointing with crude petroleum being the best remedy.

**Fleas.**—G. O., Henderson, Texas, writes: "Fleas attack my fowls and stick to their heads and throats. How can I get rid of them?"

**REPLY:**—Clean the premises thoroughly, and anoint heads and throats with equal parts of crude petroleum, lard and cedar-oil. Fleas will not be exterminated unless the premises are clean.

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS. The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale on easy terms and at low prices, 150,000 acres of choice fruit, gardening, farm and grazing lands located in SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. They are also largely interested in, and call especial attention to the 600,000 acres of land in the famous YAZOO VALLEY of Mississippi, lying along and owned by the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, and which that Company offers at low prices and on long terms. Special inducements and facilities offered to go and examine these lands both in Southern Illinois and in the "Yazoo Valley," Miss. For further description, map and any information, address or call upon E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill.; or, G. W. MCGINNIS, Ass't Land Commissioner, Memphis, Tenn.

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**BONE AND GRAIN MILLS.**  
A complete line of poultry supplies at  
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cut bone will  
**MAKE HENS LAY**  
in winter and produce  
fertile eggs for hatch-  
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PERFECT INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,  
513 N. Ohio St., QUINCY, ILL. Absolutely  
Self-Regulating.

### DOLLARS IN EGGS.

Especially in cold weather. Your hens will lay better if properly warmed. To do this, sheathe their houses with



## Neponset Water-Proof Red Rope Roofing Fabric

Water, wind, frost, and vermin proof. A substitute for back plaster in dwellings.

A little girl protected from the rain by a sheet of "Neponset" is our Trade Mark.

**Neponset Black Building Paper** for inside lining; water and air tight; vermin proof.

Full particulars and samples free.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, E. Walpole, Mass.**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.



### HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST. Awarded highest prize at World's Fair. Made in 250 styles. Square Blankets for the road. Surching Blankets for Stable. All shapes, sizes and qualities. The Best 5/A is the

**5/A BAKER BLANKET.** Many Have Worn 16 Years. Thousands of testimonials. Sold by all dealers.

Write us for 5/A Book. **WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.** Mention this paper when you write.

**FOR SALE** REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN Sheep and BERKSHIRE Hogs. **ROBINSON & HAGERTY, Hanover, Licking Co., O.** Mention this paper.

**SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM** Leghorns, Wyandotters, B.P. Rocks, \$1.00 per 13; Minorcas and Red Caps, \$2.00 per 13. Circular. **H. T. ANDERSON & CO., Natrona, Pa.** Mention this paper.

**TOULOUSE** Geese, Bronze Turkeys, P. Ducks, B. P. Rocks, W. and B. Leghorns, W. and S. L. Wyandotters, W. H. Turkeys, Lt. Brahmans, W. B. and P. Cochins. Fine stock for sale. **P. B. MCCORMACK, New Concord, O.** Mention this paper.



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**\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen.** **Daisy Bone Cutter, Power Mills.** Circular and testimonials free. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.** Mention this paper.



**INCUBATOR.** A Catalogue of 64 Pages. Gives full information of cost of raising poultry and at the least expense. The book is worth dollars to you. Address **A. F. Williams, 28 Race St., Bristol, Conn.** Mention this paper.



**INCUBATORS** We Warrant The Reliable. To Hatch 80 per cent SELF-REGULATING Durable, Correct in Principle. Leader at World's Fair. Gets in stamps for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill. Mention this paper when you write.



**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM.** With the MODEL **Excelsior Incubator.** Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEORGE H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.** Mention this paper.

### What a Lot of Eggs

the hens lay when fed on Green Cut Bone! With a dozen hens

**Mann's GREEN BONE Cutter**



will pay for itself in a short time in the increase of eggs.

**\$5.00 buys one.**

SENT ON TRIAL. 180 Highest Awards received. Catalogue free if you name this paper.

**F. W. MANN CO., MILFORD, MASS.** Mention this paper.



## Our Fireside.

### DON'T BLAME THE WORLD.

Don't blame the world because the thorns  
Are found among the roses;  
The day that breaks in storm may be  
All sunshine when it closes.

We cannot always hope to meet  
With fortune's fond caressing;  
And that which seems most hard to bear  
Will bring withal its blessing.

The hurried seed must rot in earth  
Ere it produce the flower,  
And the weak plant to fructify  
Must have sunshine and shower.

So man, to gain development,  
Must struggle with life's crosses,  
And view with calm philosophy  
His trials and his losses.

A deadly poisonous weed may yield  
A salve of purest healing;  
The sweetest bloom may poisonous be  
Although its hane concealing.

Things are not always as they seem,  
But still 'twas heaven designed them;  
And we shall class them all as good,  
And take them as we find them.

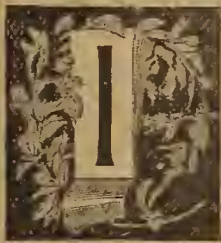
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## ISLAND ANNIE.

BY MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

### CHAPTER I.

Youth longs, and manhood strives, but old age remembers.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*



It was a beautiful July day throughout New England, and the sun shone brightly on the waters of Peace harbor and far out to sea. In the early morning a heavy fog had rested on sea and land, and a dismal fog-bell had been sounding from

Baker's island. It was late in the season for such dampness, but old Jan Dine, one of the moss-gatherers, had been heard to say that "this season was mighty uncommon as to fogs and the running of the mackerel."

Jan was down on the shore now with his helper, Crosby; and both men were steadily at work raking over the moss which had been gathered the week previous. A soaking fog or rain followed by bright sunshine soon turned the moss from its rich, dark colors to the yellowish white known and desired by housekeepers. It did not matter much to Jan about the color of the moss he was harvesting; his chief aim was to collect as many barrels as possible and ship them to his employers in Boston.

Just over the hillside stood a low, brown shed where Jan lived, or existed, when his rough-looking assistant, Crosby, and he were not at work. Two bunks on one side served them for sleeping, and an old rusty stove, rather too near for comfort in warm weather, supplied them with such food as they chose to cook upon its surface or in its dingy oven.

Sometimes when the weather was very pleasant they cooked their frugal meals in the open air, under the lee of an old boat which had been thrown up from a wreck; and sometimes, but not often, they enjoyed what Jan was pleased to call "a good, square meal" in town where they went to deliver their cargo of moss and to draw their pay.

It must be owned that the stove was not infrequently a source of discomfort, especially when the wind blew in from the sea; on such days cooking inside was not to be thought of, and a pot of coffee and a few fish fried out of doors contented both men, especially with a pipe of their favorite tobacco as dessert. That portion of the cabin not devoted to bed and stove was liberally furnished with fish-firkins for chairs, old nets, tools for mending boats, a pot of tar and a large array of empty bottles, the small, flat variety, known as a "smuggler," predominating. A curious visitor once asked Jan what he did on stormy days, and the answer was as expressive as truthful:

"We mostly lounge around, miss, and read other folks' lies in the newspapers when we get tired of tellin' our own."

Peace island, where the moss-gatherers made their home, was not too far from the picturesque shore for daily visitors; indeed, one could not look from the rocky heads of "Peace" without seeing a boat either going or coming. Merry picnic parties came from the mainland to partake of a Bohemian meal on the rocks, and sharp landlords rowed or sailed in to buy lobsters or fish of the island's owners, who dwelt in comfort in their own snug farm-house. For more than sixty years sailing parties had gone down to Peace island for a day's outing, taking with them for their trip of a day, food enough for a week's rations; some portion of which generally found its way into the ocean if the return trip chanced to be a little rough. Everyone far and near knew the "Littles of Peace island."

They were brave, kind people, good to the poor or to the shipwrecked sailors, and always willing to share their fireside and their simple comforts with friends who did not intrude.

More than sixty years ago Michael Little had purchased the island set down on the charts by quite another name, and there had taken his devoted wife. There was nothing to sell then, save the rocks and stones for ballast and such fish as they might catch in the ocean about them.

Simple living was the rule on Peace, and hard work was the daily law. In time a little space was cleared and a garden made, then came grain and potatoes, and later a horse and cow, made to swim across from the mainland by prodding behind and pulling before.

Nearly every year a new baby came to the Littles; and as they grew normally and naturally in the bracing sea air, with an hundred acres for their private park and play-room, they were strong, stalwart boys and girls, utterly free from the rude manners of the children of the mainland. Michael Little had learned the value of a good education in the old country whence he came, and the thing he had ever longed for and missed himself he determined to give his children.

As business prospered, he added room after room to his low cottage, built purposely low to protect it from the fierce winter winds, and in time there came a teacher to the island for the children.

She was a homeless girl, carefully reared by the Sisters of Charity, and to do her duty was her religion. She had plenty to do on the island, and precious indeed were the days when she was rowed over to the mainland to church, or was allowed to visit her old friends

were you thinking of over there on the cliff this morning while I was looking through my glass for Jans' boat to bring me over?"

Annie hesitated.

"Out with it, my lass; truth or nothing, Annie, dear."

The girl looked about her. Everyone had left the room but Roger, the baby, and he was busily engaged in extracting sweetness from his thumb as he sat surrounded by pillows on the floor. Mrs. Little and the maid were making preparations for a fine dinner in the long, low kitchen, and the rest of the flock had strayed away to enjoy some candy which Father Conway had brought them—delicate, delicious candy—all the way from New York.

"Well, Annie, lass, what were the thoughts?"

"You'll not laugh, sir, if I tell them?"

The old man raised her pretty childish face to his and kissed it.

"God forgive me, child, if I laugh at the thought of a little child, for many a time and oft have I found wisdom from your sweet lips."

"Mine, father?"

"Yes, yours, little Annie. You set me to thinking pretty hard, whenever I come, and what the good Master of all puts into your small brain may some day help a wiser man than your old priest. Never fear to tell me all that is in your mind, child, and if there's a bit of trouble, we will send it away like a fog of the morning. We will send it sailing out to sea, Annie, my girl, and let God's sunshine take its place."



"THEN I AM TO BLAME, ALSO, MY GIRL."

who had been kind to her. If she was ever homesick or lonely, no one was the wiser, for good Father Conway had advised her coming, and her trust in him was unbounded. Some of his Protestant friends loved the good old priest as well as his own flock. His visits to the island were great events, and the best possible entertainment was given him at the farm. Once or twice he had been caught in a storm, and remained all night, much to the delight of the elders, who found his cheerful stories more diverting than any books of romance. He had christened everyone of the babies, but none of Michael Little's folks was quite as dear to the old man as Annie, the third child, who was now growing tall and thin and had a shy shrinking from meeting strangers.

"You are a rosy girl, my Annie," said the old man one day, "and your blue eyes will be making mischief with some heart, I'll promise, before many years; but you must see to it, lass, that you tell your god-father all the secrets of your own, if you don't want to get into deep water."

"I haven't a secret, good father," was the quiet reply, "and I never expect to have any, but I think sometimes."

"Bless her, she thinks sometimes," said the old man, as he took her small, brown hand in his own plump one. "Well, Annie, darling, may every thought be a good one, with a big blessing hanging onto it. Tell me now, what

The child looked into his face, with her own illumined.

"You always know, father; how strange it is!"

"Know what, my girl? Tell me quick now, before they come trooping back."

"My thoughts, sir; you see, it was the fog I was thinking of. Sometimes I get so tired with the baby, and my back aches, and I want to be out in the air, and I must stay in; and then there are the dishes to wash and the children to help dress and bathe, and the lessons to learn, and—" she hesitated, "and—the scoldings; it hurts so to be scolded, even when I suppose I need it."

The priest patted the little brown head and said:

"Go on, my dear."

"Well, I was wondering if some day I should be big and fine like the ladies who come here off of the yachts, and no one need scold me, and everything would be sweet and bright, like the sunshine this morning after the fog."

"Annie, lass," said the old man, as he quelled a choking in his throat, "never try to be like any of the fine ladies, but always be your own little self, my dainty, island queen. Wait a bit while I speak to the mother, and then we will take a walk."

The old man stepped into the kitchen, where his presence seemed to create much mirth, judging from the sound of laughter which

came back to Annie's ears. He returned presently, followed by young Mike, who was ordered to watch the baby while Annie showed the priest the new barn.

"We must be spry, my girl," he said, "your mother is making me some of her famous dumplings, and I'll never be cruel enough to have them spoil for want of eating, but she tells me I may look around for about a half hour yet before she will blow the horn for dinner."

It did not take long to see the new barn, and Father Conway did not mean that it should; he had a higher duty to perform, and a pleasanter one. This bright girl moved him as few children could do; there was a look in her face which reminded him of a beloved sister now sleeping in the land of his birth, and he had already detected, or thought he had, unusual powers for one so young.

He took one of the brown hands in his own and walked away over the short, crisp island grass in the direction of the new barn. This busy, quiet priest had theories of his own about children, although he might never know the joy of being a parent. To an ordinary observer he was merely one of the many Catholic priests who go in and out among their people, speaking the word according to their own rendering of theological tenets. In person he was tall and heavy in frame. Even his enemies admitted that Father Conway was a good, generous man, and no priest in the state had more friends among the Protestant clergy. As he walked on with the child, he looked over the island with its wealth of rocks and scarcity of foliage, and then seaward, where ships were going to and fro, catching the wind now so light and variably; far too light to satisfy impatient sailors.

"This is a glorious spot, Annie, my girl, and I pray you may never hasten to leave it; here is peace indeed, blessed rest and freedom from the strife of tongues."

"Not always, father," said Annie, quietly.

"Bless her, no, no, she has the scoldings, and it hurts her sensitive heart. Which one greets you with the hardest ones, Aunt Meg or the father?"

"Mostly Aunt Meg; but then you know I must need them."

Father Conway shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes, I dare say, but maybe I can help you to avoid them; let me see, what was Aunt Meg wrath about the last time?"

"Only a book, sir."

"They are mostly about books, are they not, Queen Annie?"

"Yes, sir."

"The lessons or the books I sent down to you?"

"Both, sir."

"Then I am to blame, also, my girl, and I am bound to help you out."

"Please never let them think I complained, sir, never that," said the girl, eagerly. "Aunt Meg does not read herself, and how can she tell that I love the books, and the rocks, and the sea, and the beautiful stories about the big world which I mean to see some day?"

"Keep away from the world while you can, child, and get this peace into your heart; there may come a time when you will look back and thank God for every hour spent here. I shall send you more books, by and by, but you must promise not to read them until every task has been done."

"I will, sir."

"And, my child, if the father is ever cross, remember he is tired; and as to Aunt Meg, let me tell you a secret: Once in the long ago the poor woman had a lover and he was lost at sea, and since then—well, since then she's been a bit cantankerous at times; but you must remember that it's the old wound a-gaping and she's not the grace to conquer herself yet. Be very patient and kind to her, my Annie, for I'm thinking it takes a grand soul to bear sharp sorrow and not grow sharp. If trouble should ever come to you, my dear, be you ever so sore, never, never grow sour. Remember that, my little island queen. Aha! there is the horn, and the mother standing in the door. It's queer, now, how that small woman can make that couch-shell sound and resound. There comes the father's boat, too, over from little Peace, where he has been spreading nets; let us go in and be thankful for all this beauty and brightness, and remember, child, in calm and storm, that I am thinking of you here in this lonely but lovely corner of the earth, while I am battling with the world outside."

"Shall I pray for you, father?" asked the child in a low tone.

"Aye, my queen, pray for me daily, for I need it."

### CHAPTER II.

The sea, the sea, the open sea,  
The blue, the fresh, the ever free.

—Bryan W. Proctor.

Father Conway ate his dinner, with a smiling countenance, and garnished it with many a joke. Michael Little had put aside his old fishing-jacket in honor of his arrival, and now sat gazing at his guest with evident relish.

"I would not let them call you home, Mike," said the priest, "for well I know how precious the hours are to a man with a hungry family; and beside, the little lass and I must have our walk, as usual."

"I have been the loser and my lass the gainer, father," was the brief reply.

"You will have your turn when you set me



across, Mike, for I must have a word with you before I go."

He did not leave before he had said a word for little Annie. She came into the room holding the heavy baby, with her slight figure bending under the weight. She had been told to take him into the sitting-room, and meekly obeyed.

"Annie, lass," said the priest, "put that rascal down. He's too heavy for my arms, let alone yours, and I know well that your mother never wants to see a crooked, cripple girl going about. You must look after her a bit, Aunt Meg, and you too, Mike, and the mother; many a fine woman has been injured for life by lifting and lugging some lousy boy that might better yell and strengthen his lungs. You see the lass is overambitious to be helping, and will never complain to you, I'll warrant, if her bones should creak and groan."

"She has been having a good bit of the headache lately," said Mrs. Little.

"And is it a wonder? Girls need more fresh air than boys, seeing what must come to them and the way they are made up, and I'll warrant now that she is being cooped up to nurse and mind Roger just as she was little Hugh and the others, and it's telling on the lass. Why should they read and have their sports when the chores are over at night, and my small woman sit down to rock the cradle and darn their stockings? You are a fine housekeeper and a splendid cook, Maggie Little, as I well know, but you must not mistake me when I say that every time I come the girl is looking a good bit too old for her years. Let her have the books, and the sea, and runs and fun in the fresh air, with less minding the babies, for the work of the house will come fast enough to one overwilling to help father and mother. Out with you, Annie, dear, and tell Jan to be ready in ten minutes to help set me over."

Annie ran quickly to the strip of heath at the foot of the hill; she knew very well that Father Conway had more to say which he did not wish her to hear, and she thanked him in her heart for speaking of her precious books. Even the teacher had chided and reproved her until she felt like a culprit every time she sat down to read.

The old priest came slowly down the hillside talking to her father, and as she watched them she said to herself:

"How good he is, and how wise; he knows just how I feel and what I think."

Annie was not invited to row across to-day, although two pairs of oars were in the boat. Jan was going, and her father. Jan needed some things from the grocery-store, he said, and Mike must have his talk with the priest, while he watched the boat. Up on the island cliff nearest the mainland sat Annie, looking after them eagerly. The boys were with her now, and were asking her questions. She was gentle and patient with them, but her thoughts were elsewhere. Presently a horn sounded far down the shore, and she clapped her hands.

"The stage is coming," she said, "and he will be in time."

The young watchers heard the roll of the old stage-coach, as it whirled along the road, and they could see the dust rise above the tops of the trees near the shore. At last the noise ceased, and then the horn blew again, the whip was cracked loudly, and the dust flew up into the summer air. Father Conway was going back to the great city which the children had never seen. They talked with Annie about it, as they walked toward the house, where she had a store of pictures to show them—pictures carefully saved for her by the priest's housekeeper and now nearly worn out with constant examination.

That night when the children were in bed save the eldest boys, Annie sat down to her lessons. She was fond of French and had made excellent progress in Latin, but grammar was her terror. It was the first thing she attacked that night. She felt inspired to do her best. She was not the idle girl Aunt Meg called her, or the dreamer; she was alive to her finger-tips, and a few kindly words of sympathy had changed the whole world for her. She had something to do now, something to think of and look forward to. Father Conway had hinted that she might some day teach the younger children, and he had also requested her to write him a letter every week, wherein she should tell him all the things she had tried to do and where she failed.

Aunt Meg laughed at the idea and bluntly remarked that "the letters would be used for scrap-paper, and it was only the priest's way of getting her to write a better hand."

"Let her alone, Sister Meg," said honest Mike; "if the letters light his pipe, my girl will be the better for the writing of them, and he the better for thinking of it."

Mike's reward was a fervent kiss from Annie.

That night Mike said to his wife in the silence of their modest upper room:

"It's hard on you, Margaret, my girl, to ask you to do another stitch of work, but we must let up on the lass a bit, for now the priest has called my attention to it, I see she is drooping a bit."

"I know that quite as well as yourself, Mike, but how am I to blunder, with a new baby to mind each year, and Aunt Meg a-frettin' at the child when she's not frettin' at me."

"It's only the way of Meg, my woman. She's as proud as a peacock of you all, if she do be

sour at times. I was thinking that maybe the father could send us a good, stout girl that needs a home, and she could make it easier for you as well as the lass."

"Another to feed and cook for, Mike?"

"That's true for you, but isn't it easier to feed the well than the sick? Father Conway was telling me that he knew of a poor, abused girl who would be glad to be sheltered here, and she was strong and willing."

"How can we know whether she'll not teach evil to our young ones?" asked the mother.

"Sure you would never accuse the good priest of sending a wicked girl to be under the roof with his own pet god-child?"

"True enough; well, have your way and the priest's, for I am that tired at night that I cannot sleep."

Father Conway had gained his point.

The next day a brief note was sent to him from Miss Rice, the young teacher, and in a few days a summons came to meet Johanna Harrigan when the down stage arrived.

For the present she must share the teacher's room. Annie had long since cared for the younger children at night, as Aunt Meg refused to be broken of her rest.

The children were all on the beach to greet Johanna when she came, and Annie was the first to take her by the hand.

A week later Father Conway received the following letter:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER:—Miss Rice and Aunt Meg told me how to write that part of the letter; but I shall do all the rest myself now, for I am sitting out on the very edge of the cliff looking over to Baker's island, and there is no one to trouble me. Roger is fast asleep, the little boys are watching Jan load his schooner for Boston, and I have the two nice, sharp pencils which you gave me to write with.

I have tried to remember all the good things you said to me, but I have not felt good all the time. Yesterday and the day before we had some rude men come on the island, and they had liquor with them and were bad. One of them took our little Mike and tried to make him drink some of the whiskey, or whatever it was, and he fought, but was not strong enough. I heard him scream, and ran over to the rocks where they were, and found two of them trying to hold him down while another one was holding the bottle to the boy's lips. I sprang at one of the men and caught the bottle and sent it far out in the water, and then those men looked as if they would like to kill me, but I showed them that I did not care. I was so angry that I said some very sharp words, and asked them if they had little boys of their own, and would they like to have them treated that way. Poor Mike was scared so, he ran like a deer to the house and left me.

I told the men I would set my dog on them and tear them up if they ever dared to come on our land again with their wicked stuff; they stared hard at me, or as hard as they could with their eyes so crooked with the rum. Father was away at the city with a load of fish, and Jan was down under the hill at work. Before any one could come, all three of the men crept down to their boat and rowed away. One of them called me "a vixen," but I did not mind, as long as poor little Mike had not been poisoned.

When father got back it was late at night, and I suppose the mother told him, for he said to me the next day, "Well done, my girl," and that was all; but I feel sorry about being so angry, for you told me to be patient and gentle, and I could not when I saw poor Mike struggling on the ground. Father talks of putting up a sign for strangers not to land, but I hope he will not, for there is a young man who comes here sometimes to make pictures, and he is quiet and nice and talks about the books you have given me; he knows them all, and Cork likes him, too. Cork generally growls at strangers, but he likes this one, and oh! you should hear him talk about the countries he has visited. His sister is living with him in one of the cottages on the Beverly shore, and the people who own the house are living in the barn. He says that all this beautiful shore will be covered some day with fine houses; but I think I like the woods best, and I shall be an old woman before that time comes. Father says no one shall come to live on the island but you, and next year he will have a little place built for you, so you can come and rest, for it must be wearying to go about so much among the sick and poor.

I forgot to say that I have read nearly all of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and Miss Rice thinks I am getting on well. The young man who makes pictures speaks French, and he tries to make me talk when he is sketching on the rocks, and I hold his brushes for him. I know now how to hand them to him when he needs them, and he calls me his "little right hand." I told him all about you, and he says he should like to know you very much, for he met a friend of yours in Europe. He must be very good, he is so fond of his sister and speaks so kindly of his dead mother.

Good-by, dear Father Conway; do not forget to pray for me, and I will pray for you every night just as the sun goes down.

A tired old man with snow-white hair put the simple letter to his lips after he had carefully read it, and then he folded it and laid it away in his desk.

"This is my balm after a bitter day," he said; for the kindly priest had much to worry him that the world knew not of.

[To be continued.]

#### TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

Heretofore it has seemed wonderful enough that we should be able to almost instantaneously transmit messages over unlimited distances by the use of wires; but in England a method has been successfully employed which makes it possible to dispense with even the transmitting wire. Messages are now sent daily over a lake between two points which have no wire connection with one another, and which are several miles apart. The process is attracting widespread attention, and the English operators of the line are receiving much credit for their ingenuity in devising it.

It is not, however, an English idea, but one which was born in the brain of an American scientist and inventor, Prof. John Trowbridge,

of Harvard. Some years ago he stated that, theoretically, it would be possible to send telegraphic messages across the Atlantic without a cable. His plan was to have powerful dynamos placed at some point in Nova Scotia for the generation of the electricity. One end of the wire receiving the fluid thus generated would be grounded near the dynamos and the other end grounded in Florida, the earth completing the circuit. The wire would be of great conductivity, and carefully insulated from the earth except at the two points of contact. After grounding the ends of the wire, the next step would be to find on the coast of France, or some other convenient place, two points of land of a different potentiality from those in this country; that is, not charged with the same amount of electricity. The electric current sent into the earth from the wire on this side of the ocean would, under the laws of electrical activity, manifest itself at the points in France, and telegraphic signals could be transferred to the ear by means of a low resistance telephone whose wires would be run into the earth at the points there. By this method the earth plays the part of the wire used in ordinary telegraphing. The plan is almost identical with that employed in England. Its advantage is, of course, that it obviates the necessity of laying cables under great bodies of water.

#### THREE GOOD BUSINESS HINTS.

Lloyd's Commercial Guide gives the following advice to its readers:

Never sign a paper without reading it; and if, after reading, you do not understand it, have it thoroughly explained before you put a signature to it. It is best to get some third person, who is not interested in the matter at all, to explain the meaning of what is not clear, or point out words that may have two meanings in the document.

Always make a memorandum in your little book of any contract you undertake for money or any agreement to work. It saves much trouble to keep a memorandum-book and put down the dates when you either pay or receive money. Whenever money passes on account, set it down. If any money or thing of value passes through your hands, give a receipt for it and make a memorandum. Your receipt settles the amount that passes, and that cannot be disputed. When you pass it to a third party, get a receipt and keep it. This form is as important in the transfer of income, trust money or valuables among your own family as with other persons.

Never allow a person to do any service for you without first agreeing upon the cost to you. This rule, strictly adhered to, will save you many annoyances.

#### THE VALUE OF ACETYLENE.

Among the various opinions expressed as to the practical value of the new substance, acetylene, is that regarding its relation to the growing need in many places and for numerous purposes of a self-contained source of gas of a high illuminating power. It is considered that the bare fact of a portable solid substance being capable of generating a gas of the required quality by mere contact with a sufficiency of water, suggests numerous and most valuable applications—lights for vehicles of all descriptions, including railway-cars; also where compressed oil-gas might be replaced by calcium carbide and water; likewise, signal lights and buoys in positions to which access is necessarily intermittent, and, too, the domestic supply of isolated houses.

Considerable scope is here presented for a material fulfilling the prime conditions of simplicity, certainty and safety in use, and for purposes of the kind named, the question of cost is altogether subsidiary.—*New York Sun.*

#### SPECIAL LETTER

OF IMPORTANCE TO ALL READERS OF THIS PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF FARM AND FIRESIDE.  
Dear Sir:—We have had inquiries from many of the readers of your paper as to the merit of electric belts, and which one of several advertised is the best. The following letter from an experienced and reliable party, whose name is well known to your readers, will answer these questions fully and with satisfaction to all.

Respectfully,  
E. M. M.  
EXPERT AND OFFICIAL TESTIMONY AS TO THE MERIT AND VALUE OF THE MILES' PERFECTED ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES.

158 CENTER STREET,  
CHICAGO, Oct. 10th, 1895.

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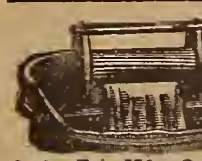
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## THE RETURN OF LIEUTENANT PEARY.

In the month of July, 1893, Lieutenant Peary set out on the second of his famous expeditions to the Arctic regions. On Saturday, September 21st, the steam whaler Kite, which started July 10th previous, with a relief party, steamed into the port of St. Johns, N. F., with the intrepid explorer on board. This was the second time that the Kite had performed this good service for the explorers. Lieutenant Peary's first journey was begun in June, 1891, and he was brought back by the Kite on September 11, 1892.

In the earlier expedition, the lieutenant had discovered and named Independence bay, on the northeastern coast of Greenland. He proved by this discovery that Greenland was an island. His intention on his second expedition was to cross over the inland ice to Independence bay, 650 miles distant, taking a route midway between his former outward and homeward tracks.

The bitter cold proved too much for the party, and after their return, all of the members of the expedition except Peary, Lee and Henson, Peary's servant, returned on the Falcon to America, in August, 1894. On March 22d of this year the intrepid party of three again started for Independence bay, which point they reached with difficulty in June. Here he failed to find a food supply that had been left by the previous exploring party, and reluctantly his project of pushing on from this point to the far north had to be abandoned. The return trip was full of suffering and want. They had to shoot the forty-nine sleigh-dogs, one by one, to maintain the strength of those that remained. They put themselves on reduced rations of one meal of pemmican a day. Too weak to drag the sledges, they threw away their instruments, rifles and extra clothing. On July 25th, "after having eaten every morsel of food, three starving men and one dog staggered into Anniversary Lodge after a journey of 650 miles, not having tasted a morsel of food for the thirty-six hours before arriving."

It is considered by scientific and geographical societies that the results of Lieutenant Peary's indomitable labors in these two expeditions are well worth the money and hardship that they have cost. Although the second attempt at exploration added little to our store of geographical knowledge, it was rich in scientific results. The party that returned home in 1894 brought with them a large number of specimens that will add greatly to our knowledge in the fields of natural science. —Scientific American.

## AN ELECTRIC HEATING-PAD—THE NEW ELECTROTHERM.

The fact that asbestos plays a remarkably useful part in electrical work is not generally recognized. For purposes of insulation, this unique material meets the most exacting requirements, and its use by electricians is daily increasing. Its latest application is in the "electrotherm" the new device which has already begun to take the place of hot-water bottles in hospitals and invalid chambers.

The electrotherm is a flexible sheet, or pad, composed of asbestos, in which electric wires are embedded. When these wires are connected to any source of electric current, a constant and uniform degree of heat is generated. For this connection the socket of an electric-lamp is ordinarily found most convenient, but where the lighting current is not available, batteries can be used. The pad is found a great convenience in the relief of chilliness, cold feet, etc., as well as in cramps and other local pains and in general hospital practice. By its use the risk and discomfort of frequent changes of temperature incident to the renewal of ordinary hot applications are entirely obviated, without discomfort.

It can be moistened without any injury, and it can be made to give the effect of a poultice or moist heat by being applied over one or more thicknesses of wet flannel. It can be used by any one with perfect safety, and its simplicity and convenience wherever the application of artificial heat is desired render it especially valuable for medical use. The regulation of the temperature is effected by a conveniently placed switch. Pads can thus be maintained at approximately 130°, 170° and 220° Fahrenheit, when covered with ordinary bed-clothing, but these temperatures can be modified by the interposition of a blanket or raised by additional covering.

This new adaptation of the principle of electric heating is made in various forms, from the simple pad, which lends itself to all ordinary uses, and the wicker-covered mat, or foot-warmer, to a capelike covering which will completely envelop the neck and the upper part of the body.—Boston Transcript.

## THE BANNER ROOT CUTTER.

FARM AND FIRESIDE readers have no doubt noticed the advertisement of O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich., now running in this paper, illustrating their Banner Root Cutter. It is the best machine of its class on the market, cutting all sorts of roots in the most perfect manner, cleaning it all perfectly before it cuts it, and has the additional merit of being the lowest-priced machine in the world, having a capacity of from 40 to 60 bushels per hour. It is made for both hand and horse power, and is fully warranted in every respect. The manufacturers will take pleasure in sending descriptive catalogue.



The Lord Chief Justice of England.

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## A STORY OF BRAINS.

Here is a true little story out of real life, which has a moral.

There was once a large mill in a small city where cloth was made. It was owned in part by a merchant who lived in New York and sold the cloth. He was the brains of the mill. He went to his office when he got ready, and came away when he chose. He ate and drank freely, had horses and pictures, a town house, a country house, all the usual luxuries of a well-to-do New-Yorker. He did not toil very hard, and his spinning was done for him at his mill. At the mill, affairs were personally conducted by an overseer, a worthy man, who knew about spinning, and who got up early in the morning, and staid up all day and made the mill go. He got a good salary, and saved

money, which he put into other mills, of which also the New York man was the brains.

Suddenly, one day the luxurious citizen in New York died. His heirs and the other owners of the factory determined to sell it, and inasmuch as the overseer seemed to know more about the mill and its management than any one else, they raised his salary and appointed him brains of the business ad interim. But it is one thing to be overseer of a mill and quite another to be brains of a business. The overseer was honest and faithful. After he had worked as brains and overseer both for a couple of years (bad years for that business, by the way), it was necessary to appoint an assignee. He was appointed. Presently the mill was shut down, and after awhile it was sold for nearly enough to pay the debts of the

concern. The overseer, acting as Brains, aided by bad times, had entirely wiped out the value of that mill, and of the other mills in which he had invested his savings. Soon after the final settlement he took to his bed and died.

Labor is strongly disposed to feel that Brains in a business is overpaid, and is not entitled to the large emoluments he receives. Labor feels that Brains lives off the sweat of other men's brows, and Labor doesn't think it fair. Brains lived off Labor in this case, and lived very well. But when Brains died and Honest Industry took his job, the mill presently stopped; Labor was thrown out of work for two years and Honest Industry was ruined.

The case is not an exceptional one. Brains may be a pig, but he is indispensable, and being so, he is worth his price.—Harper's Weekly.



## Our Household.

### RECONCILIATION.

BY MILLER PURVIS.

The time will come, sweetheart, when we  
Will smile at this day's pain.  
You say that time can never be,  
But love will come again.  
A woman's heart can never die;  
Her lips were made to smile, not sigh,  
And love will come back by and by,  
As sunshine after rain.

You say your heart lies dead to-day;  
No doubt you think it true.  
But time flies fast, grief fades away,  
And love will come to you.  
Sometime some one will pass along  
And choose you from among the throng—  
Make you the subject of his song,  
As lovers ever do.

And I? Ah, well! I'll say good-by,  
For I have lost the prize;  
The broken-hearted do not die,  
Though they miss paradise.  
What do you say? That you regret  
That we must part? You love me yet?  
Then kiss me, sweetheart; we'll forget  
The cloud that hid our skies.

### HOME TOPICS.

**KITCHEN HINTS.**—In damp weather irons are apt to rust, so it is a good plan to have a shelf over the kitchen range on which to keep them. Some good laundresses always wash

the irons before putting them on the stove to heat. If they are rusted, heat them quite hot, then rub them on a flannel cloth sprinkled with salt. Be sure to rub the edges, also, then rub them over a cotton cloth which has a little beeswax on it; and lastly, give them a vigorous rubbing on a clean, white cloth. This treatment will make them perfectly clean and smooth.

A small closet built beside the kitchen chimney, large enough to keep the ironing-board, shirt-bosom board and clothes-horse in, with shelves on the side next the chimney for the irons, and the cricket and a bag, hung on a hook, in which to keep old, clean cloths and ironing-holders, is what should be in every kitchen and be used for nothing else. Then the ironing implements will always be clean and in order.

**APPLE-PUDDING.**—There is no fruit that can be prepared in so many different ways, all good, as the apple. The following recipe makes a very delicate pudding: Stew six large, sour apples until you can beat them smooth. While the apple is very hot, stir into it half a cupful of granulated sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Beat this together until light, then pour it into a buttered pudding-dish and bake it ten minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar and half a teaspoonful of lemon or almond extract. Spread this meringue over the top of the pudding, and let it brown very slightly. Serve either warm or cold, with plenty of sweet cream. It is more delicate when served cold.

**THE BOYS' ROOM.**—Very frequently we see descriptions of girls' rooms, all in gold and white or some equally delicate furnishings, but very little is ever said about the boys' room. The general opinion seems to be that boys don't care for pretty things, and so they are given the least pleasant room in the house. Probably there are shades at the windows, though very likely

looking toward the east, which was draped with cream-colored cheese-cloth curtains, looped back with pale green and terra-cotta ribbons. The walls were tinted cream color, and the floor covered with matting, with rugs beside the bed, bureau and writing-table, in which the light browns and terra-cotta colors predominated. The bureau, single bed and wash-stand were walnut. The book-shelves had been made by the boy himself and stained in imitation of walnut. Before the book-shelves hung a curtain of silkoline, showing terra-cotta and pale green on a cream ground. On the writing-table stood a student lamp, the white porcelain shade covered with one of pale green silk. A splint-bottomed arm-chair, a high-backed rocker and two oak bedroom chairs completed the furniture. A blacking-case of his own manufacture also served as a foot-rest when he chose to lounge in the rocker. On the walls of the room hung his gun, a tennis-racket, a ball-club and a pair of Indian clubs. There was also a hanging-cabinet of his own make, which held collections of various kinds that had at times taken his fancy.

"But," some mothers say, "my boy wouldn't care for such a room; he would soon have it dirty and littered up with all sorts of trash." Try him and see if he will not be pleased with it and take pride in keeping his things put tidily away. Maybe the things you call "trash" are much-prized treasures to him. Let him have what he wants in his own room, only

placed that the lower edge is even with the bottom of the skirt, else there is danger of tearing by catching on shoe-bottoms.

### NETTED POINT-LACE.

Throw on sufficient loops to make the required length; with a quarter-inch mesh it will require about two hundred loops for one yard. Net five rows plain, turn and net seven stitches, turn back and net six,



NO. 2—PLAIN LACE.

leaving the last loop, turn and net five; continue leaving off the last loop until you have but one loop left, slip out the mesh-stick and break the thread. Skip one loop, tie the thread in the next, and make the second point in the same manner as the first. When completed, withdraw the foundation thread and connect the loops by a crocheted chain. This should form the heading of all wash laces. Or you may crochet a chain the length you wish your lace, then \*skip one st, 1 dc in next ch 1\* across the length of chain, then put one loop in every space. If this is done, very fine thread must be used, and a very fine hook, else the coarseness of the chain will spoil the effect of the netting.



FIG. 1.

encouraging him to have a place for all these things and keep them in order. Believe me, a boy likes a comfortable, yes, a pretty room just as much as does a girl, though of course his ideas of beauty may differ from hers. Consult his tastes, and let him help in its arrangement. The pleasure he will take in it will amply repay for all the trouble. MAIDA McL.

### NETTING.

LESSON II.—PLAIN LACES.

In netting, as in all other methods of lace-making, it is best to attempt only simple patterns first, and pass from these by regular steps to the more difficult and intricate ones. But "plain lace" in netting is not necessarily identical with "plain lace" of knitting or crochet, for no matter how simple the pattern may be, the single thread used in its construction gives it a charming delicacy and beauty not to be found in any other lace, unless we except "modern lace."

A very pretty plain lace is represented in the illustration (No. 1). It will be found excellent for trimming underwear. The idea that netting will not wear and wash well is a very false one indeed, for if made of suitable material it will outwear the goods which it beautifies; but when used as skirt trimming, it should always be so

Our next pattern is a trifle more difficult, and embraces what is known as "the twist."

### NETTED LACE.

Use two sizes mesh-sticks. Throw on any desired number of loops with the large mesh; then make two rows with the small one. Now make another row with the same mesh, as follows: Pass the thread over the mesh and fingers as usual, then put the needle through the first loop, then through the second; pull the second loop through the first and net it, then net the first. Proceed like this across the work. With the same mesh make one row plain, then make one row with the large mesh, then one with the small one, twisting the loops as above. Now make another row with the same mesh, as follows: \*Make first stitch plain, then put thread around mesh twice instead of once before making next knot; \* repeat across. Next row is with the same mesh. The loops, when pulled out, will be of two lengths, one long and one short; skip the short loops and knot the long ones. Then make one row with the large mesh, putting three stitches in each loop. Net last row with small mesh. GRACE McCOWEN.

"He needn't have no silver-plated haudles nor much outside finish; if he's got a satin linin' he's one of God's men."

### NEURALGIA OF THE HEART.

THE TERRIBLE DISEASE THAT ATTACKED MRS. HENRY OSTING—SLOWLY LOSING HER LIFE—PHYSICIANS WERE POWERLESS—FRIENDS WERE HELPLESS—AT LAST SHE FOUND A REMEDY WITH WHICH SHE CURED HERSELF AND LAUGHED AT PHYSICIANS.

From the *New Era*, Greensburg, Ind.

Hearing through Messrs. Bigney & Co., druggists, of Sunman, Ripley County, Ind., that Mrs. Osting, wife of Henry Osting, a prominent and influential citizen of that town, had been cured of a bad case of neuralgia of the heart and stomach, the editor of the *New Era* determined to know for the satisfaction of himself and the benefit of his readers the truth in regards to the matter, and took advantage of a trip to Sunman last week.

The Osting residence is a very handsome one, and on every hand is seen the footprints of good fortune. Mrs. Osting herself, hale and hearty, invited us into her cosy parlor. One could hardly believe by looking at the lady, who showed all signs of good health, that she was but nine months ago a despondent victim of that dread disease, neuralgia of the heart and stomach. In answer to the question if she had been cured of a bad disease of neuralgia by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as to whether she objected to an interview, she replied in her pleasant way, "Why, no sir, I don't, for they've done me such a wonderful good that I feel I owe everything to them." And the statement was to be believed, for she was the example of perfect health, and we were informed by her neighbors and friends that but a short while ago she was only a living corpse.

Mrs. Osting continued: "No sir; I never did have good health; I was always naturally weak. When quite young I began experiencing trouble from my heart and stomach which the doctors said was neuralgia. I was continually suffering great pain, but not one of the many well-versed physicians from whom I received treatment was able to do me any good. Severe, sharp pains would shoot over my entire body, and more severely through my heart and stomach. My entire system became nervous as pains would increase; my appetite began to fail, and for weeks I could not eat a meal—just mince over the victuals. I couldn't sleep, and would only pass the nights in agony. It's a wonder that I kept up at all, for it's so little that I could eat and sleep, for I suffered so. No physicians could do me any good. My family physician said the case was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried every medicine that I could hear of, that was claimed to be good for my troubles, but not one did me the least good. Finally, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and our druggist, Mr. Bigney, advised me to try them, for he said they had done so many people good. I had no faith in patent medicines then, for none had done me any good, but I thought I would try them, for surely they couldn't hurt me. I found relief immediately after I began taking them, and the longer I took them the better I got. By the time I used six boxes I was entirely cured. I never had been able to do my work before. I began taking the pills last October and in December I was well and able to do my work. I can truly say, for the benefit of other sufferers, that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

To confirm her story beyond all doubt, Mrs. Osting made the following affidavit:

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
COUNTY OF RIPLEY, } ss

Mrs. Henry Osting, being duly sworn on her oath, saith the foregoing statement is just and true.

MRS. HENRY OSTING.

Sworn and subscribed before me, July 20, 1895.

V. W. BIGNY,  
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

### A NEW WAY OF USING CORN.

As the corn season was about over, I found a new way of using cold corn left from a previous meal; but as I think canned corn can be used in the same way with as satisfactory results, I will send the recipe just the same.

Take one cupful of corn cut from the ear (or canned corn) and one cupful of mashed potatoes, mix them, and add one beaten egg, with a little salt and pepper. When thoroughly mixed, make into balls the same as potato-balls, roll in flour and fry in a hot, buttered skillet or frying-pan. This recipe makes about four balls.

GYPSY.



NO. 1—PLAIN LACE.

these have done duty in some other room until they are shabby. The whole furnishing of the room is very likely made up of the "cast-offs" and "left-overs" of the other rooms.

True, there are exceptions to this custom. I call to mind now a boy's room which was the opposite of the ones described. It was not a large room, but had a bay-window



## THE ETIQUETTE OF ST. PAUL.

Ever since I was a little girl I have admired beauty and good manners. I wished to possess both. But very soon I found that nature had molded my features so that I need never expect to be selected by artists as a model. I was very sorry, and more than once I hid myself and cried bitterly. It would have been humiliating

He said to the Christians at Rome, "Your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world." That was an agreeable thing to hear, and it would be a good idea for ministers of this day to imitate Paul by giving their congregation as much praise as the facts will allow.

If a code can be condensed, so much the better. All children are taught the Ten Commandments as a summary of morality; why not the twelfth chapter of Romans as a code of politeness? Begin at the ninth verse, and from that to the twenty-first you will find directions for the most beautiful behavior. Indeed, if one converts these precepts into every-day manners he will surpass Beau Brummel, Lord Chesterfield and Deportment Turveydrop. The whole thing rests on *sincerity*—getting the right feeling in the heart and letting the mouth speak it out.

But you know the golden chapter as well as I. Perhaps you have not singled it out and studied it closely. Do so now. "Let love be without dissimulation." That means no deceit; be a genuine friend. "Abhor that which is evil." Don't

pretend to approve bad people, although Paul did not mean for us to hate *persons*, only to keep clean of those whose evil doings we must abhor.

"Be kindly affectioned one to another." Doesn't that mean to be very gentle, tender, and full of sweet speech?

"Rejoicing in hope." That means to keep up cheerful spirits, and when we have no realities to make us feel good, *hope* for something, and *rejoice*.

"Patient in tribulation." Don't bore folks with your troubles, but be patient, and when you need an outlet for your feelings, "continue in prayer."

"Distribute to the necessity of saints: given to hospitality." There we have condensed rules for being good to the poor and treating our visitors well. Then in a nutshell comes the etiquette of congratulations and condolences: "Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." If your friend has good luck, be glad, and tell him that you are. When

bad luck comes, just go and sit with the unfortunate one, let him talk and cry, and you cry, too.

"If it be possible, live peaceably with all men." Isn't that a great lump of gold? Be nice to everybody. Why, bless you, that is policy as well as religion. The man who now occupies the highest national place in his profession once said to me: "Some folks begin to be polite when they want something, but the right way is to be *polite all the time*, and then when you want a favor you are sure to get it."

Then Paul says never try to pay back a slight or an injury; let it go. A wrongdoer will get paid back without you bothering to try to get vengeance.

Now, in the structure of manners you may wish some of the turrets and towers and bay-windows of modern ceremonies, but St. Paul's etiquette is good enough for me.

AUNT GRISELDA.

## CUT-LINEN WORK.

A very effective variation of cut-work for the decoration of linen in designs, copied from old ornaments sketched in Kilkenny (E. C.), is illustrated. The designs can be worked separately, the outlines being cut out of linen and finished in buttonhole-stitches. The open spaces are filled in with fancy stitches and drawn-work, as shown in Fig. 1. The pieces, when finished, are arranged on the linen to be decorated and

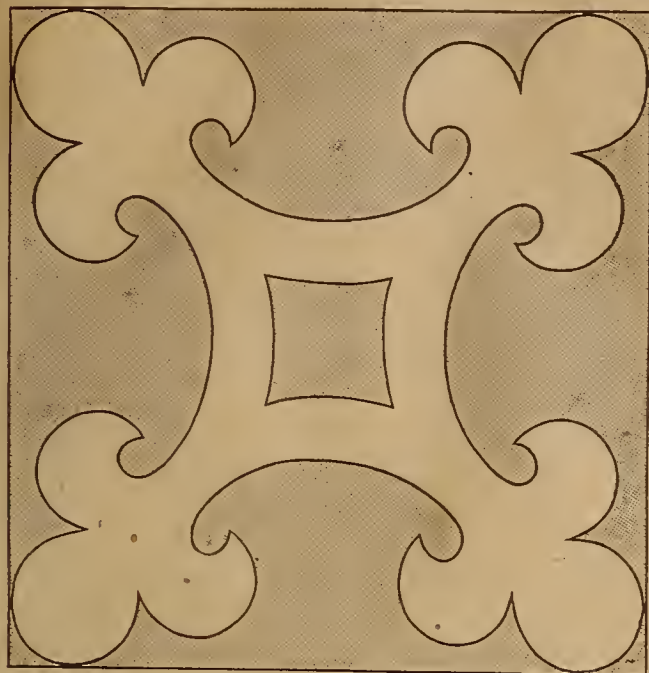


FIG. 3.—SQUARE ORNAMENT.

to be asked, "Why do you cry?" The answer must have been, "Because I am not pretty."

About that time, one day in our family carriage we were riding in the country. We stopped at a farm-house to talk to the farmer's wife, who stood at the gate. She wore a plain, old dress, a calico sunbonnet, and she was not good-looking; but I shall never forget the beautiful courtesy with which she said, "Will you alight?" The truth is, our friends "in town," who, according to mistaken prejudice, have better manners than country folks, generally asked the same question in this way: "Won't you get out?" My youthful love of beauty at once recognized the superiority of the phrase, "Will you alight?" and that dated my awakening to the fact that speech and manner are far more important than looks.

When a person begins to study etiquette he will be much perplexed. Too many guides, and they don't know how to behave themselves. You will find a chapter about every possible contingency, for monarchical countries and in our own republic; etiquette for calls, receptions, letter-writing, etc. About the time you feel that you are versed in politeness, you will read a magazine article which upsets half your theories and calls the rest "bad form."

It is not surprising that a thorough-going nature like mine insists on finding a good foundation of eternal principles. Do a thing once for all, if you can. With this purpose I began to look for an etiquette that would suit all time and every social situation, and I found it in St. Paul's letters. Take the beautiful way in which he begins and ends his epistles, and you



FIG. 4.—OCTAGON ORNAMENT.

needed very little more in the way of letter-writing politeness. A formal beginning, speaking in the third person of himself and those whom he addresses, gives dignity to the letter, and shows self-respect and deference. The conclusions are equally beautiful. He does not think it too much trouble to mention by name, and with a brief compliment, a long list of friends.



regard the ROYAL BAKING POWDER as the best manufactured and in the market.

*Marion Harland*

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

inserted. The choice of designs is unlimited, but the geometrical and conventional character should be preserved. Appropriate designs are given in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## LENGTHENING TROUSERS.

Nearly every mother with growing sons has a siege of lengthening the small boys' pantaloons. With ever so much practice some never seem to quite master the trade, and perform the work in such a manner that it is as unsatisfactory to the boy as his mother; for after a youth attains to the dignity of long pants, he very much dislikes to have attention called to his lengthening legs by any bungling job of letting down his trousers at the ankles.

The old-fashioned way of facing is done away with in the tailor-shops, and the hem is held in place with rubber that acts as glue when pressed with a hot iron.

Care must be used in loosening the hem, so as not to tear the cloth, as the rubber sometimes sticks very tight. If there is

thus taken form a cross that keeps a raw edge from raveling and makes a hem that will not be noticed on the right side as the stitches are on a line with the grain of the goods and are not readily seen. Now press out your work, and if the cloth was not too much worn where the old hem was turned, Johnnie would never know but what his trousers had simply stretched a bit.

In pressing pants, get the two seams exactly together, and then the crease, or fold, will run directly over the knee as in a new pair. Also, in pressing pants, do not dampen them, but lay a wet cloth over them as you iron, and iron over that until it is dry, then dampen again, and continue to iron in that manner until both sides are ironed, and being careful to keep these seams together. In that way there is no danger of scorching the goods, and it will prevent the shiny appearance that a hot iron will give to woolen when directly applied, for the ironing cannot be very easily done from the wrong side, as that turns the crease over the knee wrong side out.

GYPSY.

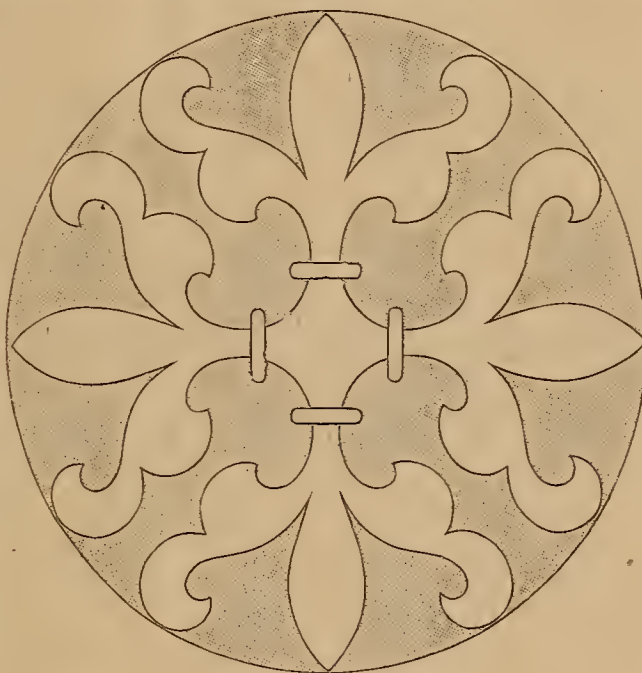


FIG. 5.—CIRCULAR ORNAMENT.

much trouble, just sponge with a little gasoline on the wrong side, and it will cut the rubber so that the hem can be readily loosened. Brush free from any dust, and then press smooth.

Turn the raw edge down for one quarter of an inch, and then hem this raw edge, being careful not to let the stitches show through on the right side; and of course the stitches will have to be a little deep, as it is a raw edge you are hemming down. Now cut a facing as near like the pants cloth as you have, and about one and one half inches wide, turn down one edge and

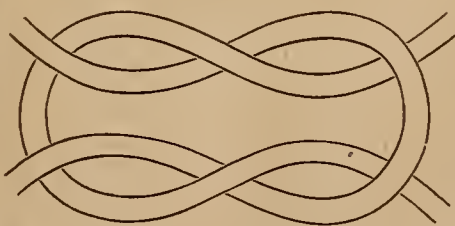


FIG. 2.—LOVERS' KNOT.

hem it to the bottom of the pants, about one eighth of an inch from the edge. There is not very much chance for stitches to show through now, as you are hemming to the edge that was first turned back. The upper edge of the facing should not be turned under, as that will make a ridge, but "catch-stitch it around," as our grandmothers used to call it. As some of you may not understand the term, I will try to explain it. The needle is pointed toward one in every stitch, and you take first one in the facing parallel with the edge, and then one in garment parallel with the first stitch, and about one eighth of an inch from it, then one above in the facing, next below, and so on, remembering to keep the needle pointing toward you; the stitches

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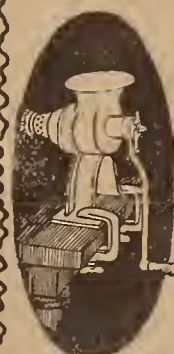


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## Our Household.

### NEVER A LINE.

Letter by letter the day brings on  
Companionship's dearest lieu;  
But among the lines I gaze upon  
There's never a line from you.

Have you forgotten I love to hear  
And know your lightest thought?  
Is life so gay—dear heart, I fear  
My face is crowded out.

Comes there never a silent hour  
When memory turns to me?  
Is old time dead? Has the present no power  
To call back the days by the sea?

Letter by letter, day by day,  
Longing I look them through,  
But of them all, I say,  
There's never a line from you.

—Riccare Lane.

No matter how busy the morning seems, nor how much work there is to be done, it can all wait when the postman's knock is heard and a letter from some loved one is handed in. Down we sit to read aloud the news, be it what it may. If it is from one of the family away on a visit, it seems as if we were still in touch with them—as if we, too, were sharing the merry times they are having.

I do not know of anything that ought to be more cultivated than the art of letter-writing. If they who write have time to go into the little details, such a letter is like a visit. In these days of cheap paper, cheap postage, and all the conveniences, no one ought to let their home-folks sigh, wonder and often weep for a letter. To the sons away from home let me say, do not let such long times lapse between your letters; if you have *nothing to say*, even, sit down and write it. Do not let your mother, who never lets you go from her heart, look with weary, longing eyes for a letter that never comes. You "don't like to write letters," I hear you say. Well, mothers do things for their children through long, weary years that they don't like to do, but love prompts them to do it, nevertheless. So let your love prompt you. A letter should go to your home once a week, at least; only those who wait can know how long that week can be.

One who understands speaks thus of a friend's letter: "A tender, charming letter, such as his were always—letters which none know how to write save those who, despising the control of time and space, have learned to lean over the edge of the world and claim a part in some far-off life; letters which, without one word of sentiment from beginning to end, leave both the writer's and reader's hearts full of a great kindness and peace."

CHRISTIE IRVING.

### THE POSSIBILITIES OF RAISED DOUGH.

The most important of these is bread, and unless you can make good bread, do not expect success with the rest of the list. Use the best bread-flour, as pastry-flour does not make bread of the same texture, and also more must be used. Pillsbury's, Crock-er's and Ceresota I have found much better than Haxall, that we often see recommended.

For two loaves use one quart of milk, one half yeast cake, one dessert-spoonful of salt, one dessert-spoonful of sugar and about two quarts of flour. Mix the milk, sugar, salt, yeast and half the flour in the evening. Let it rise until morning, add the rest of the flour, and knead; let it rise until light, and knead again, using as little flour as possible. The longer it is kneaded the better it will be. Form into loaves and let it rise until it is about twice its bulk and feels light when pressed. The oven should not be hot enough to brown it in less than twenty minutes. It should be done in about an hour.

**BISCUITS.**—Take half the ingredients for bread, and proceed in the same way until it is ready to put in the baking-tins; then cut off pieces the right size for each biscuit and shape by kneading like a loaf of bread. It does not take long, as shaping is all that is required. Do not crowd them in the tin.

**DOUGHNUTS.**—Take half the quantity of ingredients for bread and add half a tea-

spoonful of salt. Proceed as for bread until it is ready to be put into baking-tins. Turn out on the molding-board carefully, so as to disturb them as little as possible. Dust a little flour over and roll out. Fry in hot fat.

**ROLLS.**—Take half the quantity of the ingredients for bread and proceed in the same way until it is ready to put into the baking-tins; then roll out, spread with butter and knead until no trace of the butter can be seen. Roll out as thinly as possible, spread with two tablespoonfuls of butter and half a cupful of sugar. Roll up tightly, and cut the rolls off the end.

**BUNS.**—Take three cupfuls of milk, one half cake of yeast, one cupful of sugar, flour to mix stiff. Let rise over night, and add a small piece of butter, one cupful of sugar, and seeded raisins or currants. Shape into biscuits, let rise, and bake quickly.

**CAKE.**—Make the dough as for buns, using one half cupful of butter. Mix in the dish without kneading. Put into bread-pan, let rise until light, and bake in a moderate oven.

SUSAN H. LADD.

### "A WOMAN'S WORK."

I was thinking one evening of the occurrences of one of my days, so full of small happenings, and yet so utterly devoid of any great acts or accomplishments, such as one is wont to admire in other women. To what does the work of my whole day amount after it is done? Here a stitch or two taken in the little girl's dress; there a little shoe picked up and put in place; the little ones' troubles listened to patiently and kissed away; baby rocked and sent to sleep happy, with the memory of mama's smiling face above him; the husband cheered and encouraged by smiles and pleasant words when he returns at noon and evening; in fact, the whole family strengthened and refreshed. Surely, this is work worthy of the "angel of the household"—woman.

Of course, discouragements must come; all of us have our "blue Mondays" occasionally, yet who, in thinking over the many needs for women (not household drudges in the home), will but acknowledge that our work is a great and grand one? We need not go outside the home circle to receive our laurel wreaths of honor—crowns of loving deference awarded to the queens of the household by loving husbands and chivalrous sons.

Is not this a sufficient reward for our labors? What is the applause of the world compared with the love of our families? Others may do grander, but not nobler work than we home-makers. The nightingale may sing a louder, but not a sweeter song than the linnnet.

FLORENCE.

### JACKET AND CAPE.

As long as the large sleeves stay with us, capes of some kind will be worn. The very stylish one in our illustration is of rough cloth, with a deep yoke of velvet simulated upon the outside. The fronts



JACKET AND CAPE.

are turned, showing the silk lining. The closing is of the cloth, with finish of large buttons.

The jacket, which many prefer for the colder weather, is also of rough cloth, trimmed with braid. The collar and cuffs are overlaid with a simulated one of velvet.

L. L. C.

Agents make big money selling Perfection Dish Washers—sells at sight—washes and dries in two minutes. A good line for either ladies or gentlemen. For particulars write Perfection Mfg. Co., A. 17, Englewood P. O., Chicago, Ill.

# IVORY SOAP

## IT FLOATS

Elizabeth R. Scovil, in her book, "The Care of Children," recommends the use of Ivory Soap for bathing infants, and says: "There is no particular virtue in Castile Soap, which has long been consecrated to this purpose."

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.



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## 75 PATTERNS

New and beautiful, for every kind of embroidery, conventional, floral, Grecian and motto designs for ties, dollies, splashes, tray cloths, etc. Choice alphabet for ornamental marking, one cake Eureka Compound, and instructions for stamping without paint, powder, or trouble. Every-thing new and desirable; over \$2 in value as sold at stores, and all sent FREE to every one who sends 12c. for 3 months trial subscription to our new 64-col. illustrated magazine, containing stories and the brightest household and fancy-work departments. Address, POPULAR MONTHLY, 150 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.

### NOVEL PICTURE-MAT.

Framing photographs in linen has suggested to some one else another good idea. A mat the size wanted is cut from heavy water-color matboard, with an opening for the picture. Upon this mat at the top of the picture is painted in water-colors the college flag in the college colors. Down the right side are distributed pipes and a tobacco-pouch; at the bottom are the cap and balls and bat; at the left side a shelf of books which the young man is supposed to be studying; underneath the books are scattered the papers he has been reading.



NOVEL PICTURE-MAT.

The picture is then put up in passe-partout style, and makes a very pretty gift for the mother or the young man's best girl. Our illustration is reduced, but will give a good idea from which to work.

L. L. C.

### TO KEEP IN ORDER A WALNUT OR MAHOGANY TABLE.

A revival of the old style of serving meals upon a highly polished table, with dainty doilies, centerpiece and carving-cloth instead of a table-cloth, is both bright and cheerful, if the linen be dainty, smooth and white, and the table without a blemish. It is all important that the table receive daily attention, in order that the mirror-like polish of a fine wood may be retained. After the table has been cleaned with a clean cloth dipped in soap-suds, every particle of grease or other matter spilled upon it being removed, with a thick, woolen cloth, dipped in melted wax until a gloss is formed on the surface, rub hard up and down until the surface shines brightly, always taking care to follow the grain of the wood. This rubbing affords the best of exercise, and if this treatment is kept up regularly, no mirror could have a more beautifully polished surface than you can claim for your tea-table. Cover with a cloth when not in use.

OTT.

### LINEN PICTURE-FRAMES.

For those interested in linen frames for pictures, worked in silk, the newer styles in shape of hearts are very pretty. They come in small sizes for the little photos so popular now, and several can be strung up together on a ribbon. The pasteboard mountings come with the stamped linen piece for twenty-four cents; silks extra. Larger sizes for cabinets are forty-eight cents. Your picture in one of these will make a neat gift at any time to your dearest friend.

L. L. C.

"There is but one cradle—the arms of the one we love; one lullaby—the heart-beats of the one who loves us."

### AN EGG PARTY.

A novelty for an evening's entertainment consists in an egg party. Before the arrival of the guests, blow out the contents of a number of eggs; this is done by piercing holes in both ends of the egg, blowing through one end, and the white and yolk will go out through the hole in the other end.

Have these light eggs in a pretty bowl. On several trays have narrow ribbons, colored tissue-paper, string, wire, mucilage, a box of paints, needles and threads.

Each guest is given an egg and told to dress it. The egg, of course, forms the head of the doll. It is genuine fun to watch these egg-dolls being manufactured, and screams of laughter will greet some of the masculine attempts at dressmaking. A prize is given for the best dressed doll, and a booby prize for the worst. To get an opinion as to the merits, it is a good idea to have the prizes awarded by vote. Each guest should be allowed to take home the trophy of his skill.—Ella Jacobs, in *Home Queen*.

You don't know how good a lamp you have got, unless you use the right chimney on it. Consult the "Index to Chimneys"—free.

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These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we offer them to the lady readers of our paper for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Postage extra.

The patterns are all of the very latest New York styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-five years these patterns have been used the country over. Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment

to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

You can order any of the patterns offered in the back numbers of this paper.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give both BREAST measure in inches and age in years. Order patterns by their numbers.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To get BUST and BREAST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents. Postage one cent extra on EACH pattern, except on skirt and other heavy patterns, 2 cents extra.



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No. 6571.—BOYS' JACKET. 11 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 6549.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN. 12c. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.



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NOTICE.—Send all orders for patterns direct to our central office, to FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, where our stock of patterns is kept.



## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### THE TRANSFIGURATION.

O Master! it is good to be  
High on the mountains here with thee,  
Where stand revealed to mortal gaze  
Those glorious saints of other days,  
Who once received on Horeb's height  
The eternal laws of truth and right,  
Or caught the still small whisper, higher  
Than storm, than earthquake, or than fire.

O Master! it is good to be  
With thee, and with thy faithful three,  
Here, where the apostle's heart of rock  
Is nerved against temptation's shock;  
Here, where the "son of thunder" learns  
The thought that breathes, and word that  
burns;  
Here, where on eagle's wings we move,  
With him whose last, best creed is love.

O Master! it is good to be  
Entranced, enwrapped, alone with thee;  
And watch the glistening raiment glow  
Whiter than Hermon's whitest snow,  
The human lineaments that shine  
Irradiant with a light divine.  
Till we, too, change from grace to grace,  
Gazing on that transfigured face.

O Master! it is good to be  
Here on the holy mount with thee;  
When darkling in the depths of night,  
When dazzled with excess of light,  
We bow before the heavenly voice  
That bids bewildered souls rejoice,  
Though love wax cold and faith be dim;  
"That is my Son, oh, hear ye him!"

—Dean Stanley.

### THE CHINESE.

**T**HE Chinese do everything backward. Their compass points to the south instead of the north. The men wear skirts and the women trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil theirs in a knot. The dress-makers are men; the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backward, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and the bridesmaids wear black—instead of being maidens, these functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of one whom they would greet. Vessels are launched sideways, and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence their dinner with dessert, and end up with soup and fish. In shaving, the barber operates on the head, cutting the hair upward, then downward, and then polishes it off with a small knife, which is passed over the eyebrows and into the nose to remove any superfluous hairs; and the performance is completed by removing the wax from the ears with a piece of cotton-wool on a wire.

### SUFFERING—THE PRICE OF SYMPATHY.

He who would sympathize must be content to be tried and tempted. There is a hard, boisterous rudeness in our hearts by nature, which requires to be softened down. We pass by suffering gaily, carelessly, not in cruelty, but unfeelingly, just because we do not know what suffering is. We wound men by our looks and abrupt expressions without intending it, because we have not been taught the delicacy and the tact and the gentleness which can be learned only by the wounding of our sensibilities. There is a haughty feeling in uprightness which has never been on the verge of a fall that requires humbling. Therefore, if you would aspire to be the son of consolation, if you would partake of the priestly gift of sympathy, if you would pour something beyond commonplace consolation into a tempted heart, if you would pass through the intercourse of daily life with the delicate tact that never inflicts pain, if to the most acute of human ailments—mental doubt—you are ever to give effectual succor, you must be content to pay the price of the costly education—like him you must suffer being tempted:—  
Robertson.

### GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY!

I have had such splendid success that I can't help writing to you about it. I have not made less than \$5, and some days from \$15 to \$25. I am really elated, and can't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer business at once. I have not canvassed any; sell all my washers at home. They give such good satisfaction that every one sold, helps to sell many others. I believe in a year I can make a profit of Three Thousand Dollars, and attend to my regular business besides. When a Climax Dish Washer can be bought so cheaply every family wants one, and it is very easy selling what everybody wants to buy. For particulars, address the Climax Mfg. Co., 36 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day. I would like to have your readers try this business, and let us know through your columns how they succeed. The best thing about it is the Climax Mfg. Co. do not ask for any pay until you have the Dish Washers sold.

### MAX MULLER AND THE VEDAS.

Professor Max Muller, the famous student of Comparative Religion, and an old Oxford professor, has been arraigned lately in the public prints on a charge which is sadly inconsistent with the high literary ideals which he is supposed to cherish. He has been editing and publishing a collection of books entitled "The Sacred Books of the East." The publication purported to be a full collection of these sacred books and art extracts, and Professor Muller was held to be sponsor for the faithfulness of the translations and the completeness of the books. But it has leaked out that the professor has not fulfilled the tasks which he was supposed to have assumed. He has deliberately suppressed parts of the sacred books of the Hindus. He says, in an apologetic way, that some of these books were so foully immoral that he did not dare to publish them. This defense would be all right if Professor Muller had only acknowledged the suppression. He ought to have told the public that the "Yagar Veda," one of the sacred books, is so bad that it has been declared by the highest legal authority in Bombay to be a criminal offense to translate it into any living language in India, and that a translator and publisher in the Punjab were fined for publishing a translation in Punjabi. The great scholar has been trying to relieve himself from the charge of disingenuousness, but he has failed. It was his business to present the seamy side of Hindu literature, as well as its fair side.—*Presbyterian*.

### HEALTH AND MORALS.

Slowly the physician is being recognized as the man who sees the connection between health and morals; it is the physician who may point out the degree of personal responsibility. He is the one who must show to the patient that there is a difference between nervousness and bad temper; that recovery from either is a matter of educated self-control. That resistance to impulse is dependent upon health is now known to every intelligent man and woman; that the physical contour of the brain is the written record of the strength and weakness of a man's resistance we are only beginning to learn. That every impulse to sin, to weakness, even of manner, cuts its way so that the second impulse to a similar act meets with that much less resistance science has proved. The moral educators of to-day are not the preachers only, but those who, knowing the complex relations of the physical man, can help him to morality through physical perfection.

### THANKFULNESS.

Said a very old man, "Some folks are always complaining about the weather, but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all." We may smile at the simplicity of the old man, but still his language indicates a spirit that contributes much to calm and peaceful life. It is better and wiser to cultivate that spirit than to be always complaining of things as we are. Be thankful for such mercies as you have, and if God sees it will be for your good and his glory, he will give you many more. At least, do not make yourself and others unhappy by your ingratitude and complaints.—*Presbyterian*.

### CAN CHRISTIANS DANCE?

Bob Burdette answers this question in his usual unique fashion: "May a Christian dance? Of course he may. He might swear, and lie, too, but it would not make him a better Christian. Surely, Christian, you may dance, but dancing will never identify you as a Christian. What puzzles us is that you ask the question so often. Christians who don't dance never ask it. Yes, Christians, dance if you can't live without it. Join hands with Salome, Herodias and Herod, and circle to the left. But don't be surprised if you are mistaken for a goat. That is the side they are on."

### THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT.

Jesus has taught us to use the Bible in self-defense. The captain of our salvation girded himself with the sword of the Spirit. You will be mortally wounded if you are not able to parry the strokes of the enemy. Search out the meaning of God's word, and use what you know. There was great vehemence in the words of Jesus. He was not content to parry the stroke, but cut with the edge of the blade. And the wounds he made have not healed to this day.—*Thomas Champness*.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

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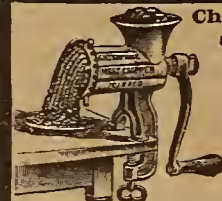
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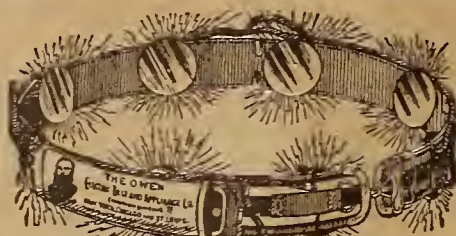


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## Queries.

### READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the querist should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Kafir-corn.**—H. S., Jones, Ky. You can get seed of Kafir-corn of any good western seed firm. Watch our advertising columns for advertisements of seedsmen and nurserymen.

**Artichokes.**—H. W., Lavalette, W. Va. Plant and cultivate artichokes about as you would potatoes. The tubers are cut like seed-potatoes, and planted early in the spring, twelve inches apart in rows three feet apart. After a few cultivations the plants will take care of themselves. In the fall, turn in the hogs and let them dig them as they want them. Usually enough seed will remain in the ground for the next crop.

**Paint for Floors.**—A. E., Canby, Oreg. For a good, cheap paint for floors, take equal parts of linseed-oil and japan varnish and add yellow ochre until the mixture is of proper consistency. Use sandpaper after the second coat. Before applying, fill up the cracks with a mixture of putty and litharge. The paint may be of any color desired.

**Sage.**—E. I. M., Maryville, Tenn. Sage is easily grown from seed, which is for sale by all large seed firms. Sow the seed early in the spring, in drills, in rich, mellow, well-drained soil. The young plants will be ready for setting out in the permanent bed from the middle of June to the end of July. Set them out ten inches apart in rows one foot apart. Cultivate frequently enough to keep all weeds down. The market price of sage varies considerably, but it is a safe, profitable crop.

## VETERINARY.

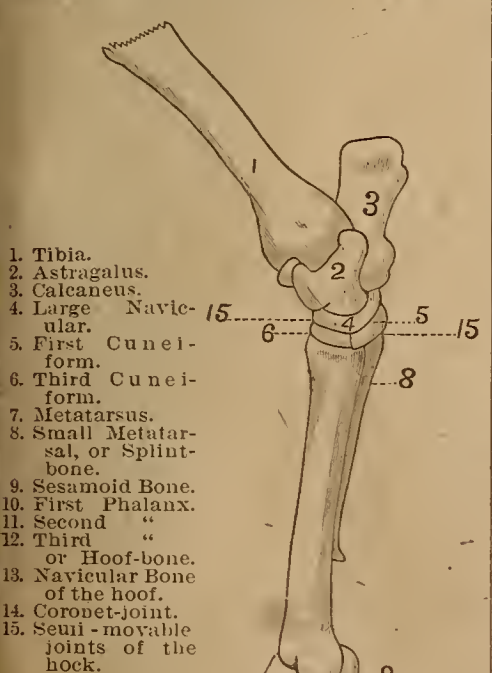
Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**NOTE.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

### SPAVIN AND RINGBONE.

Spavin and ringbone are specific diseases, which are identical as far as the morbid process and the morbid changes are concerned, and differ only in so far as the one has its seat in the hock-joint and the other in the coronet-joint. Their predisposing causes, which are hereditary, consist mainly in a defective formation or in a general weakness of the respective joints, causing, as the case may be, an unequal distribution of or insufficient resistance to



1. Tibia.
2. Astragalus.
3. Calcaneus.
4. Large Navicular.
5. First Cuneiform.
6. Third Cuneiform.
7. Metatarsus.
8. Small Metatarsal, or Splint-bone.
9. Sesamoid Bone.
10. First Phalanx.
11. Second ".
12. Third ".
13. Hoof-bone.
14. Navicular Bone of the hoof.
15. Coronet-joint.

FIG. 1.

weight and concussion. Whether anomalies in the structure and composition of the parts concerned also constitute an hereditary predisposing cause has not yet been definitely decided, but appears to be probable. Strains and over-exertion are frequently accused of constituting the exciting causes. This is erroneous; they only increase the efficiency of the predisposing causes, about in the same way as plowing

and harrowing prepare a field for a crop of grain. The real exciting cause—that is, the agency which causes the morbid process and produces the peculiar and characteristic morbid changes, to describe which would lead too far—is yet unknown, notwithstanding that the peculiarities of the morbid changes plainly indicate the action of a specific cause. If it is taken into consideration that a specific cause often remains without effect unless the parts concerned are prepared for its action by predisposing causes, it becomes plain how it happens that many cases of spavin and ringbone—and of navicular disease, too—can be prevented by correcting (for instance, by judicious shoeing and care of the hoofs) the defective distribution of weight and concussion, and that by injudicious shoeing and by neglecting to keep the hoofs in proper shape and condition, and by thus making the distribution of weight and concussion more defective, the development of the disease may be promoted.

Spavin and ringbone produce lameness, if the morbid process has its seat in one or more of the articular facets of the affected bones, while mere exostoses on the outside of a bone do not cause any lameness. Usually, however, where the morbid process starts in the cartilage of the articular surfaces, and lameness is present from the beginning, it does not take very long until an exostosis, or an enlargement, is produced, and vice versa, where the morbid process makes its appearance first in the external surface, and the disease first manifests its presence by an enlargement and not by lameness, it often does not take very long until the morbid process spreads to the articular facets and thus produces lameness. This is usually the case unless the enlargement is not caused by spavin, and only consists in a swelling, or even an exostosis, produced by mechanical injuries. In such cases, the enlargement, which may be met

with in a well-formed joint as well as in one naturally defective, is not spavin or ringbone, as the case may be, and its appearance will be attended with symptoms of inflammation, which, with the exception of pain, are always absent in cases of ringbone and spavin, except it be that at the same time at which spavin or ringbone is produced, the joint also suffers from a mechanical injury, or where, for instance, a sprain or over-exertion suddenly increases the potency of the existing predisposing causes, and thus facilitates the action of (specific) exciting cause. Usually, three forms of spavin and ringbone—in which, however, the morbid process is the same—are distinguished: First, lameness without enlargement (so-called invisible spavin); second, lameness and enlargement; and third, enlargement without lameness. In this last form the lameness either will soon make its appearance, ankylosis has been produced in the diseased joint and the lameness has been cured, or the enlargement has nothing to do with spavin or ringbone.

To describe the diagnostic characteristics of spavin and ringbone will require too much space for the present. I may do so at some other time.

The treatment of spavin and ringbone can be directed only against the lameness, and not against the enlargement. Its object is to produce ankylosis in the diseased joint; or, in other words, to cause the same to become immovable, so that no friction can take place. This, of course, can be done only in a joint that can be spared, and not in one that cannot. For instance, if ringbone, a cure (ankylosis) is possible only—without ruining the horse—if the morbid process is limited to the coronet-joint (Fig. 1, 14), or the joint between the first and second phalanges, and cannot be effected if the disease extends to the joint above, the pastern-joint, or to the joint below, the hoof-joint. Concerning spavin, a cure is out of the question if the morbid process extends to any joint (four single joints may be distinguished in the hock—see Fig. 1) in the formation of which the astragalus (Fig. 1, 2) takes part, because these joints cannot be spared—are necessary for locomotion. The two lower joints (Fig. 1, 15, 15) are only semi-movable, can be spared, and may become ankylosed without any perceptible damage to the gait of the animal. Any treatment, also, is apt to be ineffective if the diseased joints are naturally very defective or very weak, or

where the predisposing causes are so extraordinarily developed that spavin or ringbone, as the case may be, was able to make its appearance before the quality of the affected joint had ever been subjected to a severe test; that is, before the animal

had ever done any hard work or been severely exercised.

To produce ankylosis, two things are absolutely necessary; namely, a limited degree of inflammation—just enough to throw out the necessary exudates, but not severe enough to cause destruction—and absolute rest for a sufficient length of time—not less than two months—to enable the diseased bones to form a firm union. Where this rest cannot be given, or the animal to be treated is naturally very restless and excitable and cannot be kept quiet, or

where the same is constantly irritated—for instance, in the summer by flies, or by rude attendants—any treatment is rarely of any avail. A horse treated for spavin or ringbone must be kept tied in a stall, and there be supplied with food and water. The same must not be taken out at all during the treatment, and all irritation and excitement must be strictly avoided.

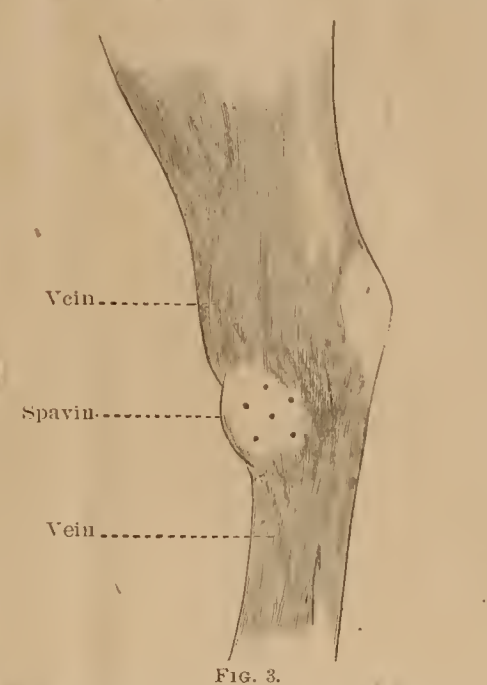


FIG. 3.

Median surface of the right hock-joint of a horse, showing spavin enlargement. The six dots indicate where firing should be applied.

had ever done any hard work or been severely exercised.

The necessary degree of inflammation can be produced in different ways. I will only describe the two which, in my opinion, promise the best results. The first is by means of a sharp salve, composed of red bismuthide of mercury, one part, and hog's lard, eight to twelve parts, so thoroughly triturated together that no particles of the bismuthide of mercury can be seen with a hand-magnifier. Pure lard is much better for this purpose than any of the artificial fats, which are much less absorbed. This salve is to be rubbed in on the elevation in the following way: After the first application has been made, the second may be made three days later, then about four days later scabs will have been produced; these scabs, if greased with a little clean lard, will loosen in twenty-four hours, and can then be easily scratched off. As soon as this has been done, say on the fifth day after the second application has been made, the third has to be made. After this, every time scabs have formed on the fourth day after the last application, the same must be removed in the way just stated, and then another application must be made. This treatment must be continued for about eight weeks, but the horse must be kept in his stall and not be moved until all soreness after the last application has completely disappeared, and then the same may be tried, the first day only a few rods on a walk, the next day a little further, also on a walk, the third day a very short distance on a slow trot, the fourth a little further, and so on. If the horse does not show any lameness at these trials, the same may be considered cured, and in about a week or ten days will be ready to go to work. This method has the advantage of not producing any blemishes, and the disadvantage of requiring good judgment and strict attention to the application.

The second method is that of firing, and the best way to apply it, according to my experience, is to fire in dots, or points, with a red-hot, pear-shaped iron (Fig. 2), heavy and large enough to be held steady and to keep the heat until the whole operation is finished. In dots, or points, the firing can be done a little deeper, and therefore be

made more effective than in any other way, and one need not be afraid that ugly blemishes will be produced. According to the thickness of the skin, the hotness and the size of the iron, the sharpness of its point and the length of time the iron is kept in contact with the skin, each point has to be touched from two to five times, or in all cases the firing must be deep enough to penetrate the skin and the connective tissue immediately beneath, but care must be taken not to fire into the large vein, the position of which is indicated in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 shows dots fired on a spavined hock. After the operation is finished, the horse must be taken to his stall, and must have perfect rest and not be taken out for at least two months, after which he may be tried in the same way above described.

This method, if well executed, is probably the most reliable, and if the firing has been well done—it will be best to have it done by a good veterinarian—no more attention will be required. There will be scars, but if the firing has been properly executed, the same, especially in a case of spavin, will be almost invisible. Only in such cases in which the performance of the operation has been a bungling one will the scars be ugly and large, and remain a conspicuous blemish.

H. J. D.

## Money in

Vacuum Leather Oil for your harness and shoes. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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WITH 20 YEAR GUARANTEE, Gold Filled Hunting Case, Full Jeweled, Adjusted Patent Regulator, SPRINGFIELD movement without our name engraved on plate. Can we afford to send out a poor watch without our name on it? No. The movement alone is worth more than we charge for complete watch. We send by express C. O. D. You examine; if a bargain pay agent \$1.85 and take it. Only one watch sold in place at this price. Order quick to get this bargain. State if gent's or ladies' size is wanted. Cash with order saves all charges. NATIONAL JEWELLING CO., W 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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**Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water**

Relieved with SORE EYES



## Our Miscellany.

MEN will forget what we suffer, but not what we do.

THE woof of life is dark, but it is shot with a warp of gold.

IN every sphere of life the post of honor is the post of duty.

THE rainbow—see how fair a thing God hath built up from tears.

MOST of the land in the republic of Mexico is held in almost fendal tenure by 7,000 families.

GOODNESS has slowly proved itself in the world—is every day proving itself—like a light broadening in darkness.

A WIDE, rich heaven hangs above you, but it hangs high; a wide, rough world is around you, and it lies very low.

IN South Africa the telegraph companies are bothered by the natives, who steal the wire and make bracelets and nose-rings.

MADAGASCAR is the third largest island in the world. The other two are Borneo and New Guinea. Its population is between 3,000,000 and 6,000,000.

LIDS should always be put over saucepans when in use. The steam is usually more beneficial to the dish being prepared than to the kitchen walls.

KEEP UP THAT RASPING COUGH at the peril of breaking down your Lungs and Throat, rather let the afflicted immediately resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which cures all Coughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complaints and Throat-ails.

To send a telegram to London from New York and get an answer takes two hours. The message goes through Causo, Nova Scotia and Penzance. When special arrangements have been made to clear the wires, fifteen seconds will suffice for a message one way.

THE railway-cars in the United States, not including street-cars, would make two continuous trains or structures from Boston to San Francisco, and a continuous train of cars running both ways across the continent could be established, with an engine for every forty cars.

IN Mexico are found the "agricultural ants." A clearing varying from one to thirty feet is made, and is used as a playground or exercise-yard. At its margin grows the crop, a sort of grass. Breaks in the grass-ring give entrance to and exit from the clearing. The seeds of the grass form the food of the ants.

CANDAROLLES says that the "mummy wheat," that is, wheat taken from mummy-cases, has never been known to sprout. Instances to the contrary are believed to be the result of fraud on the part of Arabs, who frequently introduce modern grain into the sarcophagi in order to impose on the credulity of travelers.

MEXICO produces anything that can be raised in any other country. So varied is the climate that in the same state can be raised any product of the tropics and of the polar region. Cotton, wheat, rye, silver, silk, cocoanuts, bananas, rice, cocoa, vanilla, logwood, mahogany, hides and wines are the principal products.

DRUMS are probably an eastern idea introduced by the crusaders into Europe. They are frequently mentioned in the accounts of the first crusade. When Edward III., of England, and his queen made their triumphal entry into Calais in 1347, "tambours," or drums, were among the instruments that were played in their honor. Another of these was called a "nacaire," or kettle-drum, taken, together with its name, from the Arabs. The poet Chaucer also mentioned this instrument.

A NEW and destructive insect pest has made its appearance in Georgia. It is a short, thick, square-shaped, brown slug that feeds ravenously on the corn-blades and tender foliage of the pea-vines. Around its body is a closely fitting jacket of vivid green that looks like a piece of leaf wrapped around its body. Because of its peculiar shape the caterpillar is called "the devil's saddle-bags." It has eight or ten hairy legs that are extremely poisonous to the touch, and the monster is the terror of the fodder-fields. It has been seen occasionally before, but appears in greater numbers this year. The humidity of the atmosphere seems to favor its development.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION promises to surpass itself during the coming year. There is hardly a famous man or woman in Great Britain or the United States who has not been among its contributors. Among the story-writers for the year 1896 who will contribute to its columns are Frank R. Stockton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Clark Russell, C. A. Stephens, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Rudyard Kipling.

It aims, of course, primarily, to be entertaining, but this does not debar it from publishing remarkable contributions by such world-renowned men as the Lord Chief Justice of England, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-Speaker T. B. Reed, Camille Flammarion, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson and the Dean of Salisbury. It is not unlikely that *The Companion* will also have another contribution from Mr. Gladstone, who has written on three occasions for it.

## FACTS ABOUT POPULATION.

According to Ganuett's book, "The Building of a Nation," we had 3,929,214 people in 1790, and in 1890 we had 62,622,250. We have doubled our population in the last thirty years, while France has increased three per cent, and Great Britain and Ireland twenty per cent. Maine and Vermont are not increasing, and Nevada is decreasing. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous state in the Union, with Pennsylvania second. In 1810 New York reached the second place, and in 1820 the first place, Virginia then being second. In 1830 Pennsylvania got the second place, and still holds it. In 1790 the third place was held by North Carolina, but between 1840 and 1880 Ohio held it, and in 1890 Illinois secured it.

In 1790 we had only six cities of over 8,000 population each. Our urban population then was 131,472, and the rural 3,797,742. In 1890 we had 443 cities of over 8,000 population each, and twenty-eight of them had a population of over 100,000 each. We have eleven cities of over 200,000 population each. Our urban population has jumped up to 18,284,385, while the rural population is 44,337,865. The north Atlantic states contain the greatest proportion of the urban element. Within a radius of fifteen miles of the New York City hall may be found 3,250,000 people.

The average size of families has diminished from 5.56 persons in 1850 to 4.03 in 1890, over eleven per cent. The highest average is in the southern states. The males at the last census numbered 32,067,880, and the females 30,554,370. Despite our civil war, the males have increased more than the females for the past forty years. In Europe it is different. There the females outnumber the males.

## NAPOLEON'S IDEAL WOMAN.

In response to a question asked by a lady, the great Napoleon replied:

"My ideal woman is not the beautiful-featured society belle, whose physician tries in vain to keep her in repair, nor the fragile butterfly of fashion, who gilds the tortures of disease with a forced smile.

"No! My ideal is a woman who has accepted her being as a sacred trust and who obeys the laws of nature for the preservation of her body and soul.

"Do you know, my knee involuntarily bends in homage when I meet the matron who reaches middle age in complete preservation? "That woman is rendered beautiful by perfect health and the stalwart children by her side are her reward. That's my ideal woman."—*London Advertiser.*

## TRUE MERIT ALWAYS WINS SUCCESS.

In the year 1894, the DeKalb Fence Co., of DeKalb, Illinois, doubled the capacity for producing their lines over 1893, which gave them an output of 20 miles per day. The demand for their goods has been so great the past season, due undoubtedly to their meritorious character, that in order to be able to supply their trade, they have been compelled this year to double the capacity of 1894, which now gives them an output of 40 miles per day.

This in itself speaks well for their product and merits the attention and inspection of our readers, and all that are in need of smooth wire fencing of any kind, it will be to your interest to write for their catalogue, which describes in detail their goods, comprising the largest and most complete lines of smooth wire fencing now produced by any one plant in the country. See their advertisement on another page in this paper.

## OUT OF A BURIAL-MOUND.

Near the battle-field of Marathon, at Katrona, a prehistoric burial-mound, recently opened, yielded eleven old Mycenaean vases, two of them gold, and some gold ear-rings. At a place called Krikella, where the Gauls were driven back by the Greeks in 279 before Christ, and over 20,000 of them slain, a bronze helmet has been found; and at Lycosura the Mosaic floor of the temple of Despoina has been laid bare. In the center two lifelike lions of natural size are depicted, surrounded by successive ornamental borders.

## THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

**FILL YOUR TEETH** Dr. Truman's Crystalline STOPS PAIN & DECAY. Lasts a lifetime. Circulars FREE. E. J. TRUMAN, WELLS BRIDGE, N. Y.

For 4c. to prepay charges we will send this immense and useful household article to any agent. We have all the new and fast selling articles just out. 5 other samples free. NEW NOVELTY WORKS, CORNING, N. Y.

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## PATENTS

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**SHEET MUSIC** 21 Latest and Most Popular Vocal and Instrumental Pieces full sheet music size, all Copyrighted and original (not sold elsewhere for less than 40c. each) with 3 months' trial subscription to our magazine only 10c. (silver). Folio Music Co. Boston, Mass.

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This precious Balm is guaranteed to cure any case of freckles, either light or heavy, no matter what kind. By its use freckles rapidly fade away, leaving the skin soft, fair and smooth. No burning, irritation or discoloration. One pot, sufficient to cure the worst case, within one month, sent to any address, all charges paid, for \$3.00.

My handsome illustrated book, "Beauty Secrets" just published, contains valuable information on Home Treatments of everything pertaining to the Toilet, will be sent, with a sample cake of my celebrated

**Royale Skin Soap** to any address, for 10c. postage. Write for it at once.

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**REFERENCES:** Our bank, your bank, any bank, the editor of this paper, or any of the multitude of patrons who have purchased millions of dollars worth of instruments from us during the past 30 years. A list of ten thousand recent patrons sent with every catalogue free.

**NOTE:**—As an advertisement we will sell to the first purchaser in a place one of our finest PIANOS, specially fitted and finished for only \$160.00, or one of our latest PARLOR ORGANS for \$25.00. All Extras for each instrument FREE.

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Send for our new 1895 Holiday offers Now Ready.

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Established 61 years.

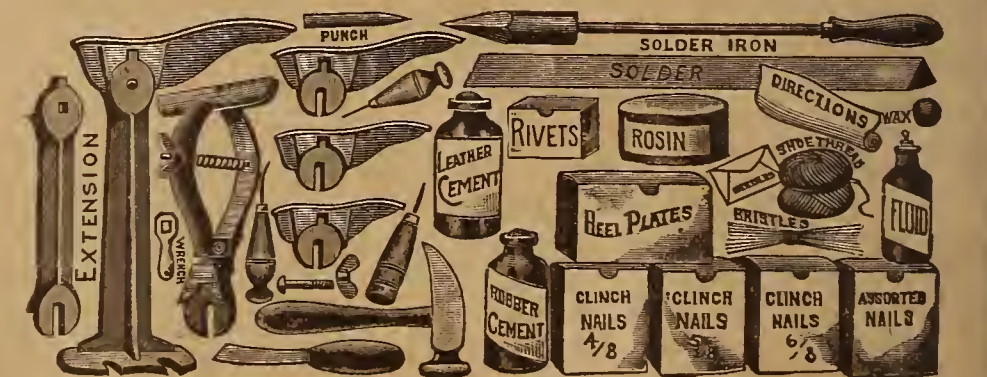
"A stitch in time saves nine."

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Contains 39 first-class tools and articles, which if purchased separately in stores would cost \$7.00 to \$9.00. A great money-saver. Will pay for itself many times over in a single year.

"I could have done that job of work myself IF I ONLY HAD HAD THE TOOLS." Well, here are the necessary tools for repairing shoes, harness, tinware and doing hundreds of odd jobs.



This is one of the best and most handy outfits made. It consists of the following articles:

Four Iron Lasts, different sizes; one Iron Extension; one Iron Standard, with base; one package 1/2 Clinch Nails; one package each of 1/4, 3/8 and 1/2 Clinch Nails; six pairs Star Heel-plates; half pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; one Steel Punch; one Sewing-awl; one Pegging-awl; one Wrench; one Stabbing-awl; one Shoe-knife; one Shoe-hammer; one bottle Rubber Cement; one bottle Leather Cement; one ball Wax; one ball Shoe-thread; one bunch Bristles; one Harness and Saw Clamp; four Harness-needles; one Soldering-iron; one bottle Soldering-fluid; one box Rosin; one bar Solder, all securely packed, together with directions for use, in a strong box.

The Lasts are four in number, smooth and solid, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inches long, enabling you to half-sole all sizes of footwear. They are attached to the Standard by the use of a thumb-screw, which holds them in a perfectly rigid manner, so that they cannot bound off or shuck around. The Sewing-clamp is attached in the same manner.

The Standard is made on the extension principle; that is, it can be used standing up at a bench, or on the floor while sitting in a chair.

With this outfit at hand you will be surprised to see how easy it is to save from 40 to 65 cents by nailing on a pair of half-soles, which can be had for from 10 to 15 cents a pair. Everyone of the tools is strong, full-sized and practical. Thousands of these outfits are now in use.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



# Smiles.

## A HOT-WEATHER OUTFIT.

While the sun, with his golden cavalcade,  
His warmest glances throws,  
Oh! give us a hammock hung up in the shade,  
A book and a straw and some lemonade  
And not very many clothes.

## A CONTRETEMPS.

A short-sighted girl in Dubuque  
Her small brother's knickers mistook  
For her own; and her yell  
Would have paralyzed Hades  
When she begged the bystanders, "Don't  
look!"

—New York Recorder.

## THE NINE-LIVED LOVER.

On the back fence sat the young Thomas cat,  
And his voice rose higher and higher,  
As he chanted his lays to the well-deserved  
praise

Of his dearly beloved Maria.  
"Oh, I would die for thee!" with ardors sang he,  
In an effort her hard heart to soften,  
And he really felt hurt, when in tones rather  
pert,  
She coolly asked of him, "How often?"

—Indianapolis Journal.

## IS TO I.

(A friendly tip on free silver, respectively  
dedicated to the most lavish of the fraternity.)

If I should die to-night,  
And you should come  
And lay one little bnd  
Upon my lonely breast,  
I'd feel that I had not lived in vain,  
And that I were truly blest.

But—if you should loosen up your fingers  
And lay that dollar that you owe me  
On my eye—  
My grateful soul would fondly hug itself,  
And deeply, softly, gently sigh:  
Ah! to behold a scene like this,  
Surely it were sweet to die.

—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

## WHY WE SNEEZE.

THE Boston three-year-old son had  
sneezed two or three times.

"Oh, mama!" he cried, "what  
makes me blow that way?"  
"That isn't blowing, my child;  
that's sneezing."

"And what's sneezing?"

"Sneezing, my child," responded the mother  
lovingly, "is a reflex nervous action, and it is  
brought about by mechanical irritation of the  
ends of the nerve fibers which occur in the  
tissue of the nose. When this irritation oc-  
curs, whether it be due to a foreign body or to  
a change of temperature, affecting the tissue  
of the nose, a nerve impulse is transmitted to  
the brain, and certain nerve centers in the  
medulla oblongata are affected; this results in  
certain impulses being transmitted along the  
nerves to the muscles controlling respiration.  
By this means the egress of air during expira-  
tion is delayed and the various exits are  
closed. When the pressure, however, reaches  
a limit, the exits are forced open, a powerful  
blast of air is expelled, and the person  
sneezes."

"Oh, mama," exclaimed the child, clasping  
his little hands with delight and gazing into  
her gentle face, "how beautiful!"—Detroit Free  
Press.

## HYPNOTISM OVER THE COUNTER.

"Have you ever been hypnotized in a dry-  
goods store?" asked a woman. "I mean, have  
you ever been waited on by clerks who abso-  
lutely force you to buy what you do not want?  
Let me tell you what happened to me the  
other morning.

"I went into a store to buy a gown, and in a  
certain store one of those horrible hypnotic  
clerks fixed me with his glittering eye and  
positively controlled my purchase. He mes-  
merized me into letting him ent me off a  
gown pattern that I did not want; it did not  
suit me in color, design or texture, yet there  
I stood spellbound and allowed the scissors to  
seal my doom. A cash-boy was then called to  
carry the purchase to the lining counter. On  
the way over there I emerged from my  
hypnotized condition and had my revenge.  
What do you think I did? I turned a corner,  
scurried through crowds of other victims, got  
out a side door, and went about my business.  
No one in the store knew me, and I have felt  
better ever since. If the hypnotic clerk had  
trouble with the proprietor about that gown,  
so much the better. It will teach him not to  
exercise his mesmeric powers over helpless  
women."—Albany Express.

## COMPLETE WITHOUT HIM.

"Hold on, father!" exclaimed Shem. "We  
haven't got the old sheep with the bell on!"  
"That's all right, my son," said Noah, look-  
ing at his watch. "Haul in the gaug-plank!  
There isn't going to be any postponement of  
this trip on account of the wether."

Do you want a position on salary with ex-  
penses paid? Read advertisement headed "A  
Chance to Make Money," on this page.

## A SURE SHOT.

A sporting gentleman, who had the reputa-  
tion of being a very bad shot, invited some of  
his friends to dine with him.

Before dinner he showed them a target  
painted on a barn door, with a bullet right in  
the bull's-eye.

This he claims to have shot at 1,000 yards'  
distance.

As nobody believed him he offered to bet the  
price of an oyster snapper on it. On one of his  
guests accepting the wager, he produced two  
witnesses whose veracity could not be doubted  
to prove his assertion.

Since they both stated that he had done  
what he claimed, he won his bet.

During dinner the loser of the wager in-  
quired how the host had managed to fire such  
an excellent shot.

The host answered:

"Well, I shot the bullet at the door at a dis-  
tance of 1,000 yards, and then I painted the  
target around it."—Fit-bits.

## APPLIED SCIENCE.

Teacher (to class in philosophy)—"What are  
the properties of heat, Willie?"

Willie—"The properties of heat are to bake,  
cook, roast—"

Teacher—"Stop—next. What are the prop-  
erties of heat?"

Johnny—"The properties of heat is that it  
expands bodies, while cold contracts them?"

Teacher—"Very good. Can you give me an  
example?"

Johnny—"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is  
very hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is  
cold, it gets to be very short."—Harper's Round  
Table.

## PROOF.

"Do you really think there's any such thing  
as second sight?"

"Of course. Just ask Stingely for the loan of  
a quarter, and you may safely bet that he'll  
look at it twice before giving it to you!"—  
Detroit Free Press.

## SIMPLE ENOUGH.

Teacher—"Johnny, explain to me the mean-  
ing of ayes and noes?"

Johnny—"W'y yer eyes is wot ye sees wit  
an' yer nose is wot yer smells wit. See?"—  
Syracuse Post.

## TRUE TO NATURE.

"Which is my part in this duet?" asked the  
prima donna of her husband, who was the  
tenor.

"Your part? Here it is, of course. The one  
with the last words in it."—Washington Star.

## BITS.

Jack—"When is a vessel like a bad pastry  
cook?"

Helen—"I don't know."

Jack—"When she makes heavy rolls."

A young man who had prolonged his call on  
his lady-love rather later than usual was sur-  
prised when a window in an upper story was  
raised as he left the house and the voice of the  
mistress of the mansion called out:

"Leave an extra quart this morning, please."

Last month Kansas had a Trilby of rain, and  
the growers of Pingrees are so jubilant that  
they do not mind the hot Harvey from the  
southwest blowing through their Peppers.

Distressed young mother (traveling with a  
crying infant)—"Dear me, I don't know what  
to do with this baby!"

Kind and thoughtful bachelor (on the next  
seat)—"Shall I open the window for you,  
madam?"

Jimmy—"You're afraid to fight, that's what  
it is."

Thomas—"No, I ain't; but if I fight my  
mother'll know, and lick me."

Jimmy—"How will she find it out, eh?"

Thomas—"She'll see the doctor going to your  
house."

It is among Joseph Jefferson's theories of  
education for boys that they should be taught  
to fish and to tell the truth.

"What did you learn at Sunday-school,  
Harry?" said his mother, after his first visit to  
that institution.

"Nothing."

"What did the teacher talk about?"

"Only that they put dandelions in the lion's  
den, and he wouldn't eat them."

She—"Here is the story of a man who says  
he never made love to a girl in his life. Do  
you believe it?"

He—"It may be true. Some fellows make a  
specialty of widows, you know."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had  
placed in his hands by an East India missionary  
the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for  
the speedy and permanent cure of Consump-  
tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat  
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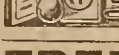
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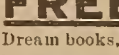
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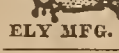
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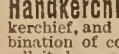
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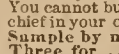
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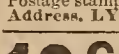
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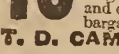
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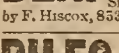
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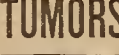
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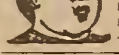
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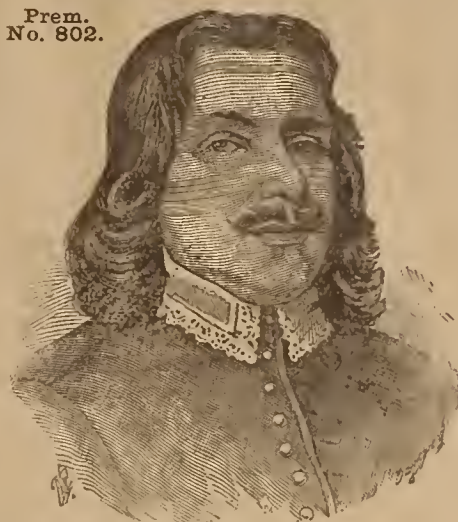
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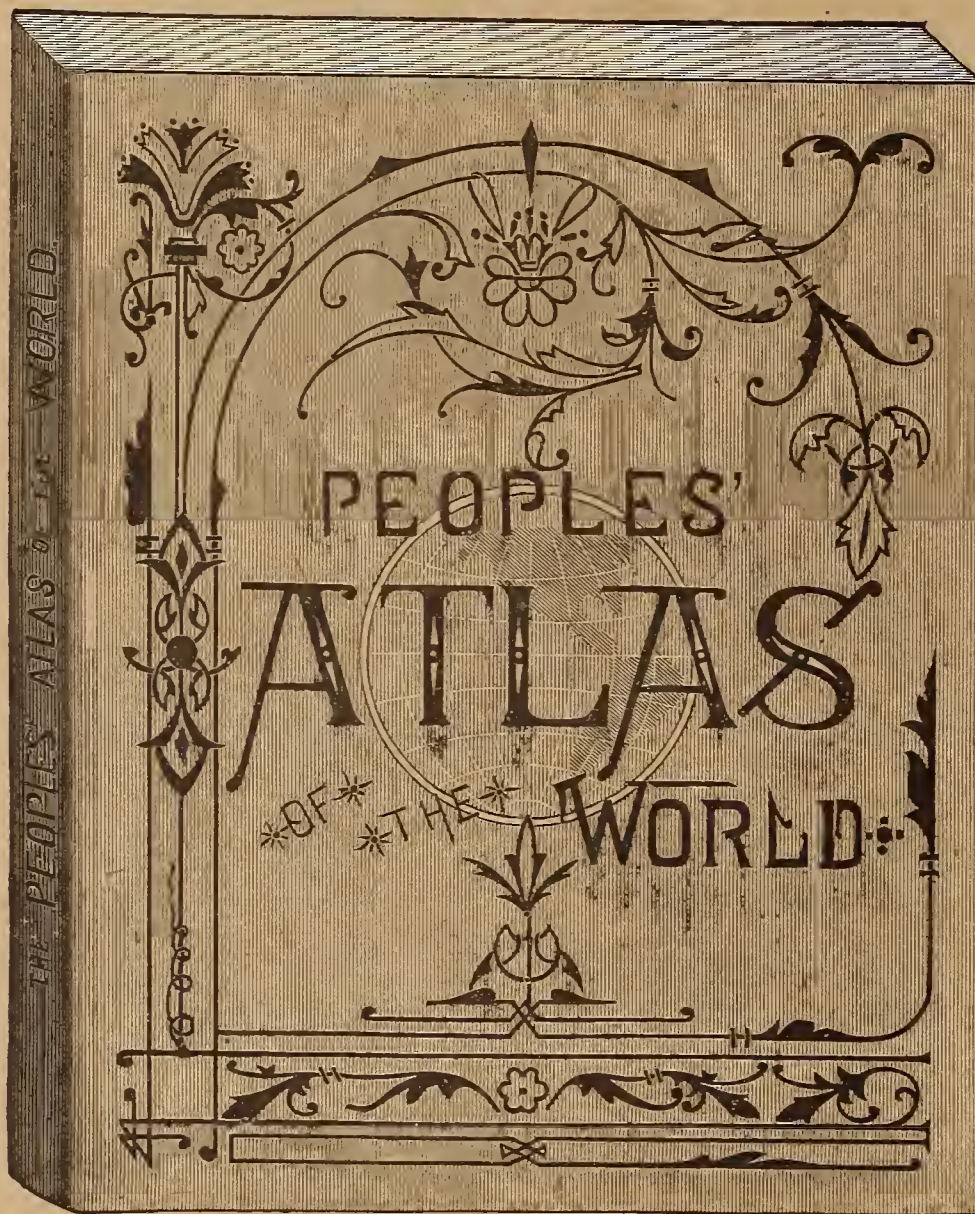
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In those old days of the lost sunshine  
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were  
through,  
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,  
And we went visiting, "me and you,"  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back so clear to-day!  
Though I am as bald as you are gray—  
Out by the barn-lot and down the lane,  
We patter along in the dust again,  
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain,  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!

We cross the pasture, and through the wood  
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,  
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped awry,  
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clearing" sky  
And lolled and circled as we went by  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

And then in the dust of the road again;  
And the teams we met, and the countrymen;  
And the long highway, with sunshine spread  
As thick as butter on country bread,  
Our cares behind and our hearts ahead  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.



Why, I see her now in the open door,  
Where the little gourds grew up the sides and o'er  
The clappboard roof! And her face—ah, me!  
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—  
And wasn't it good for a boy to be  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

And, O my brother, so far away,  
This is to tell you she waits to-day  
To welcome us—Aunt Mary fell  
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Tell  
The boys to come!" And all is well  
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The above is an illustration and poem from "Gems from the Poets." Many of the poems are long ones, occupying one, two and three pages, while a great number of the pictures cover a whole page. In the book they are printed on much finer paper, and are a great deal more beautiful than the above picture shows. Each page is 7 3/4 inches wide and 10 inches long.

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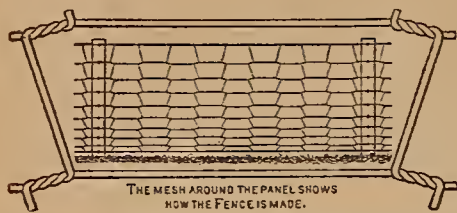
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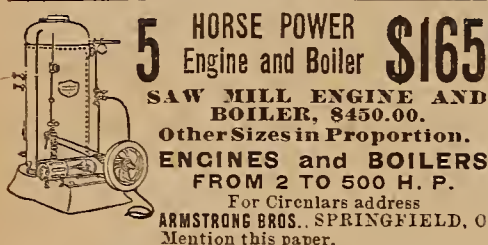
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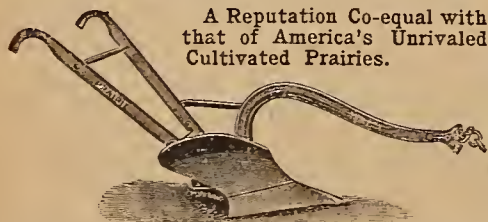
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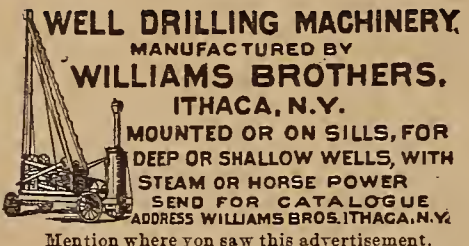
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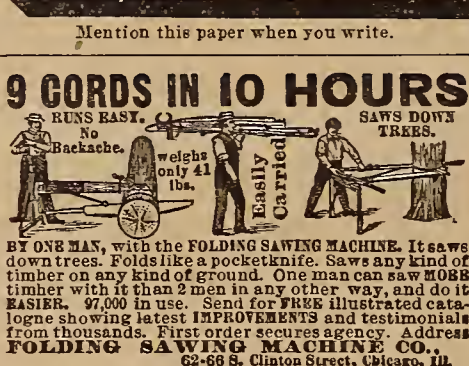


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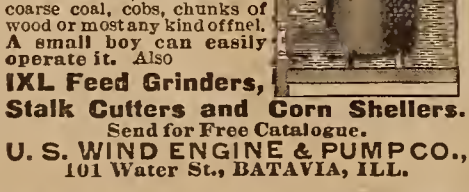
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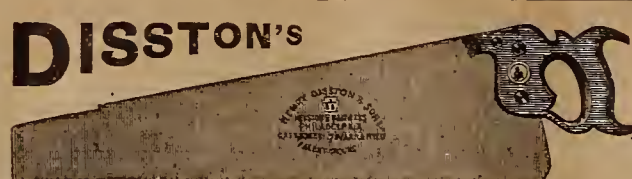
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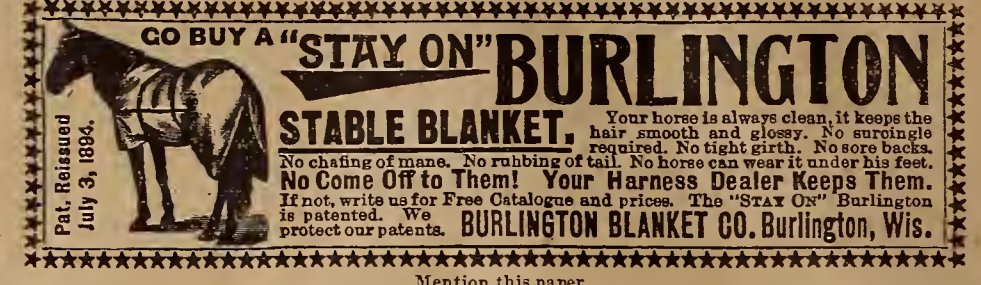
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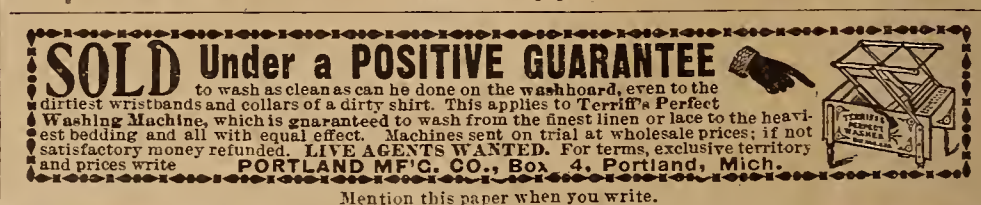
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**HYDRAULIC** Send for free catalogue and full particulars. **HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., No. 2 Main St. Mt. Gilead, Ohio.** Mention this paper.

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VOL. XIX. NO. 5.

DECEMBER 1, 1895.

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A RECENT publication of the Department of Agriculture gives a summary of the object, organization and work of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States. But few appreciate the vastness of the enterprise maintained by federal appropriations for the purpose of utilizing the results of scientific inquiry for the benefit of agriculture. In explaining the objects of the stations the bulletin says:

"An agricultural experiment station is an institution in which scientific and practical investigations are made with a view to improving the methods of agriculture or introducing new crops or industries. The primary object of an experiment station is to apply scientific principles and methods to the problems of agriculture. It seeks to use for the benefit of agriculture the stores of knowledge regarding the operations of nature which science has accumulated and to employ in the service of agriculture the trained brains and hands of scientists. Taking advantage of whatever has been discovered in any line of scientific research, the experiment station should institute investigations to increase accurate information regarding the great principles which underlie the growth of plants and animals, and to make new applications of well-known principles in the practical work of the farmer. It is very important that we should keep clearly before us the conception of the experiment station as primarily a scientific institution.

"The importance of scientific investigations as related to the arts has long been recognized in many industries. Hidden away in almost every factory may be found a chemist, microscopist or electrician busily engaged in endeavors to solve the problems of the industrial arts. These men are working on the materials used in the arts, and have in view practical results, but they are using scientific methods and

are employed solely because the manufacturers hope that rich rewards will result from the application of scientific principles to practical ends. The wise employer leaves these men to work in their own way—he does not expect that the chemist will use the blacksmith's bellows, or the grocer's scales, or the carpenter's tools. He must have the apparatus of the chemist, and he must be free to follow the methods of the laboratory rather than those of the workshop. The factory chemist may have large wages, he may spoil much valuable material, and he may work for months without any result that will bring a single additional dollar into the manufacturer's treasury, but as long as there is a reasonable hope that something profitable will result, the chemist is kept at his task. One day he may find out something which will give the employer the advantage over his competitors, and pay a thousand times over for all the expense which the chemist has caused. There is always the risk of total failure, but experience has shown that in the long run the arts have profited exceedingly by the labors of scientists.

"What manufacturers have been doing for themselves, because they found it very profitable, the government has undertaken to do for the farmers. Scientific investigations are necessarily expensive. Such investigations as are likely to be of advantage to agriculture must be conducted on so extensive a scale as to be beyond the means of the individual farmer. Agriculture is so fundamental to all other arts, and its success is so vital to all classes of people, that it has been deemed expedient to extend governmental aid to this industry on considerations of the public welfare.

"But however it may be supported, the experiment station may be briefly described as an organized effort of science to aid the farmer. The ultimate object in view is the practical result which will benefit agriculture, but the processes by which that result is to be reached will be for the most part such as science shall suggest. To the practical man they will often be obscure and may seem to be absurd. But he must be content if, even after long waiting and much disappointment, he receives benefits which he could not have obtained in any other way. It is necessary to dwell upon this point, because it is difficult for many people to understand why the experiment stations insist upon doing so many things which the farmer does not understand, and why even in their simpler work which is along the line of ordinary operations of the farm, they depart oftentimes so widely from the traditional practice of successful farmers. It is because the experiment station is not a model farm, or a money-making farm or dairy, but an institution in which science is working in the interests of agriculture, that it is bound to use the methods of science rather than those of the practical farmer."

In concluding his annual report, the secretary of agriculture writes entertainingly and hopefully of the future of farms and farming in the United States. Mr. Morton says:

"The farms of the United States, averaging 137 acres each, are valued at more than \$13,000,000,000. Those farms number 4,564,641, and their average value in the census of 1890 is \$2,909.

"The farm family, including hired help, averages six persons. By their own labor, with an additional investment upon each farm of about \$200 in implements and \$800 more in domestic animals and sundries (making a total farm plant of \$4,000), those families made for themselves during the year, out of the products of the earth, a wholesome and comfortable living.

"The same farmers have, with part of their surplus products, also fed all the urban population of the United States, poor and rich alike. The village and city markets of the United States have been supplied cereals, meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and poultry in abundance. It is probably safe to say that more than 40,000,000 of American citizens not living on farms have been so furnished with all the necessities and luxuries known as products of the varied soil and climate of the states and territories of the Union.

"Thus, American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.68 per cent of the value of all the exports from their country during the year 1895.

"But this large number of consumers, consisting not only of our own citizens, but of the citizens of all nations, have not been gratuitously fed, though their supplies have been constant and abundant. With sound money of the least fluctuating buying power—money on a parity with and convertible into gold the world over—American farmers have been remunerated for their products.

"In the presence of these facts, in the front of these figures demonstrating that agriculture in this republic has, during the year, fed itself, supplied all citizens of the Union engaged in other vocations, and then shipped abroad a surplus of over \$500,000,000 worth of its products, how can any one dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory—to those who intelligently follow it?

"How can the 42 per cent of the population of the United States which feeds the other 58 per cent, and then furnishes more than 69 per cent of all the exports of the whole people, be making less profits in their vocation than those whom they feed, when the latter supply less than 31 per cent of the exports of the country?

"For the purpose of illustrative comparison, transfer the \$4,000 agriculturally invested in each farm of 137 acres to the choicest Wall street investment. Risk that money in railroad first-mortgage bonds, in bank stocks, or any other allegedly safe security which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money-power manipulators and multi-millionaires, and if it returns 6 per cent it is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists. Therefore, \$240 is the annual income.

"Follow the transfer of the farm money with that of the farm family to urban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village, can they attain by hard work every day in the year, adding their wages to the \$240 income, as much of inde-

pendence, wholesome living and real comfort as the same amount of money in the land and the same heads and hands working on the soil generously and healthfully bestowed upon them, in the sweet quiet of a home, amidst flowers, trees, fruits and abundance on the farm?

"But the declaimers of calamity declare that the farms of the United States are sadly burdened with mortgages. The census of 1890, however, develops the fact that on the entire valuation returned for farms there is only a mortgage of 16 per cent. \* \* \* On each \$10,000 of rural real estate there is, then, an average incumbrance of \$1,600. And when the fact is recalled to mind that a large part of all farm mortgages is for deferred payments on the land itself, or for improvements thereon, what other real or personal property in the United States can show lesser liabilities, fewer liens in proportion to its real cash-producing value? Certainly the manufacturing plants of this country, neither smelting-works, mills, iron and steel furnaces and foundries, nor any other line of industry, can show less incumbrance on the capital invested.

"Railroad mortgages represent 46 per cent of the entire estimated value of the lines in this country. On June 30, 1894, 192 railroads were in the hands of receivers; they represented \$2,500,000,000 capital—nearly one fourth of the total railway capitalization of the United States.

"On that date how relatively small was the amount of money in farm mortgages compared to the value of the lands securing them?

"During the year 1894, according to the five reports made that year to the controller of the currency, the average indebtedness to their depositors of the national banks was \$1,685,756,062.45. Besides the above, state and private banks, loan and trust companies and savings banks owed their depositors during the same period an average of \$2,973,414,101, making a total of \$4,659,170,163.45.

"And in this year, 1895, by the responses of national banks to the four calls thus far made upon them by the controller of the currency, their aggregate indebtedness to depositors is shown to be \$1,719,597,911.33; state and private banks, loan and trust companies and savings banks show an aggregate indebtedness to their depositors of \$3,185,245,810, making a total of \$4,904,843,721.33.

"These figures show an enormous and constant indebtedness of the banks and bankers alongside of which the money in farm mortgages and the debts owed by farmers are relatively insignificant. The debts of railroads, bankers, manufacturers and merchants entitle them, and not the farmers, to be called the "debtor class" in America.

"The value of farm lands, being governed by the relation of the supply of those lands to the demand for them, will therefore steadily increase. The area or supply remains stationary, or from careless tillage decreases. But the added millions of our population augment and intensify demand. Therefore, the prices of farms must, in the next twenty years, and possibly in ten years, advance more markedly than those of urban real estate."



## FARM AND FIRESIDE

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**Payment**, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

**Silver**, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelop and get lost.

**Postage-stamps** will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid. Thus: Jan 96, means that the subscription is paid up to January 1, 1896; 15 Feb 96, to February 15, 1896, and so on.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Springfield, Ohio.

## The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

## Reduced Rates

## on Seed Grains.

For years it has been the practice of the railroad companies to put all wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley shipped for seed purposes in the higher class of freight than ordinary grain of the same kinds. The cost of transportation was two to one against the seed grain. After years of effort (practically lone-handed) Mr. J. A. Everitt, seedsman, has been successful in having this unjust discrimination removed. The railroads have agreed to make such changes in classifications which will hereafter permit seed wheat, rye, oats, corn and barley to take the regular grain classifications and rates, thereby saving to purchasers of improved varieties of seed grains one half the old transportation charges.

\*\*\*

## Lancaster County

In southeastern Pennsylvania is a beautiful region of fertile valleys and low hills. It is of limestone formation, and one of the most productive regions of the world. No district of virgin prairie or newly cleared forest land elsewhere in the Union compares in productiveness with the soil of Lancaster county, that has been in cultivation over a century. Lancaster county, according to the United States census of 1890, leads the Union in agricultural production, with a total of \$7,657,790. The four counties following in order are St. Lawrence county, N. Y., with \$6,054,160; Chester county, Pa., with \$5,863,800; Worcester county, Mass., with \$5,489,430; and Bucks county, Pa., with \$2,411,370. The aggregate production of these five counties is over \$30,000,000 a year.

\*\*\*

## Soil Improvement.

By drainage, clover-ing and by good farming in general, the mechanical condition of the heaviest, stiffest clay soils may be so changed that they require but little more work to plow and cultivate than mellow loams. Accompanying this process of soil improvement there is always a gratifying increase in the yield of crops. "We frequently refer to clay soils as heavy soils," says the *Drainage Journal*, "because they are hard to work. Such soils, when thoroughly drained, work easily, are readily pulverized, and become the best for cultivation and productiveness. They take up and hold moisture sufficient for crop growth; they take up and hold the

manures and fertilizers applied to them; they are usually strong in mineral matter. All in all, the clay soils are the best for grasses and grain, and for fruit growing."

\*\*\*

**Cost of Keeping a Dairy.** The following is an extract of an article from the *Agricultural Student* of the Ohio State University:

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the university dairy for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

Pounds of milk produced.....	160,554.00
Receipts for milk.....	\$3,842.75
Cost of food.....	983.76
Cost of labor.....	1,595.44
Total expenditures.....	2,579.20
Net gain.....	1,263.55

\*\*\*

There was an average of about twenty-six cows actually in milk in the dairy during the year. As cows are bought and sold, not the same twenty-six cows were in the herd throughout the year. There are generally, also, three or four dry-cows in the herd.

\*\*\*

From the summary it will be seen that for the number of cows actually in milk, 6,175 pounds of milk were given per cow. The cost of food per cow was \$37.82, and the cost for labor was \$61.36, making a total expense per cow in milk nearly \$100. The labor, however, included a considerable amount of experimental work and also the labor of taking care of dry cows, heifers, calves and bulls. It also includes the cost of retailing the milk. The cost for food only relates to the cows in milk.

\*\*\*

Assuming 8.6 pounds per gallon of milk, the cost of food per gallon of milk is 5.2 cents, the cost for labor per gallon of milk is 8.5 cents, while the average price received for milk on this basis was 20.5 cents. It will be seen that the average cost of a gallon of milk retailed to consumers was 13.7 cents. The real cost, however, is somewhat greater than this, because more than 8.6 pounds are required for a gallon of milk when peddled to the consumers.

\*\*\*

It is worthy of notice that the work was all done by students, for which it will be seen they received \$1,595.44. The gross income from each cow actually in milk was \$147.80, the expense \$99.20, leaving a net income per cow of \$48.60, or for herd of twenty-six cows, a net gain of \$1,263.55.

\*\*\*

**Morsels from** In his annual report, Secretary Morton says: "The total number of animals inspected at the slaughter-houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than five and a half millions over the previous year. \* \* \* Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 675,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically and exported, as against 35,000,000 in 1894 and 23,000,000 in 1893. Of the amount exported last year, nearly 23,000,000 pounds went to Germany and 9,000,000 pounds to France. This inspection involved the placing of over 1,900,000 specimens under the microscope. The cost of each examination was less than five cents.

\*\*\*

"In bacon, the United States leads in supplying the United Kingdom, Denmark supplying about one third as much in quantity, but receiving about one half as much in money. Of 341,000 tons of meat received at the London central market in 1894, 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 50,000 tons came from Australasia. The American proportion has not been maintained during 1895.

\*\*\*

"In the imports of live cattle to Great Britain, the United States and Canada had a practical monopoly until the last two years. Since 1893 Argentine's shipments have greatly increased; during the first eight months of the year shipments amounted to over 25,000 head. Although the meat of the South American cattle is not as salable as the American, the business is profitable and likely to increase. American cattle sell, though slaughtered soon after landing, at prices equal to the average paid for British carcasses.

"At the Liverpool abattoirs carcasses of United States cattle sold, during the first six months of the fiscal year, at from \$10 to \$10.75 per hundred pounds, while domestic carcasses ranged from \$8 to \$11.50. In beef, the top prices in America for the London market equal only the bottom prices for best Scotch and English. This evidences that the best American is invariably sold as prime Scotch or prime English, and that the difference cannot be detected by the British consumer.

\*\*\*

"In cheese, the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds a conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and is the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off. In butter, the United States is out of the race, supplying less than one per cent of the British demand for foreign butters, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported in eight months \$46,000,000 worth of butter."

\*\*\*

**"Subirrigation in the Greenhouse"** Is the title of a recent bulletin from the Ohio experiment station (Wooster). It treats of the construction of greenhouse beds and benches for subirrigation, gives the history of subirrigation in the greenhouse, general propositions regarding subirrigation, the results of experiments in subirrigation, and suggestions regarding the culture of lettuce under glass. This bulletin is the most comprehensive, up-to-date publication on this new horticultural art, and every wide-awake gardener will find it of valuable assistance.

\*\*\*

**Cane Syrup.** Owing to crude methods of manufacture, the delicious syrups made from cane in the southern states keep in marketable condition for a short time only. Either there is a deposition of sugar or fermentation takes place, consequently these syrups are fit for market and use only during the fall and early winter months. Consumers are supplied the greater portion of the year with imported syrups, which are largely adulterated with glucose, or made from low-grade products and bleached by chemicals.

\*\*\*

The Alabama experiment station (Auburn) recently published a bulletin on cane syrup, which describes methods of manufacture that yield a product of superior quality which can be successfully preserved and be in good condition for the market any time of the year.

\*\*\*

The bulletin says "that a portion of the local demand for syrups throughout such a large section of the state can be successfully supplied during a small portion of the year is already an established fact, and that with an increased cultivation of cane and an improvement in the present crude methods of manufacture, it is not too much to say that within a comparatively short period the demand for syrups in the greater portion of the state throughout the entire year can be satisfactorily filled with a product of high quality, manufactured within the borders of the state.

\*\*\*

"Experiments with regard to the adaptability of cane to soils of varying quality and character have almost invariably shown that light, easily drained soils produce a cane of higher sugar content than rich alluvial or bottom lands, though the latter soils give the larger yield in almost all cases. While the lands throughout such a large portion of this state are capable of producing cane with such a high sugar content, there has been made as yet very little progress in the employment of intelligent methods in the manufacture of syrup from sugar-cane, and the processes at present in use are extremely crude, and in most cases quite economic.

\*\*\*

"By employing intelligent methods, both for the clarification and preservation of cane syrup, the greatly enhanced quality of the product will obtain for it better prices upon the market, while the local demand for syrup can be supplied during the entire year instead of only for a few months, as at present."

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

## Health

The gay patient to whom a physician gives the professional advice, "Be moderate in eating and drinking; stay at home nights; smoke little or not at all, and get daily exercise by walking or physical labor," only replies, "Doctor, whom do you take me for? If I wanted to be governed by such rules, I would not have to seek a physician's advice." Thousands and millions of our people ruin their health by excesses, and then imagine that the doctor's pills and lotions can repair all the damage done, without a cessation of the excesses. We fill our stomachs full of rich and indigestible food; keep on munching and crunching between meals, and then expect that "little liver" and other carthartic pills, rhubarb, castor-oil, syrup of figs or other drugs will do the work that nature intended should be done by the healthy secretions of stomach and bowels. The whole procedure is absurd in itself. The pills, etc., can drive the excessive load out of the bowels by force, but necessarily only by interfering with the normal functions of our internal organs, and at the expense of our general health. If you burn your hand or arm, there is no physician that can heal you except nature, and nature must have a chance, and be given time to do it. A physician can only tell you how to prevent interference with nature's method of healing. And that is about all that a physician can do in regard to internal ailments. Nature is a great doctor, and the best professional physician is he who will least interfere with her work.

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Moderation in eating and drinking, in short, the avoidance of all excesses (and this includes restriction to the use of easily digested food, taken at regular meal-times and in moderate quantities), together with regular exercise, would permanently cure thousands now suffering from various ailments, even without a drop of medicine or a single pill. Let common sense dictate the prescription. Even the wisest and most careful of us will sometimes overdo in the matter of partaking of the good things of this world, but the penalty is usually sure and swift. But even in cases of overeating, purging by means of drastic drugs is seldom required. If there are obstacles in the way of nature's healing process, they can usually be removed in other ways. To relieve an overloaded stomach, I would rather use an emetic than physic. Wash the stomach with tepid water, or strong salt-water, and eject the offensive load the same way that it found entrance. This will do little harm, and surely less than will usually be done by means of irritating the tender lining of the bowels. And if the bowels are overloaded with offensive matter and irritated, they can be quickly relieved and soothed by means of washing or flooding them with hot water, or in some cases with soapy water. People who have never tried it can have no idea what virtue and satisfaction there is in the modern fountain syringe. We would as soon attempt to get along without underwear in winter as without a fountain syringe. We have no use for pills; but the fountain syringe for internal flooding or washing, and the rubber hot-water bottle for external applications in many ailments, are absolutely indispensable. Pity 'tis that so few families know and use these simple and inexpensive means of relief of suffering and discomfort, and of putting obstacles out of nature's way when trying to effect a cure! I know whereof I speak.

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## Doctoring

## Animals.

With animals as with human beings, an ounce of prevention (of sickness) is worth a pound of cure. Give to a healthy animal good, wholesome food in well-balanced rations, clean water, pure air and clean quarters, and you will have little trouble from its getting sick. When an animal is found ailing, we may in some cases need the services of a veterinary surgeon, and if he is such a one as the FARM AND FIRESIDE employs for giving its readers gratuitous advice (see page 15), it is always safe to call him in, or ask his opinion and advice by letter. But beware of the "hoss doctor" who has "picked up" his veterinary knowledge, and with it a great lot of superstitious notions, and who is ever ready to treat "hollow-horn" and "wolf-in-the-tail," and every other imaginary or real ailment with knife, hot iron and poisonous drugs. Better leave the task of curing the sick animal to the great physician, nature, and just look after the food and drink and the general surroundings. Given proper nourishment and cleanliness, nature will in most cases do the rest.

T. GRENER.



## Our Farm.

### PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

**P**ROFESSOR DR. ZUERN, of the University of Leipzig, Germany, has recently published a small work on tuberculosis of domestic animals and its prevention, which is so opportune, and of so much interest and so instructive, not only to the farmer and dairyman, but also to every consumer of beef and of dairy products, that the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE undoubtedly will be pleased to find in the following in their favorite paper a synopsis of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made, to which I have added a few remarks of my own.

The recommendations are an answer to the following question: "What shall one do who finds that tuberculosis has invaded his herd of cattle, how can he stop the spreading of the disease, and what measures of prevention must be taken?"

(1) He should have all his cattle inoculated with tuberculin [determine by the tuberculin test which animals are diseased and which are not]. Dr. Zuern remarks that a good many might do this if they were not afraid of the consequences; that is, being either afraid that damage might be done, or of obtaining positive proof, and consequently, knowledge that certain animals are affected with tuberculosis. The owner wants to get rid of the tuberculous animals, and sells one or two to the butcher; but when the cow or steer is killed for beef, and the slaughter-house inspector finds the animal to be tuberculous and condemns the carcass, the butcher won't buy any more, and may bring suit for damage. If it then can be shown that the former owner knew the animal or animals to be tuberculous, he will be found guilty of a criminal offense, and will be punished accordingly. The laws of Germany are very strict. As a rule, the owner of a diseased herd, being loath to destroy the diseased animals, will endeavor to make use of them as long as he can, and thus contributes to the spreading of the disease, not only among cattle, but also among human beings and barn-yard fowls. Dr. Zuern, the same as A. Ebers, recommends to divide a herd of cattle tainted with tuberculosis into four divisions, or lots; to put in lot No. 4 all animals which have reacted upon the tuberculin test and also show other plainly developed symptoms of tuberculosis, such as emaciation, coughing, a rough coat of hair, etc., and to keep this lot, or bunch, of cattle in a separate place away from the rest of the herd. Lot No. 4 must be disposed of [be destroyed] as soon as possible. Animals which react upon the tuberculin test, but otherwise show only slight symptoms of being affected, Dr. Zuern wants to separate as lot No. 3; and animals which have but slightly, or more or less indistinctly, reacted upon the tuberculin test, he wants to separate as lot No. 2; while all those animals which have not shown any reaction whatever, and do not present any symptoms of disease [neither coughing, a rough coat of hair, emaciation, an irregular appetite, udder affections, etc.], have to constitute lot No. 1, composed of none but healthy animals. He is of the opinion that the animals composing lot No. 2 and lot No. 3 may yet be utilized, but insists that their products—milk and beef—must not under any circumstances be consumed unless they are thoroughly cooked. [I would somewhat simplify matters, and divide the herd only in three divisions, or lots, and would separate as lot No. 3 all those animals which either by tuberculin test or by plainly developed symptoms show that they are tuberculous, would immediately destroy them, and thus remove a source of great and constant danger. I would separate as lot No. 2 all such animals which do not plainly react upon a tuberculin injection, and do not otherwise show any symptoms characteristic enough to enable a definite diagnosis. I would keep this lot strictly separate from all healthy and from all plainly diseased cattle and barn-yard fowls, watch them until it becomes evident that they are either diseased or healthy, and meanwhile would permit their products to be used after they had been sterilized by thorough cooking. But as soon as any one animal in this lot should show plain indications of being tuberculous, either by reacting upon a second, or, as the case might be, upon a third tuberculin injection, or by plainly developed clinical symptoms, I would im-

mediately destroy the same. In lot No. 1 I would only place such animals as are undoubtedly free from any tuberculous affection.]

Of course, only animals belonging to lot No. 1 should be used for breeding. All newly bought animals should not be admitted into lot No. 1, or into a healthy herd until they have first been subjected to the tuberculin test, and until it has become evident that the same do not show any symptoms of tuberculosis. At any rate, such animals should be kept in a quasi-quarantine for at least two weeks, and if not found to be beyond a doubt free from tuberculosis, they should be taken into lot No. 2.

Stables and other premises which have been occupied by tuberculous animals must not be used again until they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(2) Calves of cows in lots No. 2 and No. 3 [if the herd has been divided into four lots] should be allowed to suck their dams only for two days, and that only on account of the colostrum, and then if it is intended to raise them they should be fed with boiled milk. [I would prefer to fatten them with boiled milk and then dispose of them to the butcher.]

(3) If a strict separation of the divisions cannot be carried out, then, at any rate, the healthy animals, lot No. 1, must be removed to another non-infected place. *Common feed-boxes and common watering-troughs are not admissible, and must not be used, under any circumstances, because they constitute the greatest source of infection.* A separate stable for diseased animals is absolutely necessary.

(4) Of special importance is the destruction of the disease germs, the disinfection:

(a) A disinfection of the excretions, the droppings and the urine, or, in other words, of the solid and fluid manure, is of great importance. Of course, disinfectants must be used which will not interfere with the growth of crops, and will not injure the same. There are several disinfectants which will answer, while others will not. The one that deserves to be considered first, and which is probably the best, is an aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000 or 2,000, or of a strength of one or one half per mille. It is very cheap, because one pound of corrosive sublimate, worth at wholesale about eighty-five or ninety cents, suffices for 125 to 250 gallons of water. Carbolic acid, cresolin and creolin are injurious to the crops. Solveol and solutol have not yet been sufficiently tested. Salicylic acid is too expensive and out of the question. Lime, according to Jaeger, does not kill the tubercle-bacilli, even if used in a proportion of one part to two or three parts of water. Potash and soda lye in a concentration of ten to twenty per cent is all right. Caustic magnesia has not been sufficiently tested. Permanganate of potash, which costs at wholesale from twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, does not kill the bacilli if used in a five-per-cent solution. Chlorid of lime, in a strength of one part to two or three parts of water, is effective, but damages the vegetation. Sulphate of copper, the use of which becomes a little expensive, will kill, in a three-per-cent solution, all bacteria that may be contained in manure, and does not interfere with the growth of the crops, but is dangerous to barn-yard fowls, geese and ducks.

(b) Disinfection of stables, stable utensils, etc. Where applicable, a disinfection by heating or by thorough steaming with boiling-hot steam from boiling water is preferable to all other methods. If chemicals are to be used, one disinfection is never sufficient; it must be repeated at least twice. About four quarts of fluid will be required for every double and about two and one half quarts for every single stall, but before it is applied, everything must first be thoroughly cleaned with hot lye; the woodwork, if worth something, must first be planed off; and if it is rotten or decayed, it must be torn out and burned. It is advisable to use disinfectants which are not dangerously poisonous, and as far as dairy stables are concerned, disinfectants should be preferred which do not have an offensive odor, apt to be communicated to the milk. A solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 400, or of a strength of two and one half per mille, has been tested and been found efficient; but after it has been used, the disinfected surfaces, to bind the superfluous corrosive sublimate, must be washed over with sulphureted hydrogen water, of which one third as much as of the corrosive sublimate solution will suffice. When it is used, the cattle, of course, must be removed, and

must be kept out of the stable until the smell of rotten eggs has disappeared. Meanwhile the stable must be ventilated. Next to corrosive sublimate, solutol and solveol, one part to forty parts of hot water, seem to be the best.

(5) Male calves of cows not absolutely free from tuberculosis must not be raised for breeding, and bulls must not be used as breeding animals until they have been subjected to the tuberculin test, and by not showing any reaction whatever, have been proved to be free from tuberculosis. Besides this, bulls should not be kept in a place or stable occupied also by other cattle not entirely free from tuberculosis.

(6) Tuberculosis of other animals, too, must be taken into consideration. Barn-yard fowls must not be permitted in a cow-stable, and tuberculous persons must be excluded from taking care of cattle and of chickens. [I know a case myself in which quite a number of cows in a formerly healthy and well-kept dairy herd became infected from their attendant, a young man diseased with tuberculosis.]

(7) A stable occupied by cattle must have good ventilation, be kept clean and never be overcrowded.

(8) Close in and in breeding [incest] must be strictly avoided.

(9) Breeding in only one direction, or for one single purpose—for instance, excessive milk production—weakens the constitution and increases the predisposition, and therefore must be stopped. [Instance, the Jersey cattle.] Sufficient outdoor exercise strengthens the resistibility and is absolutely necessary.

(10) Dr. Zueru dwells upon the necessity of destroying all the tuberculous parts of slaughtered tuberculous animals. [Considering the fact that probably half of all the cases of human tuberculosis have their source in a consumption of milk of tuberculous cows and of beef of tuberculous cattle, Dr. Zuern, in my opinion, is not by any means radical enough, especially for our country, where so many people eat their beef rare, or in a condition in which the albumen is yet fluid, a sure indication that no degree of heat sufficient to destroy any bacteria has penetrated the beef while over the fire. The only reliable way of protecting the human race consists in destroying the carcasses of all tuberculous animals, or, at any rate, in exposing the parts apparently not affected by the morbid process for a sufficient length of time to a degree of heat that will surely destroy all kinds of bacteria, before the parts are permitted to be used as human food. Such an effective protection, however, is not possible until at least the cities have established public slaughter-houses in which, like in Germany, all the animals used for meat must be slaughtered and examined—first, while alive, and then after having been killed and opened, by a competent meat inspector thoroughly familiar with all the dangerous and infectious diseases. In the city of Columbus, and I presume in other cities, too, is a meat and milk inspector, a salaried officer appointed by the mayor. This officer undoubtedly is a good and honest man, but the inspection necessarily is a humbug. He condemns meat that is spoiled if he finds it, something that everybody who can see and smell can and will do himself, but for obvious reasons—the man is not a veterinarian—he does not condemn any meat of diseased animals of tuberculous cattle, of trichinous hogs, of hogs affected with swine-plague, etc., unless perhaps he should accidentally stumble on a case. He also condemns milk that does not contain a certain per cent of cream if he finds it offered for sale, but I never learned that he ever condemned any milk from tuberculous cows—milk that is really dangerous.]

[The further advice given by Dr. Zuern under Nos. 11 and 12 may be practicable in Germany, but can hardly be complied with in our country, therefore may be omitted.]

The above, with the exception of the introduction and of what is in brackets, is a free translation of a review in *The Berliner Thierärztliche Wochenschrift* No. 37.

H. J. D.

### "MAKING REPAIRS AT HOME."

"A penny saved is two pence earned."

When times are close, prices low and purchasers difficult to find, it is well to look after all needless expenses upon the farm, and, if possible, to find not only new sources of income, but, if possible, new means of cutting down expenses. There is one means within the reach of all whereby at least some saving in expense may be effected, and in the case of many farmers

this saving would, during the course of a year, amount to a considerable sum. In this I refer to the making of many necessary repairs to the machinery of the farm. In a former article I made reference to the desirability of some of the most frequently used tools, such as hammers, saws, planes, chisels, augurs, bits, etc.; but in this I desire to recommend to every frugal farmer the desirability of other tools.

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While every farmer should have the necessary tools for making repairs in wood, there are many who would find it equally desirable to possess tools and materials for repairing harness, boots and shoes. Also for mending tinware, hooping barrels and other similar work. I have always been accustomed to this kind of work in rainy weather, and scarcely know how I should spend the stormy days of winter did I not have some kind of workshop, well equipped with tools and materials in which to work. I keep adding to these tools occasionally as needs require and means permit, until now the large shop is pretty well supplied with all the tools that are likely to be required about the farm.

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Among the more recent additions to this line is a farmer's set of blacksmith tools, purchased in the summer of 1894. Of course, there was no idea of doing blacksmith work for others, but the object was to provide against unexpected breaks of farm machinery which might otherwise require a trip to town and the loss of half a day's time. Scarcely a week has since gone by without some of these tools being in use. Frequently they are in use every working-day. They not only save much valuable time, but considerable expense besides. Today these tools are looked upon as almost as essential as the carpenter and harness tools.

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To illustrate their usefulness, I might mention that while cutting nearly one hundred acres of clover seed that season there were frequent small breaks about the reaper that would have called for a trip to town but for the fact that the repairs were made at home. During such a busy season such things are easily appreciated. One morning during the winter we had all things in readiness to begin hauling fodder purchased from a neighbor, when it was discovered that a new spindle put on the wagon by a town workman was loose on the axle, and liable to cause trouble at any time. Ordinarily it would have called for a trip of twelve miles to town and return, the loss of half a day's time and the delay in hauling. As it was, the wheel was removed, the spindle taken off, and in five minutes' time holes were drilled through each side of the skein, the spindle replaced, a bolt inserted, the wheel on, and we were off after a load.

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Recently we were having a new well driven at the house, and, as frequently happens, there were tools broken that would have caused more or less delay had it not been for the repair-shop within twenty paces. So frequently were different tools called for by the well-men that finally one of them said he feared he would miss them when he went to his next job.

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Where there are hired men who have any ingenuity at all, they may thus usefully employ many days which would otherwise be a total loss to the employer. Boys may soon be taught to do a great number of odd jobs if they but have the tools with which to work, and the lessons thus learned will be of value to them during the remainder of their lives.

JOHN L. SHAWVER.

Shady Nook Farm.

## Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, and hence to cure all nervous troubles, take the best blood purifier in the world, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is just the medicine for weak, tired, nervous people. It creates an appetite, stimulates the digestive organs and builds up the whole system. Get

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## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

**THE ONION FOR PROFIT.**—A few days ago I saw my friend, Ch. Weckesser, who has a seed farm near Niagara Falls, and also grows onions and other vegetables for the Niagara Falls market. Both of us being enthusiastic onion growers, the conversation naturally drifted to the subject of onions for profit. When I asked him about the value of the Prizetaker, he only expressed my opinion of it when he stated that it is the only kind which he can grow with profit, and the only kind he wants. He also agreed with me when I said that if I had to grow Danvers, or any of the ordinary sorts, I would quit growing onions for market, simply because I cannot succeed in growing crops large enough and cheaply enough to pay me. This, of course, is for our own location. Possibly there may be local conditions elsewhere which make the selection of other sorts advisable. The great value of the Prizetaker, however, seems established beyond dispute. Mr. Weckesser also thinks that this onion is now as good as when he first got hold of it in 1890.

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**HISTORY OF PRIZETAKER.**—For a long time I have been trying in vain to discover the origin and history of this valuable onion, and have only succeeded just now. Early in the eighties a California seed firm, especially in San Francisco, came across an especially fine lot of onions brought from Barcelona or some other Spanish port, and purchased four of five crates for experimenting purposes. The result of several years' propagation was the onion now known as the Prizetaker. In '85 or '86 Mr. William H. Maule, the Philadelphia seedsman, happened to come through California, saw the patch, and at once made arrangements to introduce the new onion. I tell this because there has been a disposition on the part of some seedsmen either to ignore it or to create an impression that the Prizetaker is the same as the Spanish King. The latter was introduced a year or two before the arrival of the Prizetaker. In 1889 I grew both varieties side by side in New Jersey, and there was a very material difference in favor of the Prizetaker; so material, indeed, that I discarded the other at once. I wish to tell my friends that they don't want the Spanish King, nor even the "Spanish King, or Prizetaker," as catalogued by some firms. The name of this best of all onions is "Prizetaker," and no other, and under this name you should buy it. Of course, this is no guarantee that some dealer may not catalogue it thus, and yet give you the Spanish King seed.

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**MAMMOTH ONIONS.**—I do not think that extra large size is so very desirable in onions. Prizetakers weighing a pound apiece, or a little more may do well enough for crating or for home market in a small way, but the average city or village buyer who purchases onions by the peck or bushel usually fights shy of the very large ones, and will more readily take a medium-sized onion. The very large ones do not keep so well, either, as the smaller specimens. But the extra large ones often come handy as prize-takers at the fairs and otherwise. I am informed that Mr. W. Atlee Burpee, of Philadelphia, has just awarded the prize (offered by him for the largest specimen grown in 1895) to a perfect Prizetaker weighing five and one half pounds. It was not a double onion, either, but a single, perfect bulb. This does not look as if the Prizetaker had deteriorated much since its introduction.

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**MISREPRESENTATIONS.**—Seedsmen, as a rule, are honorable in their dealings (aside from that little tendency to overdo in descriptions and illustrations). But not all of them are entirely free from petty jealousies, and some will be guilty of misstatements occasionally. One of my Canadian neighbors, for instance, hands me a letter received from a London (Ontario) seed firm in reply to his complaint about their "Prizetaker" seed. This firm tells a pretty story of the Prizetaker as a "late onion, which was originally a Danvers, but being grown in a warm climate, is a poor keeper, and generally unsatisfactory except in a very favorable season, and was boomed into public notice only by the introducer's advertising and blowing," etc. The story

is worthy of an Ananias. Let our onion-growing friends not be deceived. The Prizetaker is yet the best onion out, and I want every onion grower to know of its good qualities. It is equally satisfactory for home use as for market. But you should grow it on the new plan; that is, raise plants under glass and transplant them to open ground in early spring. I will gladly give any man \$5, or twice that amount, and more, for an ounce of seed of any novelty which proves as valuable as the Prizetaker onion.

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**DIGGING POTATOES.**—While the matter is fresh in my mind (although a little out of season), let me say that digging potatoes is not any more the bugbear that it once was, and we have no potato-digger, either. The method of culture has a great deal of bearing on the manner and ease of digging, however. The followers of the old hilling practice always claim that they can dig easier and much faster when the potatoes are hilled up quite high than when grown on level culture. Of course, they dig with the hook or fork, and from their standpoint they are right. Growers who work stony soil usually prefer planting in check-rows (about three feet apart each way), hill cultivation and digging by hand. Few of them, however, seem to know that they can make the job of digging much easier by going through the rows both ways with an ordinary cultivator just previous to digging. The cultivator cuts off a portion from the hills, and fills it in the depressions between them, thus leaving the tubers in the hills more exposed, and therefore in the very best shape for digging with the hook or fork. In our loamy soils, which are entirely free from stones, we practise what might be called level culture, the rows appearing only slightly raised over the natural surface, and then dig with an ordinary winged shovel-plow drawn by two horses. If this method of digging is employed where the hills are made quite high, the potatoes are apt to roll into the hollows between the hills, and to be covered up out of sight, and even out of reach of the harrow. In short, we have to adapt the method of culture to the method of digging, or vice versa.

T. Gr.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### NOTES ON PRUNING TREES.

Two facts should be kept in mind by orchardists regarding pruning: that pruning when the tree is dormant promotes growth of wood, and pruning when the sap is active and the tree growing rapidly promotes fruitfulness by diverting the sap to the growth of fruit-buds. Hence, in pruning trees, these two objects should be kept in view—the production of fruit and the regulation of the growth of the tree.

Rapidly growing trees, when treated with the knife, will not bear much while young, but if not overpruned, they will grow into large-topped, healthy trees, if given sufficient room; and when sufficiently matured, bear constant and abundant crops of fruit. But this statement should be modified a little, the matter of varieties having to be taken into account. Thus it is frequently true that such shy-bearing sorts of apples as Northern Spy and King of Tompkins, when given high cultivation, delay setting much fruit long past the age some other varieties are yielding paying crops. The discussion of this point calls for a word regarding soils and management.

The soil has much to do in hastening or retarding the fruit-bearing tendency of trees. A soil containing much humus induces a growth of wood, and in such cases cultivation of the soil may be suspended for a year or two with advantage; or even seeding down to grass to check, in a measure, this redundancy of growth of wood. But this system should not be too long continued, for if the orchard is kept too long in grass, we may defeat the very object we aim to promote. If the grass is mown and carried off in hay, such a course soon exhausts the soil of nutritious material, the roots of the trees are impeded by the growth of the grass, both crowding each other in search of nourishment; consequently, the tree suffers.

An exception to this is sowing the land to red or pea-vine clover, and I sometimes think that no grass forming a finer sod than clover should be allowed to grow in the orchard. There is a two-fold benefit in seeding the orchard to clover. The roots of this plant penetrate deeply into the soil, and as it is a biennial, large quantities of roots are left to decay in the soil, affording a nourishment to the trees of more benefit than the application of dressing, under the circumstances of overgrowth of wood.

This course of management should be modified somewhat, according to the character of the soil, for, as before remarked, this condition of rampant growth at the expense of fruit is induced by vegetable matters predominating in the soil. The growing of clover among the trees would add still more to the nitrogenous elements in the soil, and defeat the end in view—fruitfulness of the trees.

On lands of a lighter character, of a sandy texture, or a loamy soil, as generally designed

by the term, clover may be used to great advantage in the renovation of the orchard. Every three years, in the earlier bearing years of the trees, plow under the grass or clover, and let the orchard remain one year fallow.

Young trees, under good cultivation, in a deep, congenial soil, will take on a vigorous growth if they are of the strong, vigorous-growing kind. In such case, when the trees are young, winter pruning or cutting when the sap is dormant should not be thought of; and, in fact, if the trees are rightly handled, but very little pruning along at this age should be done at all.

The trees should be allowed room to grow, with just sufficient pruning to regulate the formation of the head of the tree, and this should be done during active vegetation, as then the wounds heal over quickly—a matter of some importance in trees which are long-lived.

The two conditions of pruning—the production of fruit and the regulation of the growth of the tree—are dependent the one upon the other; for if we allow a tree to grow just as nature dictates, one or more branches will get the lead and will appropriate the largest share of the materials which make growth. Under such conditions we cannot grow an abundance of fine fruit. So that to obtain the largest quantity of the best fruit it is necessary to regulate the growth of the tree.

If old trees are to be pruned, and much wood is to be removed, from the time the sap becomes dormant in fall until sometime before it becomes active again in spring is the proper time to do such work. November and December are good months to do this work in the orchard. The dead wood is easily recognized from the absence of leaves, and if branches of considerable size are to be cut, the exposed surface will dry and harden, and the healing process be more complete and satisfactory if the work is done after the sap starts in spring.

Wounds made by pruning at any season of the year are aided to a healthy condition in healing by being covered with any kind of oil-paint containing twenty-five per cent of coach varnish, applied with a paint-brush.

Very likely some one will be reminded to ask, "What about root-pruning to induce fruitfulness?" Root-pruning should not be resorted to, in my opinion, until all other means to induce the formation of fruit-buds have failed. Root-pruning is not the panacea many would have us believe. It has a tendency to weaken the entire system of growth—to injure, as it were, the constitution of the tree, and that is not what we want to do. The object should be to retain all the growing powers of the tree, and to direct its forces toward the production of fruit (instead of wood growth) by judicious pruning of the branches and the restriction of too rampant growth by seeding to grass as indicated.

Maine.

L. F. ABBOTT.

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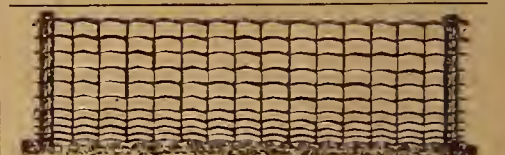
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# Our Farm.

## SOUTHERN NEGRO HELP FOR NORTHERN FARMERS.

I SAW in FARM AND FIRESIDE an article by Galen Wilson in regard to southern negro help on northern farms. I have often thought such help might be desirable. Northern farm help is very scarce, or has been until recently. We are sometimes compelled to hire a person with some objectionable traits in order to get our work done. The scheme of the North Carolina colored preacher, in my estimation, is a good one. I think if good reliable couples could be got there, several places might be found in my own county for them. If I could get a couple to suit, I think I would try it next season. I would want a married couple of young folks of good reputation. Those of a good common school education would be preferable with me. We would like to hear more of the question in the near future.

R. H. N.

LaGrange county, Ind.

\*\*\*

As author of the article referred to by R. H. N., I will state that the subject is well worthy of consideration by northern farmers, and for more reasons than he stated. About a dozen years ago a wealthy farmer near me, having had much difficulty in securing local help, went South and secured a full crew for his farm, male and female, and discharged all his white help. They remained with him until he died, and then they found places in the neighborhood. Since that time others have come and found work. Three from North Carolina came recently. I know most of them here now and what their employers think of them. There is not a bad one or a "poor stick" among the lot. Their morals are superior to the average of white laborers, and all can read, write and "figure." They are always at home except once in awhile—a day to go to the county fair or a circus; and the girls have no days off or nights out, as too many white servant-girls do.

\*\*\*

An Ohio friend who has resided in the South several years writes me that if the southern negro is used well, fed well and paid as agreed, it is astonishing what an amount of hard work can be got out of him. He knows nothing about "ten hours a day." His time for labor is from morning till night, and without any grumbling. He never attempts to dictate to his employer how any work should be done, as some white laborers are apt to do. Servitude has been born and bred into him, and his province is to serve as ordered. The southern negroes are very fond of children and much attached to the place they call home. For this and other reasons farmers should employ them by the year. They are very averse to changing homes. They look to their employers for counsel in their private affairs, regarding them wise authority. There is not a particle of neighborhood gossip in a well-bred southern negro, male or female. This would be a great relief to some northern families. If used well, they almost worship their employers, and regard the honor of their employer's family as sacred.

\*\*\*

Of course, there are some bad southern negroes; but those are such as were reared in towns amongst idle loafers. A negro that has been reared on a plantation, and spent most of his days there, very seldom possesses any vicious traits. The southern planters are very particular about their own honor, and they require the same of all their subordinates. The negro is somewhat awkward at farm work when he first arrives, but he is an apt student and soon learns northern ways. He requires but once telling. The scheme of the North Carolina colored preacher referred to by R. H. N., was a plan of Rev. J. R. Cozart, of Berea, N. C. It was an attempt of his to find work in the North for several young men of his congregation. I forwarded him several applications. Finally, an applicant in Maine wrote me she could get no reply from Mr. Cozart. I inquired of the Berea postmaster, and a reply came from Mr. Cozart. He had been away; he had not had good success in sending colored people North, because few of the inquirers would state what wages they would pay; and here is a "sticking-point" which I propose to overcome by an article in a

paper of extensive circulation in the South, advising colored people to come without making any bargain until they show what they can do. Wages in the lower South now for good farm help are \$6 to \$9 a month, and weekly rations of a peck of corn-meal and three pounds of pork, which they must cook in their own quarters, and then they have work only a part of the year. Those who have come here and learned our ways neither expect nor receive so much as white persons. Mr. J. H. Hills, Mikeville, Fla., would probably suit R. H. N. or somebody else. He wrote the other day that he is twenty-nine, and has been on the same plantation nine years, that he has no bad habits, that he is to marry a girl of twenty-two, who is a good housekeeper. They are to be married on Christmas, and then want to come North and work for some farmer. He could probably induce others to come with him if they could get situations. Mr. Hills is a good common school scholar.

GALEN WILSON.

## COW-PEAS IN OHIO.

The past season has been a very trying one to farmers who depended entirely on timothy and clover for hay and pasturage. Nearly every year the pasture is short during the month of August, and many farmers feel the need of some good forage plant to supply this shortage. Those who are blessed with good soil, such as described by W. E. Collins, of Mississippi, need nothing better than corn or teosinte. But on our clay soils we need not only a forage plant for feeding purposes, but one which will add fertility to the soil, such as clover, cow-peas, soja-beans, etc.

Teosinte, soja-beans and the rape-plant grow splendidly on rich soil, if planted early. Rape sown in July made a slow growth. During the whole period of drought the cow-pea alone seemed to flourish, and showed no signs of succumbing until frozen October 1st. The Wonderful pea produces a vine that is indeed "wonderful," but we must expect to buy our seed each year, as only a few pods were ripe when frost came. The brown pea and the speckled variety planted May 23d ripened nearly all their seeds; those planted June 17th ripened few seeds.

Champaign county, Ohio. W. RAPP.

## EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MISSOURI.—St. Genevieve county is one of the oldest-settled sections of the West, having been settled by the French in the year 1755. For thirty miles along the eastern side of the county flow the waters of the great Mississippi; and for a considerable part of this distance there is a broad valley, the soil of which rivals in fertility that of any section on the globe. The topography of the rest of the county for the most part presents a decidedly broken aspect, but the soil here is also quite productive, being a pure limestone. While not adapted to extensive grain growing, this country offers excellent opportunities to those who wish to engage in diversified farming. The whole county is traversed by numerous beautiful streams, many of them being bordered by very fertile valleys. All of these streams are fed by never-failing springs, hence we always have an abundance of pure water. Improved methods of farming are being adopted here as elsewhere, and as a result our people are becoming more prosperous with each succeeding year. Stock raising is one of the most profitable industries, and thoroughbred cattle, hogs and sheep are rapidly supplanting the native "scrubs." Our farmers are also turning their attention to fruit growing, and it has been fully demonstrated that this is one of the banner fruit counties of the state. St. Louis, sixty miles away, affords an excellent market for all surplus products, and is easily reached by those living near the river, the fierce competition between rival lines of steamboats insuring extremely low freight and passenger rates at all times. The great trunk-line which is soon to be built by the Pennsylvania railroad people from Terre Haute, Ind., to some point in the Southwest will pass directly through this county, crossing the Iron Mountain system a few miles beyond, thus affording ample means of transportation to all points north, south, east and west. Prices of unimproved land here range from \$3 to \$5 per acre; farms can be had for from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Our climate is rather changeable, but we rarely have any really severe weather, either hot or cold.

St. Mary's, Mo. G. M. D.

FROM FLORIDA.—As a little statistical information in regard to Florida products may be of service to those contemplating coming to the land where roses are in bloom the year round, I will give it. Strange as it may seem to many in the North that while the total

value of the agricultural products of the state for the year 1894 was nearly \$25,000,000, the value of the live stock was over one third of this sum, the field crops over one fourth of it, and the fruit crop—which is usually regarded as of the most importance by northern people—is less than one fifth of it, while the total amount in value of the vegetable and garden products combined barely exceeds one twentieth of the agricultural products of the state. The leading "stock cattle" county is De Soto, in the southern part of the state; that of horses, Jackson, in the northwestern part; that of mules and hogs, in Jefferson and Leon counties; that of sheep, in Walton county—all three of the counties last named being in the northwestern part of the state. The leading counties in the production of field crops are all located in the northwestern section between the Alabama state line and the Gulf of Mexico. They are, in the order of acreage and value, as follows: Cotton, Jackson; corn, Leon; oats, Leon; sweet potatoes, Leon; tobacco, Gadsden; hay, Leon; Irish potatoes, Leon; cantaloups, Leon. The leading counties in the production of vegetables, other than potatoes and cantaloups, are in the central and southern counties—tomatoes, watermelons, English peas, Lake; beans, Brevard; cabbage, Alachua. The leading counties in fruit production—except peaches, Walton; pears, Escambia; strawberries, Bradford—are oranges, Orange; lemons, Lake; grape-fruit, Polk; pineapples, Brevard; the two counties last named being in the southern part of the state.

E. W. H.

Jacksonville, Fla.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—McHenry county is one of the cow counties. The Mouse river runs through it, and most settlers live near it. Some farming is done, but it does not pay well, as it is only about every fourth year we get a good crop. This year it is very good, but with very low prices. Cattle is what we mainly depend on. Most of us came here with only small means. If the county had not been advertised as a farming country, and new-comers had known enough to put what little they had into cattle instead of trying to farm, all would have been better off. Land along the river was taken long ago, but there is still much on the prairie. It is hard to winter on the open prairie, as the snow is hardly ever still, but drifting, owing to its being so dry. The cold winters and hot, short summers are great drawbacks; but still, I think one can do more with \$500 here, by investing in cattle, than in many other places. Yearling cattle can be bought for \$12, and can be kept for \$4 a year. Money is very tight. The banks have been taking twelve per cent interest and about the same bonus, consequently they are hated and mistrusted. Some years ago money was loaned recklessly on pre-emption claims by banks to people who never intended to pay, and mortgages sold in the East. I believe that has done much to hurt our credit. Last year we had no snow until the middle of January. Cattle and horses do well on prairie-grass while the ground is bare. We have had great prairie fires, and hundreds of miles of country were burned over, and thousands of tons of hay destroyed.

H. M.

Villard, N. D.

FROM TENNESSEE.—We are located on tablelands between the Cumberland and Clinch mountains, at an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet, with a temperature that seldom reaches 90° above or goes as low as 12° below zero. Our lands are worth from \$3 to \$30 per acre, according to location and quality. The north sides of our ridges and mountains are limestone lands, and fine for grasses or grains. The tops of our ridges are not so strong, but seldom fail to bear fine crops of peaches and apples. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and many other berries grow wild in abundance. Orchards and berries have never been given any attention, owing to the fact that we had no railroad. Now that we are connected by a short line from Knoxville to Cumberland with the Southern at Knoxville, giving access to all the southern and eastern cities, and the Louisville and Nashville at Cumberland Gap that will let us into Cincinnati and other northern and western cities, I know of no place more inviting to persons who want to go into fruit culture. Our best fruit lands are the cheap lands, and can be had for from \$3 to \$15 per acre. For general farming and grazing purposes, the limestone or the bottom lands are better.

T. G. F.

Tazewell, Tenn.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We are enjoying a little boom in the Tia Juana valley. Our railway—the N. C. & O.—is just finished. People here who bought in boom times and have been holding for higher prices, have their eyes opened to the fact that the stringency of the times demands a lower price, and are offering their land for much less than they gave. Our climate being the most genial and the scenery the most magnificent in the world, we feel sure of an influx of settlers; in fact, we have continual inquiries from people in the East, who will be here as soon as they can dispose of their homes there. We already have a first-class community, and don't want any other kind.

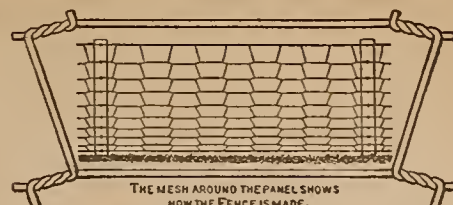
K. M. C.

Nestor, San Diego county, Cal.

FROM KANSAS.—I am a farmer on one of Uncle Sam's farms, having contracted with him to stay on the farm for five years, he to give me a patent to it at the end of that time. I have lived on it now about half of the time required, and have made up my mind that a man earns his farm if he lives on it the five years, although I believe the man who is out here on his own place is better off than the man who is renting "back East." We have a beautiful country to look at, and if we could only get plenty of moisture we would have a veritable garden. Nearly all here who intend to stay and make this their home are going to build reservoirs, so that they can water at least a good garden-patch.

J. H. E.

Goodland, Kan.



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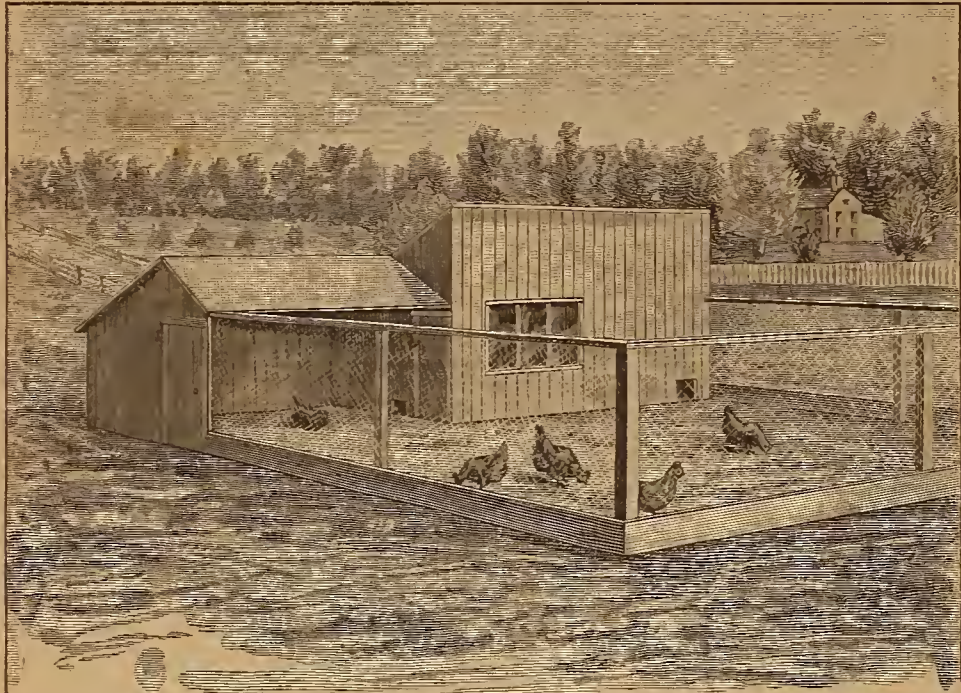
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#### SELLING TO ADVANTAGE.

**O**LD hens will bring the best prices from now on, but old roosters do not pay for the labor and cost of sending them to market. The term "old" roosters refers to all matured males that have fully developed their combs and wattles. They seldom bring over five cents a pound. Compared with cockerels that are but chicks, and which do not weigh over three pounds each, there is a difference in price, the latter, if of good quality, bringing from fifteen to twenty cents a pound. In selling off the stock in fall, send only the small stock and the fat hens that do not lay. Never sell a laying hen, no matter how old she is. If she is a



SCRATCHING-SHED FOR WINTER.

producer, it will pay to keep her. Old hens sell as well as pullets, all hens being termed old. The point is to have them fat, as fat covers all other defects, provided they are healthy. Never send a sick fowl to market, as it may die on the journey, and serves to depress the prices by casting suspicion on all the others. At this season the fowls may be shipped alive or dressed.

Hens that are only two or three years old are termed old hens when they are really young and in their prime. Hens that have been tried and are known to be good layers should never be discarded for untried pullets. Because the pullet is precocious, and begins to lay early, is no indication that she is a good layer. She may give a good account of herself for a short time, and then become unprofitable. It is the hens that have laid eggs above the average in number which should be retained, and the chicks from the eggs laid by old hens will be stronger and more vigorous than from pullets. This is the time of year when many will be selling off their surplus in order to reduce their stock for winter, and the old hen is always sacrificed to make room for the pullet. A hen is not too old to be a good layer until seven or eight years old. The rule should be to pay no attention to the ages of the hens, as long as they are giving good service, but hold onto them. Never permit a pullet to take the place of a hen unless compelled, and always keep in view that a pullet must be tried before her true value is known.

#### EGGS FOR INCUBATOR HATCHING.

Preparations for hatching with incubators are being made by those who utilize the fall and winter in that direction, and it may be well to state that the greatest difficulty encountered with incubators is to secure the eggs. This is an excellent time to get hens, or arrange with a reliable party for eggs. No doubt eggs may be plentiful for market, but not one egg in three is suitable for the use of the incubator, for the reason that if eggs must be procured from several places, there will be a possibility of some of the yards containing hens that are too fat, no males in the yards, the males may be sick, or some other drawback, all the difficulties being increased in proportion to the number of different places from which the eggs may be procured. It must be considered, also, that many immature pullets will contribute their quota, and while pullets' eggs

may hatch in spring, because the pullets are more advanced in age and growth, yet at this season and in winter such eggs are not valuable. The incubator operator should prepare for eggs now, while it can be done to the best advantage.

#### SCRATCHING-SHED FOR WINTER.

The illustration shows a poultry-house and yard, with an open shed attached to the house. The shed is intended as a place for the hens to exercise in stormy weather, and also to sun themselves on clear days, without being exposed to winds. There may be two entrances, if preferred, one from the house to the yard, and one to the shed, either being closed if desired. A door at one end of the shed admits the attendant into the yard. Probably two windows in the front would be better than one. The fowls can be fed under the shed, and the floor of both house and shed should be covered with leaves or cut straw and cleaned frequently. Such an arrangement

will pay, as the hens will lay more eggs and keep in a healthy condition.

#### DUCKS.

It is not desirable to have ducks lay at this season, as there is but little demand for their eggs at fair prices, and because ducks that begin to lay now may cease before February, which is the month when the eggs are desired for hatching. Old ducks sometimes begin laying in the fall, and occasionally the young ones will do so. In the early spring the poultrymen who raise large numbers for market place the eggs in incubators, hatching out the larger proportion in February, if the ducks begin laying in January, which may happen; but March is the month for the February eggs to hatch. In about two months more the ducklings are ready for market and bring good prices. The Pekin duck is preferred, and an average of 150 eggs a year for each duck in a flock is not unusual. When ducks begin to lay, they will sometimes produce an egg every day for every duck in a flock, and with but few exceptions will keep up the work for four, five or six months. After that time they will produce no eggs until the next spring, but they will be ahead of the hens for the whole year.

#### HOTEL REFUSE.

There is much valuable food in hotel refuse, the bread, meat and vegetables serving as varieties that are highly relished by poultry. It is sometimes sloppy and sour, however, and frequently the odor therefrom is disagreeable. Where one can collect the refuse daily, so as to secure it fresh, it is the cheapest food that can be procured, but it does not pay to use it if too much labor is required in its collection. One thing to guard against is that too much salt may be in the refuse; but salt is not injurious if used as a seasoning in the food of fowls.

#### THE BLACK BREEDS.

Some of the best breeds are those that have black plumage. The Black Cochins are one of the hardiest breeds known, and the chicks are easily raised, but the prejudice against black breeds has consigned it to the rear. The Black Minorcas not only lay as many eggs in a year as any breed known, but also lay very large ones, and the hens are also one or two pounds heavier than Leghorns. Considering the weight of the eggs laid, the Minorca does more work in that respect than any other breed; and if eggs were sold by weight, they would stand at the head.

The Langshan is a heavy, full-breasted bird, being not only a good layer, but a fine table fowl. At one time it was the favorite breed, but the prejudice against black plumage has been its obstacle. The Houdan, a French fowl, and a strong rival of the Dorking, has been hindered on account of its dark plumage, and yet it cannot be excelled as a layer and table fowl combined. The best breeds are really those with dark legs and plumage, and until buyers learn this fact they will continue to pay extra prices for inferior poultry because of a preference for yellow legs and skin.

#### GEESSE FOR MARKET.

If the old geese are active and vigorous, do not keep any of the young geese for next year, unless to add to the flock, but send them to market and keep the old geese, for the reason that only young geese are salable in market. Old geese can be better killed and buried on the farm than to pay transportation on them, as they will really be given away in market, owing to lack of buyers. Pen up the young geese about two weeks before selling, and feed three times a day on bran, corn-meal and ground oats, scalded, but give a mess of chopped clover once a day. They will then be fat if sent to market, and also bring good prices.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Fattening Turkeys.**—J. S. L. Elwood, N. J., writes: "Can turkeys be confined in coops to be fattened for market?"

**REPLY:**—They will not thrive if very closely confined, especially in small coops, but they may be kept in a small yard for about two weeks, which is sufficient time to make them fat.

**Points of Leghorns.**—S. B. Cumberland, Md., writes: "The standards demand five or six serrations on a Leghorn's comb, five preferred." Will a Leghorn with six serrations successfully compete at a show with one having only five serrations?"

**REPLY:**—It should compete with equal prospects, according to the standard.

**Dark and Light Eggs.**—M. J. S. Springfield, Mo., writes: "Is there any difference in the prices of dark or light eggs (shells) in markets?"

**REPLY:**—In some cities, such as Boston and Philadelphia, the dark eggs are preferred, but in New York City buyers prefer eggs with white shells. It is a local preference and custom.

**Crossing.**—L. T. R. Oxford, N. C., writes: "I desire to cross Brahma hens with a more active breed, which I think will be more suitable to our climate. Which of the breeds should I select the males from?"

**REPLY:**—Probably White Leghorn males will give satisfactory results, and their color will harmonize with that of the Brahma.

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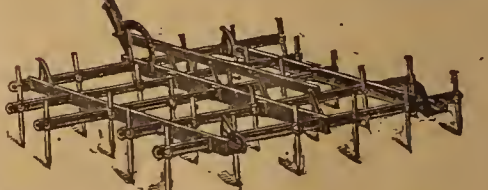
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## Our Fireside.

### IF I HAD THE TIME.

If I had the time to find a place  
And sit me down full face to face  
With my better self, that stands no show  
In my daily life that rushes so,  
It might be then I would see my soul  
Was stumbling still toward the shining goal;  
I might be nerved by the thought sublime,  
If I had the time!

If I had the time to let my heart  
Speak out and take in my life a part,  
To look about and to stretch a hand  
To a comrade quartered in no-luck land,  
Ah, God! if I might but just sit still  
And hear the note of the whippoorwill,  
I think that my wish with God's would rhyme,  
If I had the time!

If I had the time to learn from you  
How much for comfort my word could do,  
And I told you then of my sudden will  
To kiss your feet when I did you ill—  
If the tears a hack of the bravado  
Could force their way and let you know—  
Brothers, the souls of us all would chime  
If we had the time!

—Richard E. Burton.

## ISLAND ANNIE.

BY MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

### CHAPTER III.

'Tis ever thus when, in life's storm,  
Hope's star to man grows dim,  
An angel kneels in woman's form  
And breathes a prayer for him.

—George P. Morris.

FATHER CONWAY repeated these lines as he was dressing on the following morning. Before he breakfasted, he wrote to Annie. He knew very well how eagerly she would watch for the return of the boat after the stage had passed on its trip to the cape. It was a brief, tender letter, telling her of his faith in her, of his pleasure over little Mike's rescue and of his anxiety lest some of the trespassers on the island might harm them. "Keep a sharp eye on smooth-tongued strangers, my Annie; there's many a rascal who talks like a saint and lives a devil. It's a hard truth to tell you, lassie, but you'll not be the worse for a kindly word of warning from an old man whose heart would break to see you suffer."

Annie did not see the young visitor that day nor for many days. July had passed, and August, with its burning heat, sent many a city dweller out on the ocean for cool breezes. All sorts of boats came and went, and Annie missed the young man who had been so kind to her and called her his "little right hand."

There was plenty to do, for Miss Rice went away for a vacation, the mother was not well, and Aunt Meg was cross from overwork. Annie went everywhere. If her father needed a steady hand to help him haul his nets, he called upon her to assist her eldest brother, Tad; if a box of fish must be packed for a special customer, it was Annie who knew just how to put the seaweed about them without making it too weighty; if the father must make out a bill for hallast to a lumberman from Nova Scotia, Annie wrote it in her own clear style; she bathed and dressed Roger, now that the mother was ill, looked after the younger children, and even overcame that important item in all domestic science, the making of good bread. Aunt Meg had hurt her finger and Jobanna of the auburn locks and much-befreckled countenance had little taste and less knowledge for cooking. Annie was called to the rescue, and was successful enough to win her father's praise and Aunt Meg's "Well, it will pass for a beginning." It always seemed to hurt Aunt Meg to praise any one or to hear them praised. Some people are born that way. Rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's includes more than the average man and woman can see. Appreciation has created an army of experts; depreciation has murdered many a half-born aspiration.

A few words of encouragement from Father Conway or her own father always inspired Annie to do something more and better. The young stranger had said to her one day:

"You have no confidence in your own powers; you are too afraid to try things lest you fail. I verily believe that you could paint a picture if you chose, for you see every good point before I do."

All his powers of persuasion could not induce her to try in his presence, but in secret, or out on her dear old cliffs, even in the barn, she was constantly using the pencils with which Father Conway kept her supplied.

Jobanna was a blessing to Annie, for she gave her time to think, by keeping the children from her sometimes.

One day Michael Little found his fishing-boat with a hole in her side where she had pounded on the rocks, and as he searched about for a bit of board, he turned over one, which showed him his own face, old tarpaulin

hat, jacket and all. He stood transfixed until Jobanna came to his side:

"Do you mind how good it is, sir," she said, "and Miss Annie doing it all by herself and you on the beach."

"My girl," said honest Mike, "my little lass? Why, I thought sure it was the young painter man that comes here."

"She did it with the charcoal she burned herself, sir, and she hid it in the pile of boards for fear some one would laugh at it."

"She's a sly lass, a hit scared of herself, but a good one. See here, Joe, take it up to the cottage and show it to my wife; it may brighten the poor woman a bit. And do you tell her whose work it is. Where is the lass now, Joe?"

"She's on the lookout, sir, with her back to the rock, and she is mending some clothes. Aunt Meg said she must do before the sun went down; but the way of her getting a book learning beside would make you smile, sir."

"Why, Joe?"

"Well, you see, sir, she's that eager to learn, so she can teach the others, that she takes the book with her, and she opens it and pins it down on the ground before her with two sharp sticks, and then she says it over and over, till she knows a whole page, and then she turns it and drives down the pegs again, and sews or knits on just the same, and I keep the children from teasing her."

"That's right, Joe, be kind to my lass, and you'll never be sorry; but scamper now up the

They were the long, ample kind known to all dwellers in New England as "tires," but why tires no one could tell. Annie repaired one after another in the neat manner taught her by Miss Rice and learned from the sisters, and as each one was added to the pile at her side, she would turn to her book for more study.

"You must digest mental food as well as your breakfast," Father Conway had said, with one of the quiet smiles which Annie had learned to love, and mending gave ample time for digestion.

Michael Little, having mended his boat, decided to have a companion on his regular trip to the nets. He had been greatly surprised by the discovery he had made, and his fatherly pride had been increased by the words of the priest concerning the ability of his child.

"She sha'n't mope and work all the time," he said to himself, and then in a louder tone, "Here, you Tad, go up on the cliff and tell Annie to leave her work and come with me; I am going for the nets."

The last apron had been finished, the last button used, and Annie was sitting now with her back against a huge boulder and her eyes closed; she was committing to memory a passage in Cæsar. She was startled from her reverie by a fierce tug at the coarse straw hat, which had been tied close over her ears to protect her from sun and breeze while she sewed.

"Oh, Tad, that is sure to be you," she said.



HE SAW HIS DANGER, BUT NEVER FALTERED.

hill before she sees you, and please the mother with a look at her old man."

Jobanna had pictured the scene at the lookout exactly. It was Annie's favorite perch, and was the highest point of land on Peace.

Before the lighthouses were built on Baker's island, many a sailor had braced himself against the strong wind to mount to the top of the hill for a view of the ocean. A rude frame had been built of rough boards, with a round hole cut out of one of them just large enough to insert a telescope, and from this lofty position one could see on a clear day the very outer point of Cape Ann.

The huge boulders which formed the crest of this had framed themselves about one little nook where the grass was always a little greener and the horse-sorrel a little larger than in any other part of the island. This had been Annie's precious den, her private corner, whenever she wished to study or read. The smaller children could not climb so far, and the boys generally found more to amuse them on the shore, or in visiting the numerous little coves which indented their domain of one hundred acres.

On this particular day, Annie had a large bundle of children's aprons to repair; some without buttons, some stringless, or possibly sleeveless, one and all needing a stitch in time.

She could not see the boy, who was lying face down on the rock above her.

"The father wants you," said Tad; "he's going for the nets and traps, and will have no one but you."

Annie sprang to her feet.

"I will come, Tad, tell him so; no, you need not. Do you take these things to the house for me, and I'll run over the cliff."

She went down the rugged pathway with the freedom and fearlessness of a goat, and was soon in the boat, with the oars in her hands.

"Pull out to Little Peace, my girl," said her father, as he sat back to watch her. "That's the way, feet braced, shoulders back, a strong stroke and a good sweep. Annie, lass, there's many a city chap might envy you that pull."

"Why, father?"

"Well, there's some of them that can no more handle a boat than I can a needle. A boat is more than a bit of timber. I sometimes think they know what you're a-talking about."

"Is that why you say 'Steady, old girl,' to yours when the wind is fresh, father?"

"Maybe so. When a man is out day after day as I have been now for more than forty years, he gets notions, and it's one of mine that he comes to know his boat and his boat knows him."

"I think so, too, father, and the young gen-

tleman who paints thinks so about his gun. He often talks to it."

"He's a clever chap, that, very clever; and he says the time will come when this island will be worth a pile of money."

"But you will never sell, father, will you?"

"Why not, my girl? Money is money, and I am needing more every year for you youngsters."

"But, father," and Annie's voice faltered a little, "this is our home. The babies all came here, and Father Conway loves it, too. When you get his little cabin done, he says he will come down for a whole month; and I think I love every rock and stone on Peace."

They had reached the nets now, and it required skill to keep the boat steady while they hauled in.

The catch was not large; some beautiful shining mackerel, a few cunners, and three or four butter-fish, which were tangled in the meshes. Mike threw them into the bottom of the boat, rebaited and lowered the nets. So with the lobster-trap. It was the second haul for the day, and Mike did not worry. He had enough to carry over to his best patron at the Farms, and more might come before daylight.

"I'll pull back, lass," he said, as he took the oars, and gave Annie an opportunity to enjoy the scene.

She looked up once to remark that her father was rowing outside of Little Peace and taking the longest way home, and his ready answer was:

"Yes, my girl, I am trying to blow more color into your cheeks. Sing for me, lass, sing one of your boat-songs, and I'll forget that the freight is light and the mother ailing."

Annie untied her old hat and threw it into the bottom of the boat, and then lifted her eyes to the blue sky above her. She sang like a bird a boating-song Father Conway had taught her. The old priest was a great lover of good music, and in his younger days had been possessed of a fine bass voice. Three years before, on the birthday of his god-daughter, as he loved to call Annie, he had presented her with a guitar and some music. Several songs in one of the books were of his own composition, and he was only waiting until the girl had grown well into her teens to propose a plan of study for her in town. Now, he was delighted to see her growing normally and naturally, and he was heard to say of her voice in his brusque, Irish fashion:

"God gave her that; and man hasn't had a chance to tinker and spoil it yet. We'll put off the artificial training as long as we can."

Her father seemed to renew his youth as he listened to her.

Pull away merrily over the waters,  
Tug to your oars for the wood-tangled shore;  
We're off and aloft with earth's loveliest daughters,

Worth all the argosies wave ever bore.  
Pull away gallantly—pull away valiantly—  
Pull with a swoop, boys, pull for the shore;  
Merrily, merrily, bend to the oar.

When the last of the verses had ended with,

Pull with a will, boys, and sing as we glide,  
Merrily, merrily, over the tide,

Mike drew the boat on the beach, and Annie sprang out. The father said nothing, but his heart was lighter, and as he cleaned the fish for market, the words of the song echoed in his ears again and again. Only a poor, hard-working fisherman, the world might say, but who can forget the fishermen of Galilee?

### CHAPTER IV.

The happiest heart that ever beat  
Was in some quiet breast,  
That found the common daylight sweet,  
And left to heaven the rest.

### ANNIE'S NEW WORLD.

August had passed away; September, with its glories of land and sea, had also left its mark on the lives of the people as well as nature; and now the first October days, golden with sunlight and rich in their Indian summer mellowness, were bringing new cares to those on the mainland and on Peace island.

Annie had been over on the Beverly shore several times with her father or Miss Rice to procure necessities for the family, and preparations were making for the cold weather sure to come.

A new baby had arrived, and the great question of a name must be settled before Father Conway made his last visit for the season. Annie was permitted to superintend the arrangement for her god-father's coming, and the old man might never know how happy it made her. She rowed over for him herself, with Tad for a mate, and the two children were filled with pride when their honored guest came down to the shore and seated himself in their boat.

"So you are trusted alone at last, are you?" he said, as he settled himself in the boat at the same time.

"Oh, yes," said Annie. "Father has been so busy of late, and I have been the errand-boy at the Farms. They know me now at the stores, and everybody is kind."

"May they never be otherwise, Queen Annie, in the days that are to come."

"Well, Tad, my boy, what will you do to me if I carry Annie to the town for a bit of



schooling, and teach her more music than you and I ever will know, eh, lad?"

"I'm thinking the father won't let her go, sir, for he has her to help him in so many ways."

"Ah, Master Tad! you are like the rest; thinking of the work and the ways, but never of the girl. And what does my girl say?"

Annie raised her clear eyes to his and said: "Whatever the father and mother think best, Father Conway."

"Well, well, we shall see. There's a little niece of mine has come to spend the winter with my good friends, the Hinsdales, and she is to be trained in music and manners; I dare say she needs the latter more than the former, but I said to myself, 'Now, here is a fine chance for Queen Annie, where she'll be in a home and never be lonely, and have her old priest just across the street to look after her.' It will be part of the training to help you care for the others, my girl; and I've the mother's word, and the father's, too, that you shall have a fine education while I am above ground to look after it."

There was a tumult of feeling under the simple, half-whispered words:

"Thank you for all, dear Father Conway."

The good priest remained over night and part of the next day, and when he went away it was settled that Annie should begin her studies in town, and should also be under the care of beautiful Mrs. Hinsdale, who was willing to receive the girls into her home, which was now so lonely by reason of the loss of her own daughter.

Miss Rice would take Annie to town. As to her gowns and equipments required by all girls, Father Conway insisted that Peace island fashions would never answer in the aristocratic city, and Mrs. Hinsdale had orders from him to deck out both girls in a simple and becoming manner.

It was a sad day when Annie left home. Her father would allow no one to set them across but himself, and when the little horse-hair trunk which held all the girl's worldly goods was deposited in the boat, the poor man nearly gave way to the grief that was tugging away at his heart. The children were all there but the baby. Aunt Meg was wiping her eyes on a big blue-checked apron, and the mother, well wrapped in thick shawls, stood in the background with Jan and Crosby on either side of her to shelter her from the air. They all honored the patient little mistress of Peace, who seemed far too small to bear her many cares. Johanna, or Joe, as she was now called, held Roger in her arms, and the tears were rolling down over the freckles which could never be washed away. Even the one horse owned by the family seemed to understand that he was losing a friend, for he followed the group down to the small, curved beach until he reached the shed built to shelter the boats; there with his head just showing from behind it, he seemed to say a pitiful good-by. Annie was very quiet. She had said farewell to her mother up at the house, and now she only smiled in her face, as she turned from one to the other with a kind word. Tad was holding her guitar, which he did not release until she had taken her place in the boat, and then with a boy's dread of making any show of tenderness, he placed it in her hands and turned away without the kiss he was longing to claim.

There was a full half hour to wait on shore before the rumble of the stage was heard, and in all that time Annie's hand was clasped in her father's. Neither of them cared to speak. At last the stage came. Down went the old fumbling steps and in went Miss Rice. For one brief second Annie stood upon the step to put both of her arms about her father's neck, but still not a single word of good-by passed their lips.

A clergyman sitting on the back seat remarked to a fellow-passenger in a low tone, that "many a man would give half he owned for such genuine love."

The passenger nodded his head and covered an abortive sneer with a smile.

"It will be rubbed out in the world soon enough," he said.

"All the worse for the world, sir," was the reply.

It was a long ride by stage to the city, and the air grew colder and colder; but Annie knew neither heat nor cold, she was steadily thinking.

The street-lamps were lighted when the stage drew up at the coffee-house door, where Father Conway was ready to greet them. As soon as the passengers for that part of the city alighted, he took a seat by Annie's side and gave some directions to the driver.

"We will take you straight to your home, my child," he said, "and Miss Rice can have a little holiday to-morrow to show you about. Alecia arrived last night, and she is quite wild to see my 'Island Annie.' As to Mrs. Hinsdale, I have seen the first smile on her face to-day that has come to it since her girl was taken away. You can do her great good, my Annie, if you'll not be afraid to show her the warm heart you own. You and Alecia are the medicine I have prescribed for them, and I shall be sorry indeed if you fail to make that beautiful home brighter. All the money in the universe can never cure the soreness of a hurt like theirs."

It was well for Annie that the priest had told her this, for her shy nature led her to shrink from strangers. She felt now that she had something to do for Mrs. Hinsdale, and when the stage stopped before the door of a

large, square house, and a sweet-voiced woman was seen standing in the doorway, the girl, who had never known what the conventionalities of life demanded, did the best possible thing, prompted by the true politeness of her tender heart.

"I thank you so much for letting me come," she said, "and I hope that I shall not trouble you very much."

The child's reward was a second embrace, as the stately woman turned to present her husband.

"Don," she said, "she comes from Peace island, and I think she will bring peace to us. Come to the library, all of you, until you can get the sea-air out of your bones, and then we will have dinner."

"Dinner at night," thought Annie; "but it does not seem so very strange, for I have enjoyed so many dinners in books." Neither then or ever after did any feeling of strangeness afflict Annie. She drifted into the new life as quietly and gently as she had drifted out of her old. Her innate sense of the proper courtesy due to others led her to feel at home wherever it became necessary for her to be.

"I thought you were bringing me a little untamed animal," said Mrs. Hinsdale to the priest after the girls had been with her a week, "but Annie is a remarkable child; her adaptability is wonderful; she instinctively sees the right thing to do."

"Did I not tell you so? Well, it pleases me to hear these wisecracks talk of social matters as they do. Here is that madcap Alecia who has always been surrounded by luxuries and the so-called refinements of life, and she can never hold a candle to Mike Little's daughter, whom God Almighty put his own stamp of lady on from her birth."

"Alecia is wonderfully bright," said Mrs. Hinsdale, "but volatile and impulsive. She would be shocked to be accused of anything wrong, and yet she would blunder first and repent quickly."

"You have read her aright. My half sister, her mother, was the same way, and I found that a boarding-school was an injury, so I ventured to bring her here, where her wild Irish nature could be tamed. You will never understand the full measure of my gratitude to you and the major for taking her into your home. If she troubles you or puzzles you, pray tell me at once. Annie needs encouragement, and my wilful Alecia a curb. They will help each other, and I feel that they will help you, also. I can never forget the many happy hours I have spent under your roof, or the comfort you and your good husband have been to me. The beauty of a broad religious belief has been exemplified in our friendship, for I never could think of you as of another faith, only as followers of another creed."

"Dear Father Conway," said the lady, with tears in her eyes, "if I might only tell the world of all the generous things you do, and of which I am cognizant, as your neighbor, the world would never think of you as merely the Catholic priest, but as one worthy of all honor and love, walking earnestly in the steps of the Master."

"Only a blunderer, my friend, a wretched blunderer; but I hope an honest one."

"A true, kind, thoughtful friend," said Mrs. Hinsdale, as she took his hand at parting. "Many others have uttered platitudes to comfort us in our sorrow, but you have taught us to live for those who need help."

"Oh, uncle, uncle!" exclaimed Alecia, catching him as he stood in the hall, after this conversation with Mrs. Hinsdale, "just think of it, Annie has never been to a concert in her whole life, and she doesn't know what they are like, only from books. Do take us!"

"You shall have not one, but many, madcap, if you are obedient to the wishes of Mrs. Hinsdale."

Annie had crept shyly into the hall and had slipped her hand into Father Conway's.

"I did not ask to go, sir," she said, softly.

"Of course not; but that is part of your education, and the play, also. Before long I shall take you to see Richard the Third, which you know so well."

"Will it cost a great deal of money, father?" asked Annie.

"Hear the child; she is afraid to take all that comes to her lest some might be robbed. It costs less, than false notions, my girl; and whatever it might be, much or little, I am to educate you in my own fashion, so take pleasure with your other studies, lass, as part of the good things God sends into your life."

An hour later Father Conway was in one of the poorest homes in the city, making some broth with his own hands for a sick mother and her children. Still later, as he passed out of the house on his way home, a passer-by remarked:

"There is that big, old priest. I dare say he has been squeezing some money out of the poor devils in that cabin."

He went home overweary, and before midnight his physician was at his side. The old cruel pain at his heart racked and tortured him for hours. When he had been somewhat relieved, the doctor tried to chide him, but found himself reproved when the grand old man half whispered:

Other work for man is none  
But to do the Master's will;  
Wet with rain or parched with sun,  
Weekly I the garden till.

He was up again the next day, and even Mrs. Hinsdale was not made aware of the midnight agony.

## CHAPTER V.

And sadly the question bothers me,  
As I stop in my play to look at him;  
What will the twentieth century be,  
If the nineteenth's youngsters are all like Jim?

### ANNIE IS SURPRISED.

December had covered the harbor with a heavy flooring of ice nearly out to the boundaries of Little Peace island; Big Peace, as the large island was usually called, rose like a gray and brown pyramid from a base of pure whiteness. The few trees which surrounded the farm-house and sheltered it from the bleak winter winds were struggling for existence, while the richly wooded shore of the mainland, with its abundant evergreens growing almost down to the very water's edge, were never more stately and fascinating. The fishing-boats were nearly all hauled up or frozen in the ice.

Michael Little's "Dreadnaught," a stout fishing-dory, built for rough waters, worked through the ice with difficulty to the shore when necessity demanded. The great waves which had rolled into the harbor were no longer seen, even on a windy day, but huge cakes of ice were piled along the shore. A small strip of clear water marked the course of the channel between the mainland and the island, but ice and winter ruled the bay.

There had been long talks among the children for many days about the holidays. Christmas was indeed coming, and Christmas to the small world of this island in the sea held a meaning unknown to the busy people on shore. Miss Rice had talked much to the children of the highest meaning of the Christmas-time, and Annie had written them of her plans, and also that some presents would be sent them; for Father Conway felt that it was best for her to remain in town to improve herself by listening to the Christmas music. The children were very sorry to miss their beloved sister, and held many private talks about the things Annie might send.

Michael Little was going up in the darkness and cold to the city to hear his girl sing at a little gathering which the Hinsdales had arranged for Alecia and Annie. Mrs. Little did not care to go; her heart and soul were bound up in her simple home and her babies; and Miss Rice was very happy in preparing some surprises for the little ones. As to Aunt Meg, she was unusually cheerful, for cooking was her greatest happiness, and she had been requested by her brother to prepare a large cake for Father Conway to bestow upon the girls at their little gathering.

One member of the little household was restless. It was Hugh. He had always been Annie's baby and care, and his small heart ached for her. No one knew but the angels how often he had kissed Annie's pet bantams, because they were hers, nor how many times he had choked back the tears when her letters were read aloud. The one being he adored was the pretty sister who had loved and cared for him ever since he could remember.

Tad came in one evening full of his adventures; he had guided his brothers, Mike and Tom, over to the shore on cakes of ice, and they had seen the stage go down on runners to the cape, and heard the driver say that a few more days of this weather would freeze the harbor up solid enough to drive on.

Hugh listened. His six-year-old fancy ran riot, and he, too, would follow his brothers, who had left him out of their plans. He would go off a big long way and find dear Annie. He waited patiently for colder days and nights, and they came. One morning, when the lessons were over and the rest sat at the dinner-table, he asked Aunt Meg to tie his woolen muffler and to give him some doughnuts; he was going out on the lookout. The children often went there, and she complied with his request. Lifting his little round, red face to hers, he said:

"Kiss me, auntie."

She did so, with a fervor which surprised herself. Hugh had never been her favorite, and all her tenderness had been reserved for young Mike. The boy bounded away as fast as his chubby legs could carry him, and his father saw him standing on the very top of the lookout, gazing up and down the shore, with a doughnut in each small, fat hand. It was days before they saw him again.

Hugh had his own ideas of things. After a time he crept down and went to the shore, and bounded on a large cake of ice. The doughnuts had disappeared, and in his hand was part of a broken oar. Fortune favored the lad until he reached the thin ice newly formed over the channel; there his own small and dangerous boat suddenly parted, and his little feet went down partly under water. He saw his danger, but never faltered; with one leap he sprang forward to another cake of ice, and again he pushed on. How cold it was, and how the ice cakes ground and hit each other and snapped and cracked; the shore was so far away; if he could only reach it before any one saw him he would not mind. From block to block of snow and ice he went, his hands now almost too cold to hold the oar, but his heart as stout as ever. He must reach the shore in time for the stage, and then he would soon see Annie's dear face.

There was no wind, only a calm, clear, biting cold, and Hugh loved the cold. He went on and on, until at last, nearly exhausted, the two thirds of a mile from shore to shore had been compassed. He had been on the Beverly side only twice in his young life, but he remembered every step of the way, and half an hour

later, when Trask, the great-hearted, good-natured, generous driver of the stage, looked down and saw the small atom of humanity, who said, "I am going to Father Conway and my Annie," he never paused to think it strange, knowing well that Mike Little's children were taught to depend on themselves. He took the child in his arms, wrapped him up in a big buffalo robe, and tucked him in a snug corner on the back seat, saying:

"There you are, you young islander. Will you have something to eat or drink?"

"No, sir," said Hugh, "only my feet are cold."

Something in his face and about his lips told this even better than his words. Trask went into the stage-office or small grocery, and came back with a yellow mug of steaming coffee.

"Here, youngster, drink this; that will warm you. I wonder that Mike trusted you alone; but it wouldn't be safe to leave a boat of any kind about in this weather."

Hugh drank part of the coffee, the first that had ever passed his young lips, for the children on the island were quite content with good water and good milk.

In a short time the continuous rumble of the coach, the fatigue and the coffee had mastered Hugh, and his head dropped upon the buffalo, while he slept soundly. He did not waken until they had reached the city, and he heard Trask saying:

"Yes, he is here all right, and he said he was coming to see you and Father Conway, so I brought him straight to you, Miss Annie."

Great was the wonderment when the buffalo was unrolled and little Hugh stood before the ladies in Mrs. Hinsdale's beautiful home.

He did not care for all its beauty; he had found Annie, and his little chubby arms were about her neck. It was a long time before a coherent story could be made from the child's disjointed utterances, but at last it was all revealed—the long days of waiting, the cold and perilous voyage across from the island, the poor, little wet feet, and the hungry longing for his sister. Annie wept over him as she held him in her arms. When Father Conway came, in response to a summons, he agreed with Annie that word must be sent to the family at once. Alas! it was too late that night, but some one must be ready to take a message from Beverly in the early morning.

Beyond a barking, croupy cough the next day, Hugh gave no signs of serious harm. A messenger had been sent by the priest to tell them of the child's arrival, and also that he must remain for several days until his cold was quite cured, then his father might take him home after the Christmas festivities.

Hugh had been reproved for running away, but the lesson did not seem to sink deeply into his young heart. He had found his Annie, and he was happy.

Alecia had mourned because the child would interfere with some of her plans, but Annie knew him better. If he might feel that she was near he was content. When she went out for her music-lesson, he followed, holding her hand, and as she sang, he sat perched on a stiff, hard chair gazing at her, with notes of admiration sticking out of his large, blue eyes. It was wonderful to observe his quiet patience.

"Sister would rather not have you do that, dear," was check sufficient at any time; and when he nestled in her arms and she talked with him of the work she must do before the summer came, and how good he must be until then, caring for her pets and minding the baby, he promised all she asked, even to a solemn promise never, never to run away again; for "only bad boys made people unhappy in that way."

Christmas day came, and the girls were busy at the church services. Hugh was left at home with a boy from the neighborhood to bear him company, and they quarreled and made up numerous times during the long forenoon, until Annie came and comforted him. All the glories of the fine dinner, all the mysteries of the Christmas tree to come, all the promises of fine gifts were of less value to this sturdy knight than the presence of his adored sister. When she came down-stairs, dressed for the evening in the simple, white cashmere which Mrs. Hinsdale had ordered for her, she was to Hugh the embodiment of all that was beautiful. Father Conway laughed quietly as he watched him. The announcement that his father had arrived did not disturb his equanimity in the least. He crossed the large drawing-room, put his plump hand in his father's, and said in a tone loud enough to be heard by all about him:

"Oh, father! isn't she like the madonna?"

When she sang and the guests applauded, his little hands clapped loud and long; and when at last the tree was disclosed to his admiring gaze, his first question was, as he saw the presents being distributed:

"Is there something for Annie?"

It did not matter that his chubby arms could not hold the half given him, he must have her cared for first. Oh, blessed, precious love of little children! The very essence of the Christ spirit, the soul of all loving and giving, without which the world would be a dreary place and our hearts cold sepulchers.

Hugh went back to the island with a new light in his round face, a new joy in his heart and bright memories of his brief city life. He left behind him an increased tenderness, a renewed trust in purity and truth, and a broader sympathy among all who saw his sweet, earnest face. Only one short year, and Hugh had passed from earth to the higher glories. A sudden cold, a sudden, sharp attack of croup, and little Hugh was laid to rest in the cemetery consecrated by his old friend's blessing.

Annie was even more grief-stricken than the gentle mother, and after a brief visit to the island, she returned to her studies, graver, sadder, yes, and richer, although she knew it not, for her memories of Hugh. Her summer vacation with him had been strangely happy. He had been her shadow, her echo, her lover.

Father Conway had spent a month there on Peace in the little cabin they had made for him, and the rest had helped him; there was less cruel pain and far more joy within. The children spent their evenings with him, and often the passing boatmen paused to listen to the songs they sang upon the piazza of his little home or out on the rugged cliffs.

The young artist was not seen that year. Some said he still lingered abroad and was studying medicine. Art would be his pastime, not his profession. When the cold weather came again, the large boys were sent to school in Beverly and Annie worked steadfastly in the city. Father Conway observed her closely. She was now almost fifteen, and had evidently attained her height; tall, erect, graceful and lithe, with something more than mere beauty shining in her face, something holier and better than selfish indulgence. Mrs. Hinsdale, in her conferences with the priest, called her "a little bluish rose wet with dew."

[To be continued.]



## A MODERN HEROINE.

Such a pretty little woman, hardly five feet tall, with a slim figure draped in mourning, a warm southern complexion, bright, dark eyes, rich chestnut hair, and a soft voice that could nevertheless hold its own in a voluble way. I had known her when she was a school-girl, but this time we met in a parlor-car, just after the presidential election, and she was chasing her congressman in order to file her husband's name for an office. There were no vacant chairs, so pushing me gently into hers, she slipped easily to the cushion at my feet, and began to tell me of the thing uppermost in her mind.

"You see," she said, "William has never known anything but printing. He was brought up to it, and it comes readily enough; but he felt a little ambitious, and so undertook to publish a weekly paper. It does not anything like support us. I do so hope I can get the post-office for him! Think of it! Five daughters to be educated—dear, pretty little creatures. They are on my heart and hands and mind."

"Do you have to make his petition?"

"Oh, well, I can do it so much better than he! He is so quiet." (He just amounts to nothing was my mental comment.) "I think I can do the talking for him. Besides, they say a woman is more sure of being heard. Somehow, a man can't turn a deaf ear to a wife and mother."

I observed how thin and worn she was, in spite of the flush and sparkle of her earnest face.

"You say you have five daughters. Do you keep house?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! Who do you suppose would board a mob like ours? I am a splendid little housekeeper, mama says, only I do run down so. The last time I saw her she begged me to try and pick up a few pounds more. She teaches school, you know."

"Well, I must own I am curious to know how you manage. Do you keep a servant?"

"Yes, a sort of one—better than nothing, since she has two hands and two feet. I can't afford to hire a good one. There are so many steps; she helps me with errands and in looking after the children. I have undertaken to pay for their education myself. We have a public school, but you know how that is in the South. Nice people won't patronize the free school—I mean, people of much pretension. So I am foolish like the rest, and indulge my pride at the expense of nerve and muscle. Caste is a tyrant, and I am not quite wise enough to ignore it."

"Do you have time for anything outside of your home? How can you earn money except by saving it in domestic labor?"

"Oh, I do a great deal beside house work. I play accompaniments for the Mendelssohn club. They meet once a week for solos and choruses, and I get one hundred and fifty dollars a year for playing."

"Is it not terribly wearing upon you?" I asked, compassionating the little thin fingers in their somewhat warm black kids.

"Of course, I do get tired; but it is not so much the playing as the practicing. I have to learn pretty much all the new music. When we have an oratorio on hand, it puts me up to about all I can do to be ready for the meetings."

"And, pray, how many other things are you supposed to attend to?"

"There is the choir," she admitted. "I play the organ at Sunday-school and church. I didn't feel right to take pay for this service. It gives me so much pleasure to do it. But they have paid me a hundred dollars right along. When they put in the pipe-organ I'll get two hundred and fifty. They tell me I will look like a midget mounted up there; that I can never reach the pedals. I shall have to take a few lessons, I know, before I can manage such a monster."

"I should think you would not have strength or energy enough for much else," I said.

"Yes, I do a great deal else. I bake every day for the woman's exchange, and take special orders besides. I am the very best cook in all the blue-grass region," with a conscious smile at her own self-praise. "Then I make the missionary money by baking for the minister's wife. Last year I was able to contribute twenty-five dollars in this way."

Dear, dear little mother!

"Do you ever rebel at having so many mouths to feed, so many minds to train?" was my next pertinent question, for I was diligently thinking over the fashionable women in her circle of society who look upon such a brood with sinful aversion.

"No, I never do," she said, earnestly. "I should not have asked for so many children, I am sure; but there is love in my heart for all that the good Lord sends me."

It was five minutes before she spoke again. Then it was to tell me of the mite society and the charity organization, her quick brain having gone out to these unfortunates from her own helpless ones.

"I can't do much or give much; but sometimes there is a little garment that can't descend any farther in my daughters' outfits. And once in awhile I can dispose of a cast-off suit of William's and put the money in the poor fund."

"Go on," I urged, somewhat quizzically. "I am confident that is not all."

"Pretty nearly all," she said, "except the sewing and helping Fanny and Amy with their lessons. I have a sewing-machine, and begin very early in the season to get the little garments out of the way. I can promise you,

though, that they are very simple. If they have anything extra nice, it is given to them by Sister Mary or Aunt Theodora. Both are amply able to spare it, you know."

"And I have no doubt that you ruffle and tuck like all the rest of the silly mothers."

She laughed with conscious guilt, but disclaimed more than just a little of this adorning.

"Oh, I am so ambitious that my darlings shall have a good education! When I look at them and realize the responsibility of their future, it is enough to inspire me with energy for two women. They are docile and affectionate. The eldest helps me now, and even the next pair of them can do chores, as they say at the North. We do not get up extremely early. When I am dressed the kitchen fire is already lighted, and the girl is making things ready for me. I take pride in cooking, and feel repaid when I see how my meals are enjoyed. Toward Sunday I get a lot of baking

done, and we make a great many meals of cold dishes."

"I dare say you look just like one of the children, darting about busy and cheerful."

"William says so; in fact, Louise is tall, like her father; ever so much taller than I am she will be. He is a good provider and a kind husband, but he does not always see his way to a dollar that is not just ready to come in of its own accord. If he could get the post-office," returning, to her prime thought, "we might manage to lay by enough during the next four years to enlarge the paper, in case he should come to that again, and make it yield more. I am just determined to talk to Colonel Dash till he pledges himself. I'll tell him it is his Christian duty to help me educate my five girls, especially as it will cost him nothing. I'll tell him—"

"Templeton!" shouted the brakeman, as the train slowed up.

"This is my station," she said, jumping up and collecting her one or two scattered belongings. "Colonel Dash speaks here to-night. I shall be with him in his den—good-by—good-by!"

"I pray you may succeed," I flung after her. "Alas! alas! how unevenly divided are the things of this world," I thought. "The man she calls husband is probably not fitted for the duties of the place his energetic, overworked wife is so confident of securing; and the people know it, but her faithful, loving eyes are blind." And for many miles I kept going over her marvelous round of self-imposed duties, till I yielded to the drowsy warmth and rumble, and lost myself, repeating, "Organ, piano, baking, cooking, sewing, children, husband—post-office."

Shall I add the sequel? Diptheria took the two youngest babes, and the father did not get the office. Yet when I saw her again there was never one word of repining. "The good Lord knew best," she said, with a sob breaking out.—*Waverly Magazine.*

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## Our Household.

### LITTLE MISS BRAG.

Little Miss Brag has much to say  
To the rich little lady from over the way;  
And the rich little lady puts out a lip  
As she looks at her own white, dainty slip  
And wishes that she could wear a gown  
As pretty as gingham of faded brown!  
For little Miss Brag she lays much stress  
On the privileges of a gingham dress—  
"Aha,  
Oho!"

The rich little lady from over the way  
Has beautiful dolls in vast array;  
Yet she envies the raggedy home-made doll  
She hears our little Miss Brag extol,  
For the raggedy doll can fear no hurt  
From wet, or heat, or tumble, or dirt!  
Her nose is inked, and her mouth is, too,  
And one eye's black and the other's blue—  
"Aha,  
Oho!"

The rich little lady goes out to ride  
With footmen standing up outside,  
Yet wishes that, sometimes, after dark  
Her father would trundle her in the park;  
That, sometimes, her mother would sing the  
things

Little Miss Brag says her mother sings  
When through the attic window streams  
The moonlight full of golden dreams—  
"Aha,  
Oho!"

Yes, little Miss Brag has much to say  
To the rich little lady from over the way;  
And yet who knows but from her heart  
Often the bitter sighs upstart—  
Uprise to lose their burn and sting  
In the grace of the tongue that loves to sing  
Praise of the treasures all its own!  
So I've come to love that treble tone—  
"Aha,  
Oho!"

—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

### FORERUNNER OF CHRISTMAS.

Go forth and see what is the gift  
that will meet the universal  
need of the world," is said to  
be the message given by the  
Great Ruler to the angel whom  
he sent forth through immeas-  
urable space on this mission of love. So, as  
this season of the year brings a message of  
"Peace on earth, good-will to men," it be-  
hooves us to consider how we may best

supply the needs of  
those about us, bind  
closer the ties of  
love, and strength-  
en the claims of  
friendship with ap-  
propriate gifts. A  
little thoughtfulness in the selection  
will carry with it  
joy, and rebound a  
hundredfold. It is  
not the costliness



TUMBLER-COVER.

of the article, but the love it conveys, that  
produces the magic influence.

Among the many dainty devices which  
skilful fingers can produce that are useful  
and yet inexpensive, I have found several  
new to me, and I hope new to the readers  
of the FARM AND FIRESIDE. It goes with-  
out saying that one's own photograph,  
daintily framed, always finds a place  
where it can be best seen by those who  
love us. Cardboard can be cut into any  
shape, and decorated with pencil, brush or  
needle. The one illustrated is very effec-  
tive and showy. The design is in scroll



PHOTO-FRAME—BEFORE COVERED.

effect in shades of green with sprays of  
the wild rose in pinks worked on linen,  
and securely covering the cardboard in  
this way. The linen, after being embroi-  
dered, is dampened and pressed on several  
ply of flannel and muslin, face down; then  
the cardboard is laid on the linen, a little  
paste brushed around the edge and the  
linen slashed and drawn evenly over the

edge, and pressed over the paste. Great  
care is necessary in stretching the linen in  
order to keep it straight and spotless. The  
frames for these cases are made of heavy  
white cardboard, each part fitting perfectly,  
and are thus easily covered and put  
together.



MONEY-BAG.

For the traveler, a very small, useful gift  
is a money-bag, to be worn around the  
neck, holding money and jewels not  
needed for immediate use. Take of linen  
a piece eleven inches long by five wide.  
Hemstitch a hem one inch deep at one  
end, and one a half inch deep on the  
other. Embroider on the half with the  
narrow hem a spray of some small flower;

A very simple  
novelty is a tum-  
bler-cover, very  
useful in the sick-  
room. It consists  
of a circular piece  
of glass, slightly  
larger than the top  
of a tumbler, and a  
circle of linen, em-  
broidered daintily  
with scalloped edge  
and small flowers.  
The linen cover is  
secured to the glass  
by means of a brass  
ring covered with  
silk floss and tied  
through a small  
hole in the center  
of both linen and  
glass, thus answer-  
ing for a handle  
and holding the  
cover on.



DESIGN FOR PHOTO-FRAME.

fold and seam up the sides to the edge of  
the widest hem. Fold it over for a lap,  
fasten it with small buttons and button-  
holes, one on each side. Seam it around  
the neck with a yard of baby ribbon the  
color of the embroidery, sewed at each  
upper corner of the bag.

A pretty "catch-all" for a bedroom can  
be made of a palm-leaf fan. Select a large  
one and cover it with crape paper that  
will harmonize with the furnishing of the  
recipient's room. Cover the fan smoothly

with it, gluing the  
lapped-over edges to  
the back of the fan,  
and fasten a piece,  
cut just to fit the fan,  
over that, by gum-  
ming slightly at the  
edges. For the  
pocket, take a long  
piece of mull or silk  
and gather it top and  
bottom, leaving a  
ruffle of it, and fasten  
to the front of the  
fan with small bows  
at the four points  
where the gather-  
ing-strings are. Let  
the handle set out at  
right angles from  
the pocket, which

should be only a little over half as deep as  
the fan. Hang to the wall by ribbons.

Another very pretty device for keeping  
the faces of our friends in view is a string  
of three heart-shaped frames, covered with  
linen embroidered with small flowers, and  
joined with bows of narrow satin ribbon.  
This can be made by the little miss of the  
household, with but little trouble or ex-

pense, as the frames can be purchased with  
the linen stamped for a small sum.

Last but not the least acceptable is a  
home-made bonbon-box filled with home-  
made candies, either made of artist-paper  
or fine, white cardboard covered with  
crape paper, in the shape of a triangle, and  
decorated with a little painted spray or  
bows of crape tissue. The illustration



DESIGN FOR PHOTO-FRAME.

furnishes the idea, and can easily be  
copied. Tie the lid together with baby  
ribbon, and you have a dainty souvenir  
for a friend.

M. E. SMITH.

### HOW THEY HUNG UP THEIR STOCKINGS.

Now that Christmas has come and gone,  
writes a correspondent to *She*, and there's  
nothing left in any one's stockings except  
what nature intended, there's no harm in  
telling how we hung up ours. You see,  
we are a family who cling to old customs,

wears who has come to worship comfort  
instead of looks; a stocking that goes about  
on errands of mercy, and that can come as  
softly as the spirit of peace in a sick-room.

It didn't in the least  
matter that it was  
pretty square and  
"blocky," as little  
Willie said; we all  
knew that if mother  
chose to start out on  
a crusade with that  
black stocking as an  
ensign, the white  
plume of Navarre  
wouldn't be in it, so  
far as we are con-  
cerned. Somehow,  
although it hap-  
pened so long ago, it  
made me remember  
a little story father  
told once in the only  
speech I ever heard  
him make. You  
know, when father  
and mother were  
married they were  
very young and  
quite poor, and for a  
good many years it  
was a hard struggle  
to get a footing in  
the world. At last,  
just as success was  
beginning to crown  
his efforts, came the  
big fire, and he saw  
the years of priva-  
tion, of hard work  
and anxious thought  
swept away in an  
instant. He went

STRING OF HEARTS.

home, penniless, utterly discouraged, de-  
feated. Then mother took down from  
its hiding-place her old stocking, and with  
words of comfort that gave him renewed  
courage, put into his hands the savings of  
years—only a few hundred, but it was  
enough to start him again. Father told  
the story, with a voice that shook, the  
Christmas he put that sunburst of  
diamonds in mother's stocking.

Auntie is spending Christmas with us,  
and she says she considers it a vulgar cus-  
tom to expose anything so—er—intimately  
associated with one's personality as one's—  
er—hosiery. But she has yielded to public  
pressure, and up it goes—about a yard of  
black tape spreading out into a conven-  
tional flat design at the foot, as the fashion  
papers say.

"Auntie hasn't a bit of veal," whispered  
Cholly. "How lucky! Santa Claus decided  
to bring her a gold pen and paint-brushes."

Then Ethel Maud, who always puts her  
best foot foremost, hangs up her shapely  
silk hose. Suffice it to say, Ethel Maud  
rides a wheel, and doesn't believe in  
bloomers. She says knickerbockers are  
the only modest and suitable costume for  
bicycles.

Little Willie's stocking, gathered in  
haste from a loose heap in his bureau  
drawer, was frazzled as to toe, and with a  
big hole in the knee that marked the day  
when he won all the marbles on the block;  
but as he sagaciously remarked, it didn't  
matter, because he didn't "want nothing  
nolow that you could put in a stocking."  
Papa has great hopes of Willie.

Bridget and the coachman didn't forget  
to bring in theirs. Only the coachman's



PHOTO-FRAME—COVERED.

stocking was one of his top-boots, which  
awoke great fears in us that he may not be  
genuine English after all, but only from  
Kansas, where it is said the people are sock-  
less. Bridget modestly assured us that  
she had the "natest" ankle in Timmerary  
in her young days. Her hosiery was a  
brilliant plaid, in which the colors swore  
audibly at each other, and which, she says,



she wears only on rainy days, "whin I can hould up me frock with the best." It must look as though the barber-poles had a jag on, and were wobbling down the street.

Well, way down at the last was the tiniest little stocking—so ragged, so faded, so clean, we looked at it in wonder, and then turned inquiring eyes on mother's, for we knew only those big stockings that had lost the beauty of outline and slenderness of ankle that made Ethel Maud's worth two looks, even from Kris Kringle, only mother's ever treaded back alleys and climbed telement stairs in search of babies that even Santa Claus forgot. Poor, patient little babies, who drag tin cans by strings, who seldom have a stocking, and never know the bliss of expecting to find anything in it. It looked so forlorn amongst the big ones, and it seemed so bitter cruel to think of the hard road the tender baby feet must travel. We filled it up with good, hard coin of the realm.

"And say, mother, spend it, every cent, on foolishness," said Cholly. "Candy and lolly-pop, and things that will make its little stomach ache just like the rest of us when we were kids."

"Indiscriminate charity, my dear Charles, injudiciously bestowed," began auntie.

"Ob, bother charity!" exclaimed the dutiful youth. "Just look at that lay-out of stockings. Looks like a Kiralfy ballet as the curtain goes down."

"Charles!"

#### HOME TOPICS.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER.—Among the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE there are no doubt many young housekeepers who are planning to give the first Christmas dinner in their own little homes. Now, if one who has cooked a good many Christmas dinners with her own hands gives them a bill of fare and minute directions for preparing the different dishes, perhaps it will save them some anxiety.

#### BILL OF FARE.

Tomato Bisque.  
Croutons. Celery. Pickles.  
Salted Nuts.\*  
Roast Turkey, Giblet Sauce, Cranberry Jelly.  
Potato Snow. Creamed Onions.  
Squash. Lettuce.  
Chicken Pie.  
Pumpkin Pie. Mince Pie.  
Fruit.  
Wafers and Cheese.  
Coffee.

**TOMATO BISQUE.**—Put a can of tomatoes over the fire to stew for twenty minutes. In the meantime, put a quart of milk, less a teaspoonful, over the fire in a double boiler, and put into it one onion about the size of a walnut, in which you have stuck six cloves. When the tomatoes have cooked, strain them through a vegetable-press or a sieve fine enough to remove the seeds. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with the cupful of milk to a smooth paste, add it to the scalding milk and stir it until it thickens. Return the strained tomatoes to the fire and add to them one fourth of a teaspoonful of soda; then season them with a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and pepper to suit the taste. Have the tomatoes and thickened milk both hot, remove the onion and pour the milk into the tomatoes after they are taken from the fire, stirring all the time. Serve at once. The bisque can be prepared early in the day, except mixing the tomato and milk; then it can be kept hot, and mixed at the last moment.



WHEEL FOR NIGHT-DRESS SACHET.

**CROUTONS.**—Butter slices of stale bread, cut into half-inch squares, put on a pan and set them in a hot oven until they are delicately brown. Serve hot. If you have no celery in your own garden, I would get it at the nearest market, if possible, for it is an ornament to the table as well as a nice relish. Any kind of pickles may be used.

**SALTED NUTS.**—These can be prepared at home a day or two before wanted. If you use such native nuts as walnuts, butternuts and hickory-nuts, have them cracked and the kernels nicely picked out; then sprinkle them well with fine salt just before putting them on the table. Almonds should be blanched by pouring boiling water over the kernels and letting them stand a few minutes until the skins will slip; then rub the tough, brown skin off, sprinkle with salt and set them in a moderate oven until dry. Some throw the kernels into melted butter, stir them until all are coated, take them out and sprinkle well with salt, and set in the oven on tins, with paper in the bottom, until they are thoroughly heated.

**ROAST TURKEY.**—If you have no home-grown turkeys, I would advise buying one a few weeks before Christmas and feeding it on grain, as the flavor of a fowl depends much upon its food. Dress and prepare the turkey for roasting the day before Christmas. For the dressing, for a twelve-pound turkey use a quart of bread crumbs from a stale loaf. Use just enough milk to moisten the crumbs, not to make them wet, add a large tablespoonful of butter, a fourth of a teaspoonful of powdered sage and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Rub the inside of the turkey well with salt before you fill it. After filling the turkey loosely, sew it up, and bind the legs and wings in place with a cord, rubbing salt all over the body. When ready to roast, lay it in the pan and set it in the oven. Baste frequently, at first with hot water with butter in it, and then with the gravy in the pan. Turn it until nicely browned on both sides. Have the giblets cooked until tender in a little water, then chop them fine. Make the sauce after the turkey is done by stirring a tablespoonful of flour into the drippings in the pan, and then adding the



NIGHT-DRESS SACHET.

water the giblets were cooked in and milk enough to thin it, then pour it over the chopped giblets in the gravy-boat. Do not leave more than two spoonfuls of fat in the pan when you make the sauce.

**POTATO SNOW.**—After the potatoes are boiled, mashed and seasoned, press them through a vegetable-press or a colander into the dish in which they are to be served, leaving them piled lightly.

**CREAMED ONIONS.** are simply small, white onions boiled in salted water and dressed with hot cream and butter.

**CHICKEN PIE.**—Cook the chickens until tender, the day before, then just heat them up, put into a pudding-dish, season with pepper, salt and butter. Make a good biscuit-crust, roll it out, spread with butter, fold and roll again, then put it over the chicken. If the chicken is hot, the pie may be slipped into the oven after the turkey is taken out, and will be done as soon as brown.

**MINCE PIES.**—If you have not already made your mince-meat, do so now, as it is better to stand for some time before using. Chop three pounds of lean beef, boiled tender, one half pound of suet and one half peck of sour apples, peeled and cored. Add two pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of currants, well washed, one pound of citron, cut fine, the juice and grated peel of a lemon, one grated nutmeg, half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, ground. Mix, and add sweet cider, or any fruit-juice you may have, to

THE U. S. Government officially reports  
ROYAL Baking Powder superior to  
all others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)

moisten the mass to a thick batter. Put it over the fire, add half a pound of butter, and cook it ten minutes. Put it in jars and keep in a cool place until wanted for use.

MAIDA McL.

#### NOVELTIES.

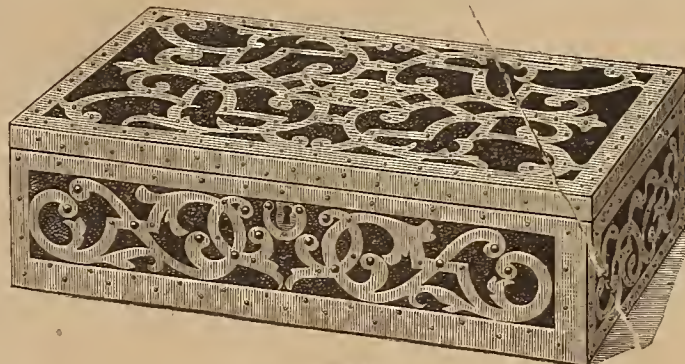
The little things that run away with so much money are legion, and yet we must have them. In silver this year are many pretty trifles that are very lovely gifts for holiday times.

A dainty holder for photographs has just been shown us. It answers to set the picture on a table or mantel or to hang it on the wall. The designs upon the front are varied and beautiful.

Silver initials can now be had to fasten upon any gift you may be making, as a line magazine-cover or articles of leather. They come at fifteen cents apiece.

For those who still use a scroll-saw, an illustration of a very neat glove-box is

a harness-maker for dogs. All of these things the Eskimo wife must know how to do. In that arctic latitude the night is six months long, and during the long period of darkness, the people spend much of their time in making dolls. If a piece of walrus-tooth is too small for a harpoon-head, the father turns it into a doll, which



GLOVE-BOX.

he hands over to the mother to be dressed. The Eskimos are very fond of children, and spend a good deal of time in providing amusements for them. With her little girl at her knee, the mother takes bits of fur of the fox, the marten and the seal, cutting them out with a keen-edged flint and sewing them together with a bone needle and thread of sinew. It is a domestic school of household industry. Having learned all about dressing and undressing dolls, the child will know how to perform like services for her own offspring when she becomes a mother.

The Haida Indians, of Alaska, are famous for the excellence of their art works. They make beautiful dolls, and their children amuse themselves by sending them out to sea in tiny dugout canoes.

The dolls of the Zuni, of Arizona, are utilized for the purpose of teaching the children religion. They are dressed to represent priests and priestesses. Incidentally to playing with them, the children acquire a knowledge of the ceremonies of the tribe.

# Pears'

No fat or alkali in it—all soap—nothing but soap.

It feels good and is good.

#### NIGHT-DRESS SACHET.

This is made of white huckaback, and the trimmings can be of the color to suit the room decorations, which were of old rose for the pattern one. The wheels are made separately and tacked on so that they can be removed when the sachet is washed.

A mold of cardboard is cut for the center of the wheel, around which are crocheted enough stitches to fill it, then a row of double crochet in each stitch is followed around this, and then the shells. The addition of bows to the outside finishes it very nicely.

L. L. C.

#### ESKIMO DOLLS.

Among the many dolls which comprise the great collection in the national museum, in Washington, none are more interesting than those of the Eskimo. These manikins afford an instructive study, because they illustrate the costumes of the people, even to the shoes of walrus-hide. They are not designed as playthings merely, but as the means by which mothers teach their children domestic arts. The little girl has many important duties to perform when she shall become a woman. She must learn to become a butcher, a tanner, a furrier, a clothier, a hat-maker, a shoemaker, a tent-maker, a net-maker, and

**THE WORLD'S WASHER**  
NO OTHER WASHER SAVES so much hard labor, or takes such good care of the clothes. No half way work. One at low rate to introduce. Freight paid. Circulars free. Address O. E. ROSS, 10 Clean St., Lincoln, Ills.

**WALL PAPER.**  
Samples free from largest Wall Paper concern in U.S.  
KAYSER & ALLMAN 932-934 Market St. Philada.  
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Relieved with SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



## Our Household.

### HOW TO HAVE CHRISTMAS ALL THE YEAR.

In the early spring the Rowland family decided not to close their house, as formerly, and go away for an outing, but to buy a modern tent, have a floor laid, and pitch the tent in the shadow of the mountain near their home.

From far and near people came to the "Mountain House" for the summer, and Mrs. Rowland thought they could have a pleasant summer by going to the tent, what they chose, and so keeping the home for the husband, father and bread-winner of the family.

The tent was placed in a fine location, so



NETTED LACE.

they could watch the ever-varying lights and shades, fogs and lifts that make life in the mountains strange and full of interest. Mrs. Rowland was sitting one day in the tent, surrounded by her four children, when the eldest daughter, quite a miss, said:

"I am thinking about Christmas and wishing it lasted longer."

"Why," my dear, replied the sweet mother, "we could make it seem to last longer, and I think we ought to; but I had not thought of it before."

"How could that be?" exclaimed two of them together.

"I will tell you. We could be getting ready for Christmas all the year; not every day, I do not mean, but as we had any odd or spare time, rainy days, and days that we could find, if looking for them."

"Then," said one, "let's begin to-day."

"Yes," was the mother's answer, "we will plan to-day to whom to send our box, and perhaps think of some of the things we can make; then we will get our material together and work out our plan. Maybe the things made up here on the mountain will carry with them some of the mountain air."

Harry, the youngest and only boy, could write, and he got paper and pencil to take account of the list, so far as it should be made that day.

All were eager in the discussion as to whom the box should go. Finally, the mother said:

"I had thought it would be pleasant this time not to have the box a real charity box; so I propose we send it to Aunt Ellen and her family."

"Oh, good, and how funny!" was the answer of the girls, almost together.

"Won't Uncle Harry laugh? You know he calls me his Gretchen, so I must send a present to him," said the youngest.

They had many picnics and much company in the tent. The summer was a very happy one. There was never a dull day or a day when the four children did not know what to do. When it was too late to go to the tent, and the family were settled down for the winter, scarlet fever came to the children, so some of the things begun could not be finished, and from their allowances the mother purchased gifts, as they directed. They were well in time to help pack the box, and the fun of labeling seemed to outdo all the rest.

They were all very fond of making rhymes or jingles, and they agreed that mama should help write a rhyme for the different things. Sarah, the eldest, sent her Aunt Ellen a slumber-roll, covered with very dainty silk, and on it was a card:

"Aunt Ellen, upon this slumber-roll you must rest your tired poll."

Mrs. Rowland selected the gift for the children's Uncle Harry. It was an etching, and the card read:

"Since you read Rider Haggard, I thought you might admire this etching. The Arab looks to me as if he might have stepped out of his books; he is at all events a haggard rider of an Arab, if not an Arab of Rider Haggard."

Little Gretchen sent a holder to her uncle, wrought in cross-stitch with flags and mottoes, and the card:

"Uncle Harry, when you are the coal a-fetching, just think of little Gretchen."

That amused the family very much, since Uncle Harry was a very dignified man, and could hardly be imagined as carrying coal to the fire.

There were three sons in Aunt Ellen's family. To the younger ones the girls sent crocheted slippers, with the card:

These slippers would have fitted  
At the time when they were made,  
For I often worked upon them  
At ninety degrees in the shade.

But now if you discover  
That they have grown too small,  
Just sit and contemplate them  
As they hang upon the wall.

To the elder son, who would be home



STAMPED LINEN CENTER.

from college, the cousins sent a candlestick, and the lines:

Just because I'm sick  
Don't think that you are fated,  
But take this candlestick,  
It has been fumigated.

There were many things in the box to each. Knitted wool lace for the aunt, and pen-wipers and neckties for the boys, besides a bottle of perfumery and handkerchiefs. At the bottom of the box was the best of all—a letter, which said:

The scarletina came too soon,  
Or maybe 'twas too late;  
At all events, we're very sure  
The brownies chose the date.



NETTED DOILY EDGE.

And tried their very implish best,  
As only brownies can,  
To make our box a failure,  
And spoil each cherished plan.

That they have not succeeded quite,  
Let these few gifts now show;  
What lovely ones are left behind,  
Half done, you'll never know.

# IVORY SOAP

99 <sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> PURE

It costs a little more, but with chapped hands and clothes weakened by the free alkali in common soaps, the house-keeper soon finds that Ivory Soap is the cheapest in the end.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

We only mention this to show,  
Had it not been for disease,  
More handiwork we might have sent  
Instead of some of these.

But these we hope you will accept,  
Nor count them silly toys;  
A box like this would weigh a ton,  
Had love but avoirdupois.

It proved a real charity box at Aunt Ellen's house, if charity means love. Sickness and care had come there, that Mrs. Rowland had not known, so nothing could have brightened them more than the happy remembrance.

### CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

"Margaret Davis, Tutor," is an elevating juvenile work, by the author of "Half a Dozen Boys" (\$1.25). "On the Road Home" is a volume of verse touching the warm side of life, by Mrs. Sangster (\$1.25). "Balcony Stories," a volume of short stories, by Grace King (\$1.25). "Brothers and Strangers," a pure New England novel, by Agnes Blake Poor (\$1). "Evening Tales," fifteen in number, from the French, by Joel Chandler Harris (\$1). "An Old Town by the Sea," stories of New England, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich (\$1). "Josiah in New York; or, a Coupon from the Fresh-air Fund," by James Otis (\$1).

### STAMPED LINEN CENTER.

Owing to the great demand for choice designs in linen-work, we have arranged with an artist to furnish us with choice designs. These stamped on an excellent quality of linen, ready for working, we will mail to any of our lady readers for twenty-five cents, or we will send the stamped linen free with a year's subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE, at fifty cents, postage paid.

See that

## hump?

It's the feature  
of the DeLONG  
PATENT Hook and  
Eyestays hooked  
—till you undo  
it yourself—then  
it's easy.



Richardson & DeLong  
Bros., Philadelphia.

## Another Advantage about the PURITAN OIL HEATER

(No. 44, only \$6, freight paid)

The oil well is made of cast iron—doesn't leak—never gets out of order—easy to fill—You can carry this stove to any part of your house—starts in a moment—In the attic, cellar, sewing room, nursery, barn, boat house—real heat—no smell, smoke, ashes, dust—a comfort. Sold by the trade also. Larger and smaller sizes. Booklet free.

Cleveland Foundry Co.,  
80 Platt St., Cleveland, O.



### NETTED LACE AND DOILY.

The netted lace illustrated is lovely for handkerchiefs or for neck-barbes, or for trimming infants' clothing. The netted wheels upon the doily are made separately and overlapped in sewing them on.

Don't ask your dealer what chimney to get for your burner or lamp. The "Index to Chimneys" tells. It is equally useful to you and to him.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pearl-glass and pearl-top chimneys last as a teacup lasts.



## The Cook's Right Arm

is what Mrs. S. T. Rorer, principal of Philadelphia Cooking School, calls the

New Perfection Chopper

"Kitchen Knacks" tells what it will do and how to do it. Contains recipes. Mailed free.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia.

**NO DIRT LEFT**  
In clothes washed with the "BUSY BEE WASHER," 100 pieces in one hour and no hard work done. That's the record. AGENTS WANTED. Exclusive sale. Write for terms.  
Lake Erie Mfg. Co., 152 E. 13 St., Erie, Pa.



# Our Sunday Afternoon.

## LEARN TO WAIT.

Learn to wait! Life's hardest lesson,  
Conced, perhaps, through blinding tears,  
While the heart-throbs sadly echo  
To the tread of passing years.

Constant sunshine, fondly welcomed,  
Doth not ripen fruit or flower;  
Giant oaks owe strength and greatness  
To the tempest's scathing power.

Thus the soul untouched by sorrow,  
Aims not at a brighter state;  
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow,  
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness  
Spring not from life's sunny side;  
Heroes must be more than driftwood  
Floating on a waveless tide.

## FORGIVE.

Wait not the morrow, but forgive me now;  
Who knows what fate to-morrow's dawn  
May bring?  
Let us not part with shadow on thy brow,  
With my heart hungering.

Wait not the morrow, but entwine thy hand  
In mine, with sweet forgiveness, full and free.  
Of all life's joys I only understand  
This joy of loving thee.

Perhaps some day I may redeem the wrong,  
Repair the fault—I know not when or how.  
O dearest, do not wait—it may be long—  
Only forgive me now.

## THAT BOY'S EVENINGS.

How shall the boy spend his evenings? Not an inconsequential question. The evening is the battle hour of the adversary, and many noble youths fall on his field. The boy is a restless being. To do nothing is a sheer impossibility. He is not made that way. Something must attract and engage him. Can he find it in the home? Not as a rule. In the olden-time home was a place of companionships and genial engagements. But now the father comes home tired, and glumly reads the daily paper. The mother is at some church meeting, club meeting, or busy with her domestic work. Everybody is occupied, and the boy has three hours on his hands before bedtime. On goes his hat, and out he steps into the street. The door of the theater is open, and the crowd pours in. The music of the dance-hall floats out. The scarlet woman walks the street. The saloon and billiard-hall are doing a lively business. Other boys not so good as this one are also on the street. It is the old story; the boy is tempted and falls, and all because he did not know what to do with himself when the evening hour had come.

A word to the parents: Pay attention to your boy. Make home the most congenial place on earth. Stay at home yourself. Bring out the innocent games. Sing with him around the piano. Tell your latest joke. Study to give the boy no excuse for seeking the street.

A word to the church: Do more for the boys. Instead of closing your doors all the week, have them open for the young men. Form a company of Epworth Guards or a civic club. Put a gymnasium in the basement. Multiply and improve your socials. Permit innocent games. Organize night classes. Open a reading-room. Do something. Do everything to hold the boys.

A word to the boy himself: Watch out, my lad. The devil wants boys. He wants you. He has determined to have you if by any means you can be ruined. Make up your mind to disappoint him. The devil wrecks idle boys. Keep busy. Read entertaining books. Learn to play a musical instrument. Continue studies you dropped when you left school. Play proper games with your sister—or some other boy's sister. When you go out, go to safe places. Some places refine and enlarge character. Go there. Go to no place where you could not take your mother or sister. Plan to help some boy who is in special peril. Lift up some poor fellow who is down. Don't be foolish, my boy. You cannot afford to sell out the future for a little present gaiety and folly. Determine to pass up to manhood unstained.

Oh that much more might be done to help the boys during the evening hours, when so many go down!—*Epworth Herald.*

## MARRIAGE IN COREA.

Corean girls, according to Mr. H. S. Saunderson, after enjoying freedom till they are eight years old, are consigned to the women's quarters, where they live in seclusion till they are married, at sixteen or seventeen years. After marriage, the woman is allowed to see no man but her husband. The boys, on the other hand, are taught that it is undignified for them to enter the women's part of the house. They never see their brides till the wedding-day, all having been arranged for them, often when both bride and groom were infants.

The marriage ceremony is very simple. The bride and bridegroom invite their most intimate friends to assist them in dressing their hair in the manner befitting their new estate. Then the bridegroom mounts a white pony, which is led by two servants, while two others on either side support the rider in his saddle. Thus he proceeds to the bride's house, accompanied by his relatives. At their destination they find a pavilion erected in the courtyard of the house, in which the bride and relatives are awaiting their arrival. A goose (the Corean symbol of fidelity), which the bridegroom brings with him, is then produced.

The bride, who has to cover her face with her long sleeves, and the bridegroom then bow to each other until their heads almost touch the ground. This they do three or four times, and are then man and wife. A loving cup is passed around, and then the bride is taken off to the women's apartments of her husband's home, where she is looked after by her mother and mother-in-law, while the groom entertains his friends. The husband must maintain his wife properly and treat her with respect. Marriage is the great event in a Corean's life, for he then attains man's estate. Before marriage, no matter how old he may be, he is treated as a boy, and has to maintain a deferential attitude toward the married men, even though they be only half his age.

## ARGUMENT FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

One of the strongest arguments for total abstinence of which we have heard comes from the practical experiment of a number of working-men in England. The question of total abstinence was being discussed in a meeting at the close of a lecture in favor of it by the late Mr. Silk Buckingham. A working-man arose and said it was very well for a gentleman like the chairman or "a parliament man," but for hard-working men like himself to do without beer was perfectly ridiculous. In this sentiment a group of his friends concurred. The speaker then inquired: "Have you ever tried it? If not, how are you able to judge?" He then proposed to adjourn the meeting for a month, have the men try the experiment, and then come together and give their honest verdict. They agreed to do this. When the night of the second meeting arrived, the building was crowded two hours before the time to commence. When the meeting opened, the same working-man made an address, substantially as follows:

"We have kept our promise made one month ago, and from that time to this none of us have tasted intoxicating drink. We have continued to the end, improving sensibly as we have proceeded; and as we had not been a single day or even an hour absent from work during that period, there were no deductions for lost time. So that, besides being stronger, healthier and happier than we were before, we had each of us at the end of the fourth week from thirty to forty shillings more in our pockets than formerly. We rejoice, therefore, that we attended the first meeting, though we came to oppose it, and we mean to persevere as we have begun, and recommend all working-men to follow our example."—*Outlook.*

# Long Life

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Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



## To Readers of Farm and Fireside.

This pretty Dress Hat of best quality English Felt, trimmed exactly like cut, with silk velvet, heavy all silk plain or fancy ribbon, richly jetted or plain parrot, and fine steel, gilt or jet ornaments, any colors desired, positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$6.00. In order to promptly gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends, we will send you

One of These Beautifully Trimmed

## DRESS HATS

securely packed, upon receipt of **\$2.00**

Accompanied by this advertisement and the full addresses of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. Send dress sample and state your own age and complexion.

No extra charge for making any changes desired in the style of trimming or shape of hat.

We will send one of our catalogues and a sample bottle of **HONEY SUCKLE COMPLEXION FLUID** absolutely free with each order. Address

**E. NEWMAN & CO.,**  
Millinery Importers,  
2705 FRANKLIN AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## SAVE 1/2 your FUEL

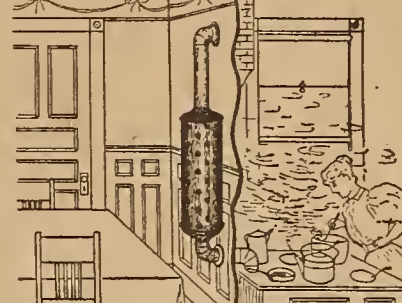
By using our (stove pipe)

## RADIATOR

with its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

To Introduce our Radiator the first order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale price, and secures an agency. Write at once.


**Rochester Radiator Company,**  
No. 8 Furnace Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## SOLD Under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE

to wash as clean as can be done on the washboard, even to the dirtiest wristbands and collars of a dirty shirt. This applies to Terrill's Perfect Washing Machine, which is guaranteed to wash from the finest linen or lace to the heaviest bedding and all with equal effect. Machines sent on trial at wholesale prices; if not satisfactory money refunded. LIVE AGENTS WANTED. For terms, exclusive territory and prices write

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## You Dye in 30 minutes

If you use Tonk's French Dyes. No other dyes like them. Dye cotton as permanently as wool. Our turkey red for cotton won't wash, boil or freeze out—all others will. Carpets, dresses, capes and clothing of all kinds made to look like new. No failures with Tonk's dyes; any one can use them. Send 40c. for 8 pgs. or 10c. for one—any color. Big pay to agents. Apply now and mention this paper.

**FRENCH DYE CO.,** Vassar, Mich.

## GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER.

Knits a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Knits everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. Most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address

**J. E. GEARHART, CLEARFIELD, PA.**

## MY HUSBAND

Cantee how you do it.

\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$25.00  
\$50 Arlington Machine for - \$19.50  
Standard Singers - \$9.00, \$11.00  
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MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS.



## Our Farm.

## THE USES OF WHEAT.

## PART III.

FOR SWINE.—The low price of wheat which prevailed during 1894 led to several trials to determine the feeding value as compared with corn, and also to determine the best method of feeding wheat. The following table gives the result of four trials. The number of pounds of food to make 100 pounds increase is given:

	PLACE OF EXPERIMENT			
	S.D. Expt Sta.	Ohio State Uni.	Ohio State Uni.	Oreg. Expt Sta.
Length of exp't, days	90	70	105	60
Number of pigs in each lot	2	3	4	2
Weight of pigs at beginning, each, lbs.	90	135	80	215
Corn, fed dry.	*458	†453	†496	
Whole wheat, fed dry.	491	438	453	610
Whole wheat, fed soaked			469	
Ground wheat.	†481		†399	†460
Whole wheat and corn, fed dry.		‡425		

\* Ground. † Whole. ‡ Dry. || Moistened.  
‡ Equal parts by weight.

The South Dakota station found that it required less dry corn-meal to produce a pound of pork than either dry whole wheat or dry ground wheat. In both trials at the Ohio State University, dry whole wheat produced somewhat better results than did dry whole corn. In both trials the relation was such that when corn is worth forty cents a bushel wheat would be worth forty-seven cents per bushel, both foods being fed alone whole and dry. This difference was due both to the greater feeding value of the wheat per pound, and to the greater number of pounds per bushel. In one trial whole soaked wheat did not give as good results as when fed dry. The amount of whole wheat in the solid excrements, which is always considerable, did not seem to be lessened by the soaking. Ground wheat moistened with water required in one trial 399 pounds to produce one hundred pounds of pork, while 453 pounds of whole dry wheat were required to produce an equal result. When hogs are worth five cents a pound on foot, this is equivalent to saying that a bushel of ground and moistened wheat produced seventy-five cents' worth of pork, while a bushel of dry whole wheat produced sixty-seven cents' worth of pork. This leaves eight cents a bushel for grinding and moistening. At the South Dakota station only two cents were obtained for grinding, the wheat being fed dry. In one trial at the Oregon station a much greater difference was found in favor of the grinding, but the amount of whole wheat required to produce one hundred pounds of increase was abnormal, as an inspection of the table will show. In one trial given above, a mixture in equal parts of wheat and corn gave better results than either wheat and corn alone.

The Cornell station tested ground wheat and skim-milk as compared with corn-meal, gluten-meal and skim-milk. One hundred pounds of corn-meal were mixed with twenty-six pounds of gluten-meal, which mixture contained the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous substances in about the same proportions as wheat. The corn-meal, gluten-meal and skim-milk gave the greatest growth, and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat and skim-milk, assuming the ground wheat to be equal in value per pound to the mixture of corn-meal and gluten-meal.

BY-PRODUCTS OF WHEAT.—The by-products of wheat may be divided into three general grades, bran, middlings and shorts. Of just what each of these grades consists depends largely upon the system of milling and the conditions of trade.

Within the memory of many persons now living, a mill at Zanesville, Ohio, had a spout projecting over the river, through which the bran that was made ran into the river. During the past year a Zanesville miller was offering to sell flour for less than it cost him to produce it, because it enabled him to sell more bran, from which there was a profit. The wheat was ground to obtain the bran, and the flour was sold as a by-product.

The by-products of wheat for feeding to milk cows are too well recognized to require the presentation of any proof. Their value depends upon the abundance of albuminoids and fats, and perhaps also of

the phosphoric acid. A mixture of bran and shorts is better than either alone for milk cows. Bran is not much, if any more, digestible than many of our coarse fodders. The shorts doubtless increase the digestibility of the mixture, while shorts when fed alone are not readily masticated by cows.

Experiments have shown that shorts are excellent for brood-sows and for pigs. Not only is rapid growth made with shorts and skim-milk, but more lean meat is produced when pigs are fed the shorts in place of so much corn. For mature hogs, nothing has been found to take the place of corn for fattening.

Oats cannot probably be excelled as food for horses, when price is not considered, but during the decade—1880-1890—oats have been worth on the farms of the United States about one dollar per hundred weight, while corn has been worth about seventy cents per hundred weight. Mill feed has probably been worth about the price of corn. A mixture of two parts of ground ear corn and one part each of bran and shorts will have a composition similar to oats, and is worth, according to the above figures, twenty-five to thirty per cent less than oats. This mixture has been fed during a couple of years to ten work-horses on the Ohio State University farm with satisfactory results. PROF. T. F. HUNT.

Ohio State University.

## THE LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

Late chicks do not bring a very good price in market unless close to the winter season, when they are sold as roasting chickens, weighing between two and three pounds each. Chicks are hatched in summer and fall, and when of the weight of one and one half pounds each are killed, dry-picked, and put away for winter in cold storage. It is this class of stock that is found in the eastern markets in spring as broilers, and which has ready sale until the spring broilers begin to arrive. One or two large establishments have already made extensive arrangements for buying the late-hatched chicks, because they are cheap in the fall, but these establishments are located in the far West. It is probable that if some company should engage in such a business further east, with storage capacity for any quantity of poultry that may be offered, it would be but a year or two before the farmers would be induced to pay more attention to summer hatching, and a profitable industry would grow up which would enable many to raise late chicks, and sell them without seeking the regular market and without dressing the chicks.

It may be mentioned in this connection that chicks can be hatched in summer at less than one half the cost for eggs compared with winter, and the chicks can be raised more easily if the lice are kept down. Chicks hatched as late will have quite a period during which to grow before winter sets in, and where they are on a range they will need but little in the shape of food; but they should be provided with good shelter at night, and precautions should be used to guard against loss from enemies. The summer season is the best for raising chicks, as we have all along advocated, and whoever will consider the receipts and expenses, and compare them with the winter season, will be convinced of the fact.

In October and November, and on into the winter, large chicks suitable for roasting bring good prices, frequently as much as twenty cents per pound for choice, prices seldom going below fifteen cents per pound. It is safe to estimate on receiving fifty cents per chick for extra good ones that run five pounds per pair, the total cost of food, if it is cheap, not exceeding twenty cents per pair, which certainly gives a large profit on the investment, even if the pair sells for but seventy-five cents.

These facts are worthy of consideration, and it will pay to give more attention to late chicks.

## THE ROOST.

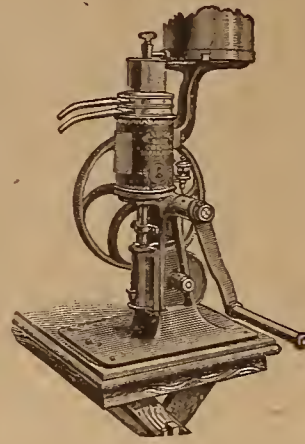
Wood-tar has been suggested for application to the roosts to destroy lice, as the under side of the roost and the cracks are excellent hiding-places. Now, the difficulty with tar is that it sticks to the hens and is a nuisance to them. A better application is to dip a whitewash-brush in a mixture composed of one quart of sturgeon-oil, one pint of oil of tar, one pint of kerosene and one pint of crude petroleum. This mixture will destroy lice, and the odor is disagreeable for flies and other insects should it be applied in summer. A gill of crude carbolic acid added to it will make an improvement.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. 25c. a box.

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## no trees

Walk through an old dense forest and you see nothing but trees, and in spring a host of things will shoot from the ground. These did not appear before because every thing was not favorable for their growth.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, prevents consumption because it keeps the system in such good condition that things are not favorable for the growth of the germs of that disease. Cod-liver oil makes rich blood; and the hypophosphites strengthen nerves.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Be sure to read our liberal offers on other pages. Boys and girls can get premiums free.



## Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

**Pear Vinegar.**—A. F. Faye, Florida, writes: "I have a keg of Leconte pear cider vinegar, which is fine and clear, but not acid enough for use as vinegar. Is there any method by which it could be made as acid as commercial vinegar?"

**REPLY:**—It will probably become stronger in time. A little sugar added to the pear cider will increase the strength of vinegar made from it. Make your next lot of vinegar stronger by adding sugar to the cider, and then mix it with the first made.

**Tankage.**—G. H. G., Plattsville, Conn., writes: "Is not tankage, mentioned by Chas. E. Thorne in the issue of October 15th, liquid manure? Could it not be saved on the farm by draining the stables into a pit filled with dry earth, covered with leaves to prevent evaporation?"

**REPLY:**—Tankage is not liquid manure. It is a by-product of the great packing-houses. Technically, it is a waste residue deposited in fat-rendering tanks, which is afterward dried and sold for fertilizer. The liquid manure from the stable and barn-yard should all be carefully saved by some such method as you suggest.

**Tobacco-stems for Fertilizer.**—W. A. P., Mizpah, N. C., writes: "Are tobacco-stems a good fertilizer for corn? Can I afford to pay \$5 per ton for them and haul them three miles?"

**REPLY:**—Tobacco-stems are valuable as a fertilizer mainly on account of the potash which they contain. An analysis of a number of samples of tobacco-stems shows that they contain over two per cent of nitrogen, less than one per cent of phosphoric acid and nearly seven per cent of potash, and that their value at market rates for these elements of plant-food is over \$13 per ton. Now, if your soil lacks potash, you would find it profitable to use the tobacco-stems as a fertilizer for corn; but a fertilizer containing more nitrogen and more phosphoric acid would be far better for the corn. The only way you can determine their value is by experimenting on your own soil.

**Growing Onion Sets.**—W. B. B., Vergennes, Vt. Select a fertile, sandy loam free from weed seed, trash and coarse gravel. In early spring prepare a smooth, mellow seed-bed with the best implements you have. To get sets of proper size, the seed must be sown thickly. The amount of seed required will be about fifty pounds an acre. Sow the seed thickly in rows about twelve inches apart, scattering the seed in the row so that it makes a belt or ribbon about two inches in width. It is best to sow with a common garden-drill and cultivate with a garden wheel-hoe. In mid-summer, when the tops begin to die down, the sets are harvested, either by lifting them with an implement made specially for that purpose, or by raking them in winrows. They are left on the ground two or three days to cure, then taken under shelter and spread out on the floor. The sets are rubbed between the hands to remove the dry tops and roots, and then run through a fanning-mill to free them from the soil.

**Potato Seedlings.**—C. W. D., Cable, Ohio, writes: "I have saved about two hundred potato seed-balls. When, where and how should I plant the seed to raise seedlings?"

**REPLY:**—In early spring prepare some well-drained boxes of sandy loam, sow the seed on the surface and sift fine soil over them to the depth of one quarter of an inch; water sparingly. When the seedlings are three inches high, remove from the seed-box without disturbing the earth around them more than is necessary, and plant in the open ground. Some growers sow the seed in open ground in a partially shaded spot; the seeds are then sown in drills about ten inches apart, and covered lightly with soil. When the plants are large enough they should be transplanted and cared for in the usual manner for the potato crop. The potatoes from these seedlings are, as a rule, quite small, varying in size from a marble to a walnut; occasional tubers weigh six or eight ounces. It usually takes three or four years to find out the value of a seedling, and the grower will do well if he gets one variety of superior excellence out of several hundred seedlings.

**Osage Orange Hedge Fence.**—V. C., Williamsport, Md., writes: "As an old patron of your journal, I would like you to give your views of the value and character of an Osage orange hedge fence. We have some rich river bottom land, parts of which are subject to overflow in high water, as it extends along the Potomac river for at least a mile, and both board and wire fencing have been expensive, and are subject to being carried away by high water. Would the Osage orange hedge thrive in such lands? Would it root so as to preserve the banks of the river, and if adapted, how long would it take after planting to turn any stock? How far apart ought the plants be placed, and what is the best method of planting? Where could the plants be had, and at what price? Any and all further information will be cheerfully appreciated and received. We have now a board fence on one side and the ends and a wire fence along the river side, and if the Osage orange hedge would answer and be perpetual, we could plant and have it grow to turn cattle, horses, mules and hogs ere the present fence would be worthless."

**REPLY:**—If the water remains standing on the land long after the overflow, Osage orange will not thrive. A willow hedge would be far better under such circumstances for holding the banks of the river. If the soil is open and porous or naturally well drained, and the waters recede quickly after the overflow, the Osage orange will make you a good hedge fence. It will not thrive in standing water or where the subsoil is waterlogged. Buy one-year-old plants from reliable nurserymen; they are catalogued at \$3 per thousand. Plow the ground in the autumn, leaving the open furrow on the fence line. When the sod is rotted, plow it twice again, gathering and leave a ridge on the fence line. This will give you a deep, mellow seed-bed, and you will be surprised at the growth of the young plants. Thorough preparation and good cultivation on soil adapted to the Osage orange will give you a good fence in three years. Cut the young seedlings to six inches in length, and trim off the bruised roots. They can be set with a trowel, or a light furrow plowed, the plants laid along one side and a furrow turned upon the roots. Firm the earth around the plants with the feet. Set out the plants in the spring. For three or four years after planting

cultivate four feet of the ground on each side of the hedge row up to July. One year after planting, out the hedge off close to the ground with a mower or scythe, and fill all the vacancies with new plants. In midsummer and in autumn cut it back to four inches, to obtain a dense growth near the ground. The third year's trimming should leave the hedge about fifteen inches high, in the form of an inverted V, with a broad base, and the lateral branches close to the ground clipped at their extremities. Wet places along the line of the fence should be drained before the plants are set out. One-year seedlings of the Osage orange can be purchased of reliable nurserymen for less than you can raise them. See our advertising columns for addresses of nurserymen, and send for their catalogues.

## VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

**NOTE.**—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

**Actinomycosis.**—I. D. K., Odessa, Mo. Not long ago a lengthy article on the treatment of actinomycosis, or so-called lump-jaw, was published in these columns. Space will not permit doing that in every number. It is so easy to preserve a paper like FARM AND FIRESIDE for at least one short year.

**Warts on Cow's Teats.**—C. C. B., Massapequa, Mass. You cannot do anything to advantage with the warts on the teats of your cow until the latter is dry, when you may remove them by any one of the methods so often described in these columns, choosing the one that best suits the case.

**Chronic Difficulty of Breathing.**—W. R. K., Grafton, W. Va. In your horse the chronic difficulty of breathing is probably caused by morbid changes, produced and left behind by the disease of last winter. It is equivalent to heaves, and incurable unless the causes can be removed, which is not probable.

**Brain Disease.**—F. D., Pauls Valley, I. T. Your filly died of some brain disease, but whether it was encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), meningitis (inflammation of its membranes) or severe congestion and hemorrhage does not proceed from your description. So-called blind staggers is a chronic disease, and does not become fatal in thirty hours.

**A Cow Hard to Milk.**—E. W., Barren Springs, Va. If your cow is hard to milk because the openings in her teats are too small, I do not know of any remedy but energetic milking, which, in the course of time, will effect considerable improvement, while so-called stripping will make the case worse. Any use of instruments is apt to cause inflammation and subsequent adhesion, and may thus lead to a closing of the teats.

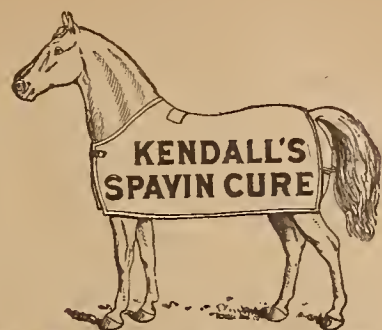
**Stiff.**—H. W. W., M.D., De Funiak Springs, Fla. It seems, according to your description, that the stiffness of your mare is nothing more or less than the result of overwork and over-exertion, and is of the same character as the stiffness of old stage-horses and old street-car horses. When such animals get warmed up they get more limber and go better, but after a little rest, or as soon as cooled off, they are as stiff as before, and sometimes hardly able to move. In some, though comparatively rare, cases, especially if the animal is yet young, a long run at pasture (voluntary exercise and exemption from work) effects an improvement.

**Ulcerating Conjunctiva.**—H. W. R., Cotuit, Mass., writes: "I have a cow that was injured, about a year ago, in the lower corner of the left eye by a stone or other missile thrown at her by some mischievous boy. The eye has been sore ever since, although not very bad until lately. The lower lid is swelled upward badly, and what appears to be raw flesh completely covers her eye. There is also a quantity of yellow matter in the lower corner of her eye where the wound was first made."

**ANSWER:**—Cauterize the ulcerating and badly swelled parts with a stick of nitrate of silver, but before you apply it, prepare a weak salt solution, and let an assistant wash away the silver nitrate with the salt solution immediately after the cauterization. It will be best, though, to have the operation performed by a veterinarian.

**So-called Wind-colic.**—R. A. M., Camben, S. C. If your horses are subject to bloating or a development of gases in the intestines, so-called wind-colic, and no veterinarian is nearer than fifty or one hundred miles, the best advice I can give you is to avoid the feeding of all substances that have a tendency to ferment; namely, grass and clover, especially if cut while wet and then thrown in heaps, wet clover, rank and juicy grass grown in the shade of trees, etc., new grain and new hay, green and wilting corn fodder, etc., because the application of a trocar, really the only thing affording immediate relief in severe cases, is, as far as horses are concerned, too dangerous to be made by anybody except a competent veterinarian perfectly familiar not only with the topographic anatomy of the parts, but also with aseptic precautions, and able to locate the accumulation of the gases.

**About Cows.**—W. E. S., Paterson, N. J. In regard to the warts on your cow's teats, please consult the numerous answers recently given to the same question. Your second question, about the skin raising to the size of a quarter in the side and pimples forming on teats I do not understand; in fact, do not know what you mean. Concerning your third question in regard to feeding, a great deal depends upon what kind of food and of what quality is available. It is advisable to feed three times a day. As to your fourth question in regard to arrangements which will prevent cows from getting dirty (full of manure) when lying down in their stalls, have your stalls of a suitable length corresponding to the length of the animal, have the floor even and slightly sloping backward, just sufficient to enable water that may be spilt or urine to flow off into the gutter for the droppings; tie your cows forward with a rope around the horns and backward with a rope or yoke around the neck, and thus prevent them going too far forward and depositing their droppings on the floor of the stall, or too far backward and lying down in the droppings in the gutter. Further, fasten one end of a light cord to the ceiling, and the other end to the end of the cow's tail in such a way that the cow has the use of her tail to switch off flies, etc., but cannot get it in the droppings in the gutter and then switch the manure all over her body.



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FOR MAN OR BEAST.  
Certain in its effects and never blisters.

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BLUEPOINT, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.  
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## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best I have ever used.  
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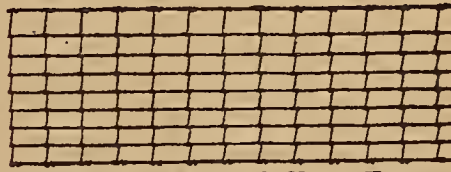
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Some women who live in the country, at some seasons have to depend on hard water for cleaning purposes. As soap has very little effect in making it soft, the work of keeping things clean is made harder than ever. Over a million women know now and more ought to know that

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### Washing Powder

can be used successfully with the hardest water. It is a time saver, labor saver, and money saver, and especially in the dairy. Nothing cuts the grease on milk pails, pans, &c., so thoroughly and keeps the milk room so sweet and clean. Sold everywhere in large packages at 25 cents.

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## Our Miscellany.

### DOORYARD TREES.

All are familiar with the typical dooryard tree of the story-books, with its low, spreading branches, so easy to climb upon, and so nicely furnished with comfortable seats for quiet reading, yet few are to be seen in actual life or in the modern dooryard. Indeed, it would be next to a miracle if one were found, there is such a wide difference between the typical tree of the modern nursery or tree dealer and the fabled one of the romance; and then the pruning and after treatment are all at variance with the ways that produce the latter.

Trees with stout stems and low, spreading, sturdy branches, that children can easily climb upon, are desirable, however, one at least in every dooryard, and are not difficult to form if we go about it in season. Many are deterred from planting low-branched trees because they think they will be in the way; but the heads of such trees need not be lower than those of trees with a trimmed-up stem. As the tree grows, the low-starting boughs are treated as stems and trimmed of side shoots, and a tree with six branches starting within two feet of the ground will only take up the room which those branches spread at the height beneath which passage is desired. If the stem is a single one like a letter I, then a foot-path can pass close to it; but a low, double or triple-stemmed one, like the letter Y, will crowd the path away to the distance which the branches spread at a height of six or seven feet from the ground.

The beauty of low-branched trees can be observed in some of our leading cemeteries (Spring Grove, near Cincinnati, has some fine examples), and in neglected fields where they have been accidentally kept from browsing cattle.—*Vick's Magazine*.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the Marquis of Lorne have collaborated in writing an article on household industries for *The Youth's Companion*. It will be published early in 1896.

### DON'T WASTE WORDS.

David Dudley Field, speaking at a meeting for the reformation of English, stated that a mortgage contains 1,500 words, of which 1,240 are not necessary to the sense. Ex-judge Dillon said that "laziness and superconservativeness will explain the partiality of the legal profession for long-drawn-out phrases." Robert Collyer is reported to have said that "there was no iteration in the pulpit, and that in the fashionable thirty-minute sermon there was no time for much repetition. Calvin, Edwards, Channing and Wesley were all of them peculiar in their freedom from any waste of words. They had something to say, and they said it." These eminent men deserve the tribute which he gave them, but some of the shortest sermons we have ever heard had the most repetition. It depends upon the mental force and discipline of the preacher whether there will be much iteration, whether his sermons be long or short.

THE HON. THOS. B. REED has written for *The Youth's Companion* a popular explanation of "What the Speaker Does." It will be published early in the year 1896.

Mr. Reed gives a lucid account of the arduous duties of the office which he has held with so much distinction, and which often calls for more tact and knowledge of human nature than a school-master has to exercise over a class of unruly boys. Indeed, this article might well be called, "How Congressmen are Kept in Order."

### ONE FROSTLESS BELT.

What is supposed to be the only frostless belt in the United States lies between the city of Los Angeles and the Pacific ocean. It traverses the foot-hills of the Calhoun range and has an elevation of between 200 and 400 feet. In breadth it is perhaps three miles. The waters of the Pacific are visible from it and the proximity of the ocean has, of course, something to do with banishing frosts. During the winter season this tract produces tomatoes, peas, beans and other tender vegetables, and here the lemon flourishes, a tree that is peculiarly susceptible to cold. Tropical trees may also be cultivated with success, and in connection with this fact it is interesting to know that a part of the favorite territory has been acquired by Los Angeles for park purposes, and it is only a question of time when the city will have the unique distinction of possessing the only tropical park in the United States. Strange to say, only the midway region of the Calhoun range is free from frost, the lower part of the valley being occasionally visited.—*New York Post*.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

### WHAT WATER CAN DO.

The effect of the hydraulic motor, which is now used for the purpose of removing masses of earth, well nigh passes belief.

A stream of water issuing from a pipe six inches in diameter, with a fall behind it of three hundred and seventy-five feet, will carry away a solid rock weighing a ton or more to a distance of fifty or one hundred feet. The velocity of the stream is terrific, and the column of water projected is so solid that if a crowbar or other heavy object be thrust against it, the impinging object will be hurled a considerable distance.

By this stream of water a man would be instantly killed if he came into contact with it, even at a distance of two hundred feet.

At two hundred feet from the nozzle a six-inch stream, with three hundred and seventy-five feet fall, projected momentarily against the trunk of a tree, will, in a second, denude it of the heaviest bark as cleanly as if it had been cut with an ax. Whenever such a stream is turned against a bank it cuts and hurrows it in every direction, hollowing out great caves and causing tons of earth to melt and fall and be washed away in the sluices.

### ONLY HERE AND THERE ONE.

The encouraging and ever-popular bean, whether boiled, baked or porridged, is thus alluded to by a correspondent at Lakeville, Connecticut:

"A family residing in the city were visited by relatives residing some distance off. One of the visitors remarked that there had been a great quantity of bean porridge cooked in his mother's family. 'Enough,' said he, 'to float a seventy-four-gun ship. Don't you think so, Uncle John?' appealing to one of his relatives. 'Yes, yes,' replied that uncle. 'And the ship could float twenty-four hours and not hit a bean.'"—*Harper's Magazine*.

### A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Professor Wiley says that "one of the grandest discoveries of modern science" is the agency of microbes in enabling plants to absorb from the air the nitrogen which is the chief factor of their growth. The theory was first suggested by Pasteur, and it is thought to be fully confirmed by the researches of independent investigators. If it does not deceive expectation it will completely revolutionize agriculture. To increase the growth of plants it will only be necessary to feed their roots with water containing the proper microbes.

### NOT THAT KIND OF A RANCH.

According to the *Hanford Journal* a gentleman of that city was some miles outside of the town when a nut came off the axle of his buggy. He had halted for repairs and was in no little trouble. Finally, a Portuguese came along, and the gentleman bailed him to ask if he had a monkey-wrench. The man was angry on the instant. "What for you insult me? I no keepa da monkey ranch. I keepa da sheep ranch."

### THEN AND NOW.

Some one, of a sarcastic turn of mind, no doubt, says that in times gone by the saints occupied hard wooden seats in their plain sanctuaries and sung, "My God, the Spring of All My Joys." Then all the people sung. Now the worshipers sit on soft cushions in elegant edifices while the choir sings for them or to them: "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid?"—*New York Observer*.

"WHEN SHALL WE FLY?" Hiram Maxim believes that the time is not far distant, and gives his views on the subject in an article which he has written for *The Youth's Companion*.

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Over 50 Styles. The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSelman Bros., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

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For want of space the illustrations of our Cut Paper Patterns had to be omitted this issue. Our new Fall Catalogue, illustrating over 200 cut paper patterns for ladies', misses' and children's garments, will be sent free to any address.  
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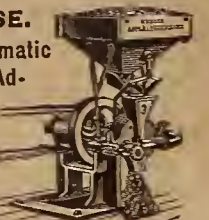
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Grinds as fine or coarse as desired. Will run by any power, one to five horse, sweep, tread, steam or wind. Will not choke down the smallest power. Sold at a low price to advertise the fact that we are the largest manufacturers in the world of labor saving farm machinery. Send for special offer on this mill and large illustrated catalogue of "Hero" and "American" Grinding Mills, 25 sizes and styles. Feed Cutters, Peck's Corn Threshers, Tread Powers, Sweep Powers, Goodhue Galvanized Steel and Wood Wind Mills for power and pumping, Wood Saws, Corn Shellers, etc. APPLETON MFG. CO., BATAVIA, ILL., U. S. A.

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## Smiles.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

A lady named Trilby O'Ferrall  
Wore exceedingly scanty apparel.  
She was charming, they say.  
If a man dressed that way  
He would have to walk home in a barrel.  
—Judge.

## IT FIT THE CRIME.

Little Miss Kickles,  
She ate some mixed pickles,  
In the pantry where nobody spied her;  
And the very same day,  
It is painful to say,  
They occasioned much anguish inside her.

## THOUGHTS AT SEA.

The first day called up gravest fears that made  
me nervous-hearted;  
The next day called up memories of friends  
from whom I'd parted;  
The third day called up thoughts of land  
where one is safely catted;  
The fourth day called up everything I'd eaten  
since I'd started.

## THE MODERN MAID.

"I am a-weary, mother dear,  
Enfeebled and o'erworn;  
I cannot wield a broom, I fear,  
Nor pull and husk the corn.  
" 'Twould jeopardize my health to make  
The beds or can the fruit,  
Or help you dust, or sew, or bake,  
Ere I my strength recruit."  
Thus spake the maiden, gave a cough  
To strengthen her appeal,  
Then donned her bloomers and rode off  
Ten miles upon her wheel.  
—Richmond Dispatch.

## A SIXTEEN-TO-ONE INCIDENT.

I SAW in to-day's Constitution a story about  
a Charleston 'nigger' having his tooth  
knocked out by lightning," said a gentle-  
man who was leaning against the  
news-stand at the Aragon, "and it  
pained me to observe a spirit of levity  
in the report of the occurrence, which  
indicated some degree of doubt as to its truth-  
fulness.

"Now, I had a little experience of that kind  
myself," continued the speaker, in a reminis-  
cent tone of voice, "and I'll tell you about it  
if you'll promise to believe what I say. The  
incident I refer to happened in seventy-three  
—the same year that silver was demonetized,  
though I don't know that that had much to do  
with it. I was standing in the door of my  
'doh' in Brazos county, when a bolt of light-  
ning came whizzing down from a clear sky  
right spang into that there door, and hit me  
on the jaw."

"What became of the lightning?" asked a  
listener, tentatively.

"As I was a-goin' to say, that lightning went  
plum through my jaw and tackled the plugs  
in my front teeth; an', gentlemen," said he,  
solemnly, as he glanced at the faces of the ex-  
pectant crowd, "gentlemen, I hope nobody'll  
never believe me again if that there blamed  
lightning didn't melt sixteen silver plugs and  
one gold one and mix 'em all together in a  
lump!"

"Of course," he added, as he turned to leave,  
"I don't pretend to say that it meant any-  
thing. I just happened to think of it while  
reading the story in to-day's paper."

The narrator was Captain Francis Seawell,  
of Brownsville, Texas.—Atlanta Constitution.

## A NOVEL RECIPE.

One day during the summer a man walked  
into a barber's shop in London and said,  
"Shave, please." He was put into a chair and  
shaved, for which the barber charged a shil-  
ling.

"A shilling?" said the man, bewildered.

"Yes," said the barber.

So the man paid the money, and as he was  
departing he exclaimed, looking around the  
room:

"You've got a good many files about your  
shop."

"Yes," said the barber; "I wish I could get  
rid of the little pests."

"Well," said the man, "I have a good recipe  
for getting rid of them."

"Oh," said the barber, "out with it, then."

"You've got to pay me a shilling, first."

"All right," said the barber, as he paid it.

"This is it, then," said the man, turning  
toward the door. "First catch your fly, then  
shave him and charge him a shilling, and I'll  
warrant he won't come back again. Good-by."

—Scottish American.

## AHA!

Blifkins—"If every man were in his place  
and kept there, and every woman also kept in  
her proper relation to him, wouldn't this be a  
happier world?"

Mrs. B.—"Oh, yes; but it would be hard on  
the women."

Blifkins—"I should like to know why?"

Mrs. B.—"They would all be guarding jails!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## DESERVED CREDIT.

There was an old negro floating in a skiff on  
the headwaters of the Licking. He was fish-  
ing—fish mighty fine down that way. He had  
a boy in the boat with him, who kept looking  
into the water until he lost his balance and  
disappeared in the river. Quicker than I  
could tell you, the old man had his coat off  
and dived for the boy. He brought him up  
all right, then rowed for the bank. When  
they got out—dripping, of course—a white  
man who had seen the whole business com-  
plimented the old man on his heroic act.  
"He must be a son of yours," said the white  
man.

"No; no, sah. No son o' mine."

"Nephew, then?"

"No; no, sah. No nephew."

"Cousin?"

"No; no cousin."

"Then you deserve all the more credit for  
saving his life."

"Well, I doan' know 'bout that, boss. You  
see, he had all the bait in his pocket."—Fargo  
Forum.

## HE GAVE THE MEASURE.

The story is told in the Youth's Companion of  
a man who kept a provision store in a factory  
town, who was odd and queer. Many of the  
boys and men in the town thought it fun to  
make sport of the man, whom they called  
"Old Pro." One day three of them went into  
his shop, and one of them asked:

"How much do you ask for a yard of pork?"

"One dollar," answered the old man.

"I'll take a yard," said the spokesman.

"Where is your money?"

The dollar was produced, the dealer pocketed  
it, and handed the customer three pig's feet.

"How is that?" asked the fellow.

"Why," answered Old Pro, "three feet make  
a yard, don't they?"

Pig's feet are worth about three cents each.  
The joke was not on Old Pro that time.

## RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

A sturdy old Boer farmer living in the  
Orange Free State has a shrewish wife who  
has long rendered his life anything but a  
couch of roses.

One day not long ago, she in a fit of pique  
packed up her goods and left him, vowing  
never to come back. The news went around  
among his neighbors, and at night several of  
them came to console with him. He sat on  
his front post, puffing away at his pipe.

"Hans," remarked one of his neighbors, "I  
pity you."

"My poy," replied the honest Dutchman, as  
he knocked disturbedly the ashes out of his  
pipe, "you was right. She was shust come  
back."—Answers.

## THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY.

"In heaven there is neither marriage nor  
giving in marriage," quoted Mr. Skidds, reflect-  
ively.

"No, nor in the other place, either," replied  
Miss Flypp. "That is something we must at-  
tend to while on the earth, or else leave it for-  
ever undone."—Judge.

## NEW SPECIMENS.

"Do you know, some of those doughnuts I  
made yesterday are missing."

"Don't be alarmed, dear. I took them down  
to a friend of mine."

"Did he eat them?"

"Heavens, no! He is a geologist."—Life.

## BASE-BALL ITEM.

"You should be a base-ball player," said the  
beetle to the spider.

"Why so?" inquired the latter.

"You are so good at catching flies."

"True; but I fall a victim to the fowls." And  
he went behind the bat.—Texas Siftings.

## TABLE-TALK.

The butter—"Hello, old man! How are  
you?"

Coffee—"Oh, pretty weak. I might say I'm  
just about covering the ground. But you look  
pretty healthy."

The butter—"Yes; I feel pretty strong."

## ANTIQUÉ.

Editor—"You say you wrote that joke your-  
self?"

Jokist—"Yes, sir."

Editor—"You don't really look it, young  
man, but you must be about three hundred  
and twenty-five years old."—Modes and Fabrics.

## WHAT SHE CAUGHT.

"Ella," said Marion, as they were seated on  
the veranda of their country house, "I went  
fishing with George this morning."

"Did you? What did you catch?"

"I caught George."—Tit-bits.

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Given as a premium for a club of twelve NEW yearly subscribers to this paper.

Price, Watch and Chain, \$1.75; or with This Paper One Year, \$2..

## For Sale at a Bargain...

We thought we had sold the last copy of General U. S. Grant's Personal Memoirs, but to our great surprise we found, while taking an account of stock in our warehouse a short time ago, a box containing 131 copies. To close the lot out quickly we make them a rare bargain. This is positively the last opportunity to secure the Memoirs at a low price, for hereafter they will be issued only in expensive editions by the New York owners.

These are the original Personal Memoirs of General Grant. They contain every word and every map and picture that are in the Memoirs which we purchased of the agent eight years ago for \$7.00. Not a line has been omitted. The only difference we find is that the two volumes are bound in one now. In other particulars they are identical to the \$7.00 edition. The binding is a beautiful English CLOTH, stamped and lettered in gold and silver. The paper is fine and the type large and clear. In short, we guarantee that the Memoirs which we here offer are genuine in every detail, and are printed and bound in a handsome manner.

Any one not perfectly satisfied with their bargain may return the Memoirs and receive their money in return. When the supply becomes exhausted, the dollar will be returned to the sender. If you have a second choice, name it.

Price of Memoirs, and This Paper One Year, \$1.25.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER MUST BE one whose name IS NOT now on our list.

Postage paid by us in each case.

For any article on this page order by the premium number and address

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



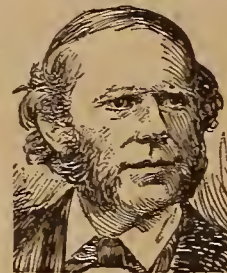
1,000 ...PAGES FREE

We give any 5 of the books named below, and this paper one year, for 50 cents. Several of the books contain over 200 pages each, or 5 of them over 1,000 pages.

Below we give a list of twenty-one good and useful books, suited for every member of the family. Many are by famous authors, known wherever the English language is spoken. There are novels by such great authors as Bertha M. Clay, Miss M. E. Braddon, Charles Dickens and others. There are sermons by the great Talmage, books by the inspired Spurgeon and other noted writers.

### ANY FIVE BOOKS COUNT AS ONE PREMIUM

No. 74. **Talmage on Palestine.** A book containing a series of sermons, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, about his recent and noted travels through Palestine, telling what he saw and learned there. They make such delightful reading, and so instructive and entertaining, that the book is immensely popular. On the days he delivered these sermons in his church in Brooklyn, which seated 4,500 people, thousands were turned away from the doors for want of standing-room inside the church. To read the book makes one thrill through and through.



### WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

Below we offer three popular books written by Charles Dickens, one of the greatest novelists who ever lived. These books abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, and skilfully wrought plots. They are intensely interesting to children as well as grown persons.

No. 80. **Oliver Twist.** By Charles Dickens.

No. 81. **Great Expectations.** By Charles Dickens.

No. 82. **A Tale of Two Cities.** By Charles Dickens.

No. 72. **An American Girl in London.** By Sara Jeanette Duncan, author of "A Social Departure," etc. An interesting account of the experiences of an American girl while visiting a relative in England. The situations are very often laughable. After reading this book, one cannot fail to have some idea regarding his English cousin and his manners. Her experiences on board the steamer are novel and interesting. The author tells the story in such a bright, breezy style that it is very refreshing. There is lots of fun interwoven through it all.

No. 86. **A Bartered Birthright.** By Franklin Fitts. This story tells the struggle between justice and injustice, in the author's entertaining style. A man occupying a prominent position in a leading banking-house becomes addicted to the gambling habit and takes money from the bank. The blame is attached to a young man recently discharged by this man for paying attention to his daughter. The story ends with a victory for justice and the offender sighing in vain for squandered honor and a forfeited birthright.

No. 89. **Her Only Sin.** By Bertha M. Clay, author of "The Shattered Idol," "On Her Wedding Morn," and other noted books. For stories of love, adventure and romance, delightfully told, replete with stirring incidents that will hold the reader from the beginning to the end, there are few better than those of Bertha M. Clay. "Her Only Sin" is fine. It is just the novel to read in a single evening, for once you begin you can't lay it down till you know the end.

No. 71. **John Ploughman's Pictures.** By the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the great London preacher and evangelist. This is one of the most original and popular books of the age. It fills a niche in literature that was empty till Mr. Spurgeon stepped from the ranks of the common people (where he always remained) to the greatest pulpit in all Christendom. It is written in the simplest language, yet deals out a moral philosophy that is as grand as its author's life was sublime. The author states in the preface that its object is to smite evil, and especially the monster evil of drink, and it is safe to say that the plain talks of John Ploughman, couched in Spurgeon's quaint sayings, his wit, his logic, his power for good, have accomplished more than any similar publication. This book can be read by every member of the family over and over with increasing pleasure and profit, and every mother who has a son that must face the temptations of the terrible curse of drink, will place a good weapon in his hands when she induces him to read this work.

No. 68. **Recipes for Making 200 Kinds of Soap.** The art of soap-making is very simple, and with these recipes any lady can make all the soap needed for her family.

No. 73. **Aesop's Fables.** Many of the wise sayings that are repeated on all occasions are from these fables, yet not one out of a thousand know who first wrote them. The great beauty of these fables lies in the fact that they are so very simple that all children will read them with delight, all the time unconsciously learning the greatest and best lessons for an upright, unselfish life. There are about 200 of the best fables given in this book, with forty-nine illustrations and six pages devoted to the life and times of Aesop.

No. 83. **Love on a Log, and Other Stories.** By W. H. Ballou, author of "An Aerial Courtship." It contains several splendid stories from the pen of the author of "Spectacular Romances," including "The Jewess," "The Age," "The Miser's Daughter," and others.

No. 93. **Mrs. Caudle's Lectures.** This is a collection of thirty-six of the best lectures by this humorist. If you want something that will make you laugh till your sides ache, get this book. It is full of the most ridiculous fun from cover to cover. It drives away the blues.

No. 87. **Spectacular Romances.** By W. H. Ballou, author of "The Bachelor Girl," "An Automatic Wife," "Love on a Log," etc. Some of the titles of the stories in this volume are, "One Way to Marry," "The Ideal Girl," "The Owl Trapper's Christmas," "Slept in Two Beds," "A Modern Episode," etc.

No. 70. **Good Manners.** Edited by Mrs. M. W. Baines. A manual of true politeness, containing chapters on good behavior, receptions, dinners, parties, balls, letter-writing, courtship and marriage, anniversaries, etiquette in public, customs regarding funerals and mournings, etc. The book contains twenty chapters.

No. 91. **The Fatal Marriage.** By Miss M. E. Braddon. This is a thrilling story, in which a man marries a lovely girl for her wealth, and as it should always be, he came to grief as a reward for his deception. Young women who read this story will be better prepared to detect deception on the part of their would-be lovers.

No. 78. **Indoor Games.** Now that the long evenings are coming, what is more desirable than something to interest the children as well as the older people. This book will introduce many games and amusements. There are also many simple tricks with handkerchiefs, strings, etc., that can be practised and used to entertain visitors and friends.

No. 90. **On Her Wedding Morn.** By Bertha M. Clay, author of "Her Only Sin," "A Golden Heart," and other stories. This is a companion novel to "Her Only Sin," and will be read with the same intensity of feeling, with mingled joy and sadness as the characters in the book have cause for tears or laughter. It is a love story that must appeal to the heart of every reader.

No. 75. **Bread and Kisses.** By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grief," "Joshua Marvel," and other popular books. This might be called a book of sermons in a novel. It tells the story of two loving hearts, who begin their home in poverty, and then while the author is carrying them from their humble home up through the vicissitudes of life to greater places, he gives many good arguments why people should be more generous and less selfish, why the rich should be mindful of their responsibilities because of their wealth, and why honesty is the best policy. Illustrated.

No. 65. **Thorne's Poultry Book.**

No. 83. **Wilson's Horse Book.**

No. 85. **Anecdotes of the Rebellion** is a grand collection of war stories and camp-fire yarns. Every anecdote is a true story of some incident connected with the late war. Everyone will be glad to own this book. By telling these stories, a speaker can keep an audience in laughter or tears at will. It gives anecdotes of Foragers, Raiders, Scouts, Stories of Prison Life, Union and Confederate Spies, of the Generals, Lincoln's jokes, etc., etc.



We will Send Any Five Books, and This Paper One Year, for 40 Cents.

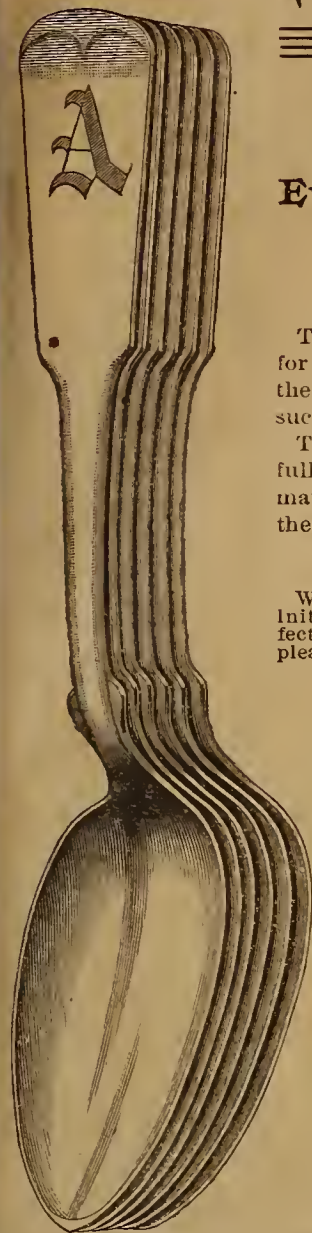
**FREE**—Any Five Books given FREE as a premium for a club of two NEW yearly subscribers to this paper.

**A SPECIAL OFFER** We will send TWO sets of Five Books each and TWO yearly subscriptions to this paper for 60 cents, provided one name is a NEW subscriber; but when this offer is accepted, no other premium will be allowed the club raiser.

A transfer from one member of a household to another IS NOT a NEW subscriber.



Each Set of Spoons  
Engraved with Any  
Initial Letter.



# FREE Silver-plated Teaspoons

PREMIUM  
NO. 14.

Every Spoon Guaranteed to be Equal  
to Solid Silver in Beauty  
and Finish.

These silver-plated teaspoons are especially manufactured for us. We do not make any profit on them, but simply offer them to get subscribers. This is why we are able to furnish such handsome initial teaspoons as premiums.

They are of the latest style in shape and design, and are full size; in fact, they are perfect beauties. We have received many letters from ladies praising them, and almost every time they say they are much finer than they expected.

We received the silver-plated  
initial teaspoons. They are per-  
fect beauties, and we are well  
pleased with them.  
JOSEPHINE B. ALTER,  
Greider, Pa.

I received the spoons, and am  
highly pleased with them. They  
are much nicer than I expected.  
Many thanks for the same.  
HATTIE MEHAFFEY,  
Coudard, N. C.

We engrave each set of spoons with any initial  
letter desired by the subscriber, which  
makes them far more val-  
uable than ever.

We will Send This Set of Six Silver-plated Teaspoons,  
and This Paper One Year, for 50 Cents.

**FREE** This Set of Silver-plated Teaspoons given as a  
premium for a club of four NEW yearly subscri-  
bers to this paper.

## A SPECIAL OFFER.

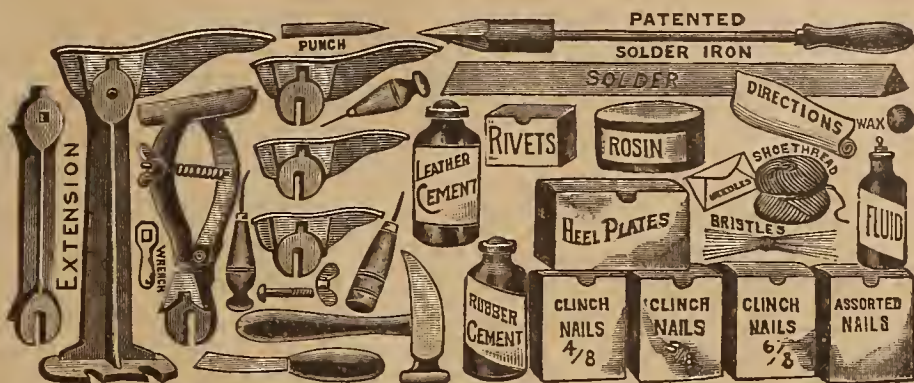
TWO sets of these spoons and TWO yearly subscriptions  
to this paper for 90 cents, provided one name is a NEW  
subscriber; but when this offer is accepted, no other premium  
will be allowed the club raiser.

THIS SET OF SIX

# \$9.00 Outfit

And This Paper One  
Year for . . . . .

# \$3



This is one of the best and most handy outfits made. It consists of the following articles:

Four Iron Lasts, different sizes; one Iron Extension; one Iron Standard, with base; one package  $\frac{1}{4}$  Clinch Nails; one package each of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  Clinch Nails; six pairs Star Heel-plates; half pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; one Steel Punch; one Sewing-awl; one Pegging-awl; one Wrench; one Stabbing-awl; one Shoe-knife; one Shoe-hammer; one bottle Rubber Cement; one bottle Leather Cement; one ball Wax; one ball Shoe-thread; one bunch Bristles; one Harness and Saw Clamp; four Harness-needles; one Soldering-iron; one bottle Soldering-fluid; one box Rosin; one bar Solder, all securely packed, together with directions for use, in a strong box.

The Lasts are four in number, smooth and solid, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inches long, enabling you to half-sole all sizes of footwear. They are attached to the Standard by the use of a thumb-screw, which holds them in a perfectly rigid manner, so that they cannot bound off or shuck around. The Sewing-clamp is attached in the same manner.

The Staudard is made on the extension principle; that is, it can be used standing up at a bench, or on the floor while sitting in a chair.

With this outfit at hand you will be surprised to see how easy it is to save from 40 to 65 cents by nailing on a pair of half-soles, which can be had for from 10 to 15 cents a pair. Everyone of the tools is strong, full-sized and practical. Thousands of these outfits are now in use.



THIS  
PEG  
FLOAT  
FREE

## This FREE Offer Expires THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

We are anxious to sell a certain number of Premium No. 281 before Christmas day; therefore, as an extra inducement to order it at once, we offer to put

This Peg-float in your outfit free of charge on the following conditions: (1) Your order for Premium No. 281 with \$3 must reach us before Christmas day. (2) You must either send this coupon with your order or mention this offer in your letter. Positively, the Peg-float will not be put in your outfit unless you ask for it at the time you order. Price of Peg-float, when purchased, 50 cents, postage paid.

Premium No. 281 is the complete outfit as described above.

Given as a Premium for a club of fifteen NEW yearly subscribers.

Price, including one year's subscription to this paper, \$3.

**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS** Outfits will be sent by express at special low rates, which are usually less, and seldom more, than freight rates, and thus we guarantee safe and quick delivery—within two weeks if near, and if far away, longer. Express charges to be paid by the receiver. Give both express and post-office address when different.

# 350,000 Presents for the Children

## BEAUTIFUL DOLLS FREE FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

We have 350,000 dolls to be given away. We know of nothing that will give a child greater delight than our set of Seven Beautiful Dolls, and if possible, we want every child in every home into which this paper goes to have its little heart gladdened by receiving a set of these dolls. They are so lifelike and dressed in such rich and exquisite colors that children go into raptures over them. Children will prize them more than expensive presents.

### THEY ARE PRODUCTIONS OF ART.

The dolls are so artistic in finish and coloring, and so perfect in detail, that they will be appreciated by the grown-up lovers of the beautiful. They are cut from cardboard, lithographed in many pretty colors, and EACH ONE fixed to STAND ALONE. They EXACTLY represent the STYLE and COLOR of the clothing, hats, gloves, laces, neckties, etc., worn by fashionably dressed people. Take our word for it, they are beauties, and a bargain.

### Description of Dolls.

**MAMA**—Fashionably dressed in a brown calling-costume trimmed in embroidery and velvet, and bonnet to match.

**PAPA**—Stylishly dressed in a three-button cutaway, light trousers, patent leather shoes, silk hat, tan gloves, and walking-stick.

**GRANDPA**—Represented by George Washington dressed in colonial style. The long coat is blue, trimmed in gold braid. The waistcoat is white, the knickerbockers brown, with heliotrope stockings, black shoes and silver buckles.

**GRANDMA**—Represented by Martha Washington in a gown of light heliotrope, with a fichu of white mull trimmed with lace, held together by a bow of old gold ribbon, and her silver locks held in place by a lace cap.

Premium No. 35.



### MUST-BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

These dolls must be seen with your own eyes to be appreciated, for it is impossible to show you here the rich and beautiful colors in which they are dressed. How we wish parents could only see them for one minute. We are positive they would not then hesitate a moment to order a set for every child. Do so, and if they are not more than you expected you can have your money back.

### Description of Dolls.

**SISTER**—Empire dress of blue silk, figured silk sleeves, yoke of chiffon, with trimmings of lace and braid.

**BROTHER**—Dressed in a little Lord Fauntleroy suit of dark heliotrope trimmed in gold braid, with tam-o'-shanter hat to match, a house of mull, and a sailor collar trimmed in lace.

**BABY**—Empire dress of yellow China silk and tight mull cap. She is one of the most lifelike and the dearest doll of the entire set.

Four of These Dolls are 10 Inches Tall, and All Stand Alone.

The little illustration opposite is a picture of the dolls in a family group, but it gives no idea of their beauty. Each doll is separate and will stand alone.

**THE FINEST DOLLS OUT** Unquestionably this is the best set of dolls on the market. They are the tallest in height, the richest in color, the most modern in style and the largest in number, and finer than dolls selling in stores for 50 cents a set. Most of the dolls on the market are no taller than our baby doll and made from paper, while four of our dolls are ten inches high, and are all made from a fine quality of cardboard, fixed to stand alone and lithographed in rich colors.

**A BARGAIN**—We will Send This Family of Seven Dolls, and This Paper One Year, for 35 Cents.

**FREE**—This Set of Seven Dolls given FREE as a premium for one NEW yearly subscriber to this paper.

**A SPECIAL OFFER** We will send TWO Sets of Dolls (14 dolls in all) and TWO yearly subscriptions this paper for 50 cents, provided one name is a NEW subscriber; but when this offer is accepted, no other premium will be allowed the club raiser.

**A NEW SUBSCRIBER MUST BE** one whose name IS NOT now on our list. A transfer from one member of a household to another IS NOT a NEW subscriber.

Postage paid by  
us in each case.

For any article on this page order  
by the premium number and address

**FARM AND FIRESIDE**, Springfield, Ohio.



"THE FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY"  
IN FLORIDA.

**W**E take great pleasure in directing the special attention of our readers to the advertisements in this issue, of the Clark Syndicate Companies in Florida. We have very seldom read stronger or more conclusive testimony of the character of any section of the South than is set forth in the various letters which appear in this number of our paper.

Perhaps the most convincing factor in connection with the colonization projects of the Clark Syndicate Companies is the fact that the gentlemen connected with and controlling the management of these companies are among the best known and most reputable business men in this country, and it is very gratifying to know that gentlemen of the high character of Mr. William Clark and his associates comprise the officers and directors of these companies.

This one fact must of itself prove a powerful incentive toward a careful reading and examination of the colonization projects of these companies.

Another trenchant fact is that these gentlemen have themselves invested very large sums of money, and are engaged in the legitimate and praiseworthy work of endeavoring to develop and build up the section of country covered by their own investment.

The extracts from well-known and highly respected citizens of the state are clear, strong and conclusive, and all of this varied and most satisfactory evidence is followed in a most convincing manner by quotations from some of the best known and oldest newspapers in the state of Florida.

One of the most important and valuable reports is that made by Mr. H. S. Elliot, who has for many years been connected with the State Bureau of Agriculture, and one paragraph of this report is certainly worth repeating. It reads as follows:

"In addition to the usual well-known chemical constituents so necessary to the perfect growth of all plant life, this soil contains one element in most soluble form, and in greater quantity than is found in the soil of any other state devoted to like purposes, and which is absolutely essential to perfect growth and maturity and high quality of product. That element is silica."

A recent analysis of the clay subsoil of a portion of the lands included in the new colony shows 60.53 per cent of silica, which is very strongly corroborative of the report of Mr. Elliot.

The evidence in possession of the Clark Syndicate Companies shows conclusively the great value of the soil of Wakulla and adjoining counties for the cultivation of sugar and tobacco particularly, as well as for the other products referred to in another column. We are now investigating with reference to what has been done during the past few years in connection with the product of tobacco, and we hope to be able to show in our next issue that the particular section of country represented by the Clark Syndicate Companies has been producing for the past two years, and is able to produce for many years to come, as fine tobacco as is grown in any part of the world.

We are also carefully investigating with reference to the special adaptability of that section for the production of rice, sugar-cane, and other easily marketed products, and we assure our readers that any statements made with reference to what it is alleged the soil can do, will only be based upon the irrefutable testimony of what has been done by those who have done it.

We stated in our last issue that we believed in the new southward movement. We believe that the tendency of immigration and of growth is toward the South. Its great natural resources are bound to be developed. The first colony under the auspices of the Clark Syndicate Companies is to be called

"THE FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY,"

And we have consented to become thus identified with that colony, mainly for the following reasons:

First, because of the high personal character and business reputation of the gentlemen who comprise the officers and directors of these companies. Their official relation with these companies is sufficient notice to the world that no misrepresentation of facts will be made, and that the business of the companies is to be conducted upon a clean, straightforward basis.

Second, because they have invested their money, and are adopting the best known business methods to protect such investments, and to develop and build up the country.

Third, because everything published under their auspices is envisioned and supported by testimony which seems to be comprehensive and unimpeachable in its character.

Having, therefore, every reason to believe, from the high character of the gentlemen composing the management of these companies, that all statements made by them may be relied upon, and having before us the exceedingly strong array of testimony corroborative of their statements, we think we are justified in recommending

"THE FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY"

To the careful consideration and examination of our readers.

We are intending to have careful field notes made of the progress of events in that section of the country, and we hope to be able, in the near future, to present to our readers a series of interesting statements and facts gathered under our own immediate direction, and we intend that every statement published shall bear upon its face the evidence of careful, thorough examination.

# Clark Syndicate Lands

## WESTERN FLORIDA.

# FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY

## A New Colony.

## A New Town Site.

Eight miles from the beautiful city of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad (one of the Clark Syndicate Companies). Forty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Good land. Good railroad facilities. Good hunting. Good fishing. Good climate. Good terms, and a good, hospitable people to welcome the new-comer.



SUGAR-CANE FIELD OF COL. R. W. ASHMORE, ON C., T. & G. R. R., WAKULLA COUNTY.

## Clark Syndicate Companies

### IN FLORIDA.

Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia R. R. Co.  
Georgia & Florida Investment Co.  
Gulf Terminal & Navigation Co.  
Scottish Land and Improvement Co.

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

WM. CLARK, of Clark's O. N. T. Thread Works, Newark, N. J.  
President C., T. & G. R. R. and Scottish Land Co.  
CHAS. M. ZEH, late President Board of Health, Newark, N. J.  
President Gulf Terminal and Navigation Co.  
W. A. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, - - - New York.  
President Georgia and Florida Investment Co.  
ROBERT CUMMING, Firm Geo. A. Clark & Bro., - - - New York.  
Treasurer C., T. & G. R. R. Co.  
R. B. SYMINGTON, Firm Geo. A. Clark & Bro., - - - New York.  
Secretary C., T. & G. R. R. Co.  
F. T. MYERS, - - - Tallahassee.  
Attorney for all the corporations.  
C. P. SIMMONS, 29 Broadway, - - - New York.  
Secretary and Treasurer G. & F. I. Co.

Manhattan Building, 29 Broadway, New York City.  
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Tallahassee, Florida.

These corporations own and control large tracts of land in Florida. They have built and are operating a Railroad, Steamboat Line, Mills, Hotel and Towns in connection with their lands. They are now undertaking the work of colonization, and have set apart about 6,000 acres of choice land, within eight miles of the Capital of the state, which is to be known as the

## Farm and Fireside Colony.

## These Lands Will Grow

Hay, Corn, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Tomatoes, and All Kinds of Vegetables, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Figs, Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Peanuts, Pecan-nuts Melons, and All Kinds of Fruits, Except Those of a Tropical Nature.

**ALL WITHOUT IRRIGATION, AND ONLY 974 MILES FROM CHICAGO AND LESS THAN 1,200 FROM NEW YORK.**

The lands of this colony are all situated in Leon County, and within eight miles of the beautiful city of Tallahassee, the capital of the state.

They are all within three miles of the new station on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railway—one of the Clark Syndicate Companies—which road runs from Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico.

The proposed new station is to be established on the lands of this first colony, at which all trains will stop regularly. A town is to be established adjacent to the station, and every purchaser of a 40-acre farm upon the new colony will, upon payment for the same, be presented with a warranty deed of one town lot, thus giving him the option of establishing his home near the depot.

If purchasers desire to arrange for the clearing, fencing and planting of two or more acres, this can be done through the Clark Syndicate Companies, and the same paid for in monthly instalments.

Address all inquiries and send all orders and remittances to

## CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES,

Care FARM AND FIRESIDE,

1643 Monadnock Block, Chicago, or  
108 Times Building, New York City.



Read what is said of

# LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA,

By those who know whereof they speak.

## From the Farmers' Alliance Report, 1891.

Leon and the surrounding region constitute what is known as the agricultural section of the state. All the cereals, including upland rice, all the root crops, fruits, sugar-cane, cotton, peanuts and grapes for table and wine, tobacco and hay, can be grown with success and profit. Stock raising and dairy farming have been practically and extensively developed. The farmer who comes to Florida from the North or West must discard old ideas in regard to farming, and adopt new ones. The conditions here are altogether different from what he has been accustomed to. He does not need one or two hundred acres of land, as in Ohio or Indiana; he requires but five, ten or twenty, and to cultivate that well. He does not need to build a costly two or three story house that will absorb and eat up all the money.

## From Commissioner Robinson, of the Bureau of Immigration.

There is to be found in Leon County as pleasant surroundings as exist anywhere in the world. The climate, winter and summer, is delightful. The healthfulness of the county is proverbial. What we deem salient features among the attractions of this section to intelligent settlers of all classes, are excellent lands, picturesque and beautiful locations, hard, smooth roadways, no mud in winter, no blistering sand nor glare in summer, excellent transportation facilities, good schools, many churches, good patronage, etc.

## From Ex-Gov. W. D. Bloxham, now Comptroller of Florida.

For twenty years I have devoted myself to agricultural pursuits in Leon County. I do not believe there is another place in the world where a farmer can make a better or more certain living than in Florida. I have frequently made crops to average as follows:

Cotton.....	2,000 pounds per acre.
Corn.....	25 to 30 bushels "
Oats.....	40 " "
Rice.....	50 " "
Syrup.....	500 gallons "
Sweet potatoes.....	300 to 800 bushels "

On one acre, fertilized, I made and gathered in fifteen months, 800 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes and 450 gallons of syrup, and I have known larger crops than this one.

## From Col. John Bradford, of Bradfordville, Leon County.

I have been living in this section of Leon County for more than fifty years, my father being one of the early settlers. All kinds of stock thrive well with us. As to crops raised, I have made:

Corn.....	40 bushels per acre.
Oats.....	77 1/4 " "
Sweet potatoes.....	330 " "
Irish potatoes.....	305 " "
Hay.....	4 1/2 tons "
Sugar-cane syrup.....	350 gallons "

All upon my farm. This land was fertilized. \* \* \* Dairying has increased rapidly in the last few years, and has been found quite remunerative. \* \* \* I have paid especial attention to raising milch cows for the southeast and west Florida market, and have found ready sale, at good prices, for all I could raise.

## From the "Wakulla County News," August 31, 1895.

Crops of every kind in Wakulla County are better than they have been for years. This means that our farmers will have an abundance of everything; will be independent this year, and have a little money for a rainy day or improvements. There is no county in the state with more or better possibilities than Wakulla.

## From M. H. Johnson, Owning a Dairy Farm Near Tallahassee.

I have 2,000 acres of land, but rent a portion of it. I planted 200 acres of corn and gathered 3,000 bushels, which, in 1894, yielded \$1,800.

Planted forty acres of oats, gathered 820 bushels, yielding \$560.

Put the same land into peas, 320 bushels, yielding \$160.

Grazed fifty-four cows on the same land in two weeks, obtaining ten pounds of butter per day, yielding \$48.

Also planted crab-grass, sugar-cane, rice, and received as the total proceeds of my farm, during the year 1894, \$8,647.

Leaving me a net profit of raising, \$4,000.

I am making as fine butter as was ever put on the market in the United States, and am now making more than fifty pounds per day. Expect to sell in butter and cheese, during this year, more than \$10,000. I am planting oats, corn, pumpkins, peas, sugar-cane, potatoes and peanuts. I will say this is one of the best countries I ever saw for a poor man. If a man will come to this country, buy a farm, stay at home and attend to his business, it will not be long before he will have a bank account. I started in 1877 with nothing, and to-day I am the owner of my farm, and do not owe a dollar.

## From the Illustrated Book of the Commissioners of Leon County, 1894-95.

"There are in Leon County more than fifty farms devoted, in part or in whole, to the production of butter for market. Jersey cattle, registered, thoroughbred and of high grade, predominate in the herds.

"Prices realized for this product are from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. It is estimated that the dairies of the county will market, during the year 1894, 140 tons of butter, of a value of \$75,600.

"This is an encouraging showing for a young industry, and gives great promise for the future. Rapidly as the dairy business has grown of late, not one tenth of the territory in the county best adapted to such purposes, having running water and meadows, has as yet been appropriated to that end. The enterprise might assume twenty-fold its present dimensions before choice locations for the purpose will become scarce. Introduction of mechanical separators in cream-gathering has given impetus to the industry.

"Practical dairymen readily recognize advantages attending shaded pastures. The magnificent trees that invariably dot the pasture lands of Leon may be counted not least among the favorable conditions of dairying there.

"The projectors of this publication unhesitatingly recommend to industrious people everywhere, as a well-tested project, dairy farming in Leon County, Florida.

"Lauds, cattle, grass, water, shade, kindly climate, inexpensive appurtenances, healthful conditions of herds and herders, with ready market, amid civilized and neighborly surroundings, await those who may choose to come.

"No character of live stock has ever been more successfully handled in Leon County than sheep.

"Hog products can be produced in Leon perhaps as cheaply as on the corn lands of the West.

"Poultry forms a conspicuous item in the schedule of Leon County farm produce, being a source of universal home comfort and luxury, as well as one of no mean profit.

"Corn, oats, rye, hay, fodder, sugar-cane, potatoes, peanuts, with millet and sorghum, are staple crops invariably looked out for, while hogs and poultry as universally accompany them; and on every farm are cows and abundant milk and butter."

This is what the commissioners say of climate, school and labor:

"Climatic conditions are exceedingly equitable; fifteen degrees Fahrenheit is the difference between mean winter and summer temperatures. The maximum summer temperature in Tallahassee has been ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, but that

only for an hour or two on a single day in exceptional years, while nineteen degrees Fahrenheit is the lowest register for years at a time.

"In summer, the nights in the Leon hills are always cool, and cover is a necessity to health and comfort.

"Educational matters are on a satisfactory footing. There are separate free schools for whites and negroes in every neighborhood in the county. The West Florida Seminary, a co-educational institute under state auspices, with primary, high school and collegiate departments, is located at Tallahassee; while in the city, as well as at several county centers, private schools with competent instructors are established.

"The negroes of Leon County are, as a class, sober, law-abiding, amiable working people. Under the crude methods of agricultural purpose that obtained in the South under the institution of slavery, these people became trained to a high state of industrial proficiency. The race is just as capable of being taught and directed now as then. Those earnest, fair-minded farmers in Leon County who themselves know how, experience no insurmountable difficulties in teaching colored laborers to perform satisfactory and skilful labor in field, orchard, garden, dairy or elsewhere that docility, endurance and ordinary intelligence are required."

## Production of Sugar.

From a report of H. S. Elliot, of the State Bureau of Agriculture, on the fertility of soil in Leon and Wakulla Counties:

"Wakulla County is peculiarly adapted to a successful culture of sugar-cane, for several reasons: its elevation above sea-level is such that it is neither affected injuriously by drought, continuous rains in summer, or cold winters. Its topography is gently rolling or undulating, which prevents the collection of large quantities of water on the surface by rainfall, and facilitates and secures ample drainage; it is well watered by fast-flowing streams, many of which can be utilized with great profit for irrigation purposes.

"The fertility and durability of soil may be best and more thoroughly appreciated when it is stated as a well-known fact that such land has been subjected to as many as fourteen years' successful cultivation, producing all the time eminently remunerative crops in return.

"In addition to the usual well-known chemical constituents so necessary to the perfect growth of all plant life, this soil contains one element in more soluble form and in greater quantity than is found in the soil of any other state devoted to like purposes, and which is absolutely essential to perfect growth and maturity and high quality of product; that element is silica.

"That the muck lands of Louisiana, as well as portions of this state, are almost totally deficient in this element is an established fact."

Mr. Elliot concludes his exhaustive and able report as follows:

"With this, and on the statements contained in this report, we base our claim that Wakulla and adjoining counties having similar conditions, soil, etc., can and do produce more cane to the acre, of better quality, and for less money, than any other section of country in the world, so far as is known."

## From the "Florida Citizen," March 17, 1895.

It is entirely permissible to assure people generally that Leon and the adjacent counties in Florida are possessed of fertile farm lands, attainable at moderate prices and on easy terms, that are capable of maintaining a dense population in abundance and comfort, by ordinary truck farming, in which grain, grass, root, fruit and vegetable crops are relied upon, together with successful handling of high-grade and thoroughbred stock. Salubrious, healthful conditions surround one here, with a cultivated lot of people.

## From the "Weekly Floridian," August 3, 1895.

Finer crops have never been known than have been grown this season in Leon County, some of the planters having portions of last year's crops still on hand. Fruit and vegetables have been raised and grown in the greatest profusion and abundance wherever attempted. We have seen this year the finest specimens of truck-farm products ever grown anywhere, and fruit is particularly fine. The stock farms and dairy industry are prospering, while we have the most encouraging reports from the tobacco industry. The climate and our fertile soil make this section susceptible of so many valuable agricultural sources of profit, it would be futile to attempt an intelligent description of them in so limited a space.

Extracts from letters of farmers who have been living on the line of the Carra-belle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad for many years:

## Col. R. W. Ashmore, One of the Most Prominent and Respected Citizens in Wakulla County, Says:

According to promise, I reduce to writing what I told you about my farming here. I have lived here for over thirty years, and have grown on my place, corn, rice, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, cow-peas, peanuts, ground-peas, etc., with an average yield as follows:

Corn.....	from 10 to 25 bushels per acre.
Rice.....	" 30 to 60 " "
Sugar-cane.....	" 12 to 16 bbls. "
Sweet potatoes.....	" 200 to 400 bushels "

## Letter from Mr. W. E. Rouse.

Mr. W. E. Rouse, a farmer born and raised in this county, says:

My farm is situated three miles northwest of the Sopchoppy depot, and contains about one hundred acres of land which has been cultivated continuously for forty years. My crops yield about as follows:

Corn.....	18 to 25 bushels per acre.
Field-peas.....	60 to 75 " "
Ground-peas.....	50 to 75 " "
Peanuts.....	100 to 125 " "
Rice.....	60 to 75 " "
Sweet potatoes.....	300 to 400 " "

No one uses fertilizers here.

## Letter from Mr. Andrew S. Roberts.

Mr. Andrew S. Roberts, another prominent farmer, says:

In reply to your request for information as to the yield of crops on my farm, I will say that my land lies one mile west of the Sopchoppy station, on the C. T. & G. R. R., and has been in cultivation for sixty years, with little or no rest, and without any fertilization at all. My farm is all high land, and not as strong as the low or swamp lands. The following is about an average crop:

Corn.....	15 to 25 bushels per acre.
Cotton.....	800 to 1,000 pounds in seed "
Sugar-cane.....	25 to 35 tons "
Rice.....	50 to 70 bushels "
Sweet potatoes.....	200 to 300 " "

Grapes, peaches, pears and similar fruits yield abundantly and of superior quality. All garden vegetables grow here in perfection.

## Letter from Mr. R. E. Nims.

Mr. R. E. Nims, a well-known farmer of Wakulla, says:

In reply to your request for data on the yield of crops in this vicinity, I have this to say: The most of my farm has been in cultivation for fifty or sixty years; crops have been gathered from year to year without fertilization, and the following is about an average yield:

Corn.....	20 to 25 bushels per acre.
Peas (field).....	50 to 70 " "
Ground-peas.....	50 to 70 " "
Sweet potatoes.....	250 to 300 " "
Cotton.....	600 to 1,200 lbs. in seed "
Sugar-cane.....	20 to 30 tons, manured, "

Garden vegetables grow abundantly, and all fruit grown in the South grows well here.



More about the Beautiful and Productive

TALLAHASSEE COUNTRY, FLORIDA,

In which the New Farm and Fireside Colony is Located.

The Secretary of State Says of His Farm:

My lands are in Wakulla County, 4,650 acres in all, in a body, two miles eastward of Crawfordville, about two thirds of which is rich hammock of oak and hickory, and much of which is capable of producing as follows:

Sweet potatoes.....	400 to 600 bushels per acre.
Spanish tobacco.....	800 to 1,000 pounds "
Rice.....	40 to 80 bushels "
Ground-peas.....	40 to 80 "
Cotton.....	400 to 500 pounds "
Corn.....	15 to 30 bushels "
Syrup.....	500 to 600 gallons "
Sugar.....	3,000 to 4,000 pounds "

Rice, oats, Irish potatoes, field-peas, peanuts, melons and all garden vegetables are produced in profusion and to perfection.

Testimony of Five Prominent Clergymen.

Extract of letter from Rev. Dr. W. D. Carter, Archdeacon Episcopal Church, Middle Florida: TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 20, 1895.

I think I can say with all confidence that this section of the state is remarkable for its healthfulness, for I have resided in Tallahassee nearly sixteen years, and during that time have enjoyed as good health as at the North; in fact, better, for troubles of indigestion and sick headache have disappeared, and it is my honest conviction that people who have reached middle life, and have passed it, can prolong that life by coming to the sunshine and breathe the air of this beautiful country.

I left the city of New York in May, and my family has been in this state continuously, both summer and winter, without any ill effects from the climate (except during the first year). This part of the state seems to be especially healthful for children. I know this by facts, for while the burials I attended at the North were almost half of them children, the number here is not one quarter.

Strangers have, generally, a wrong idea about our summers, for Florida has got to be appreciated as a summer resort. I have been a voluntary observer here in Tallahassee for about ten years, and the highest temperature has been a fraction over 94 degrees, and however hot the day may be, it was always cool in the shade, and I have never experienced a night made uncomfortable on account of the heat. Flowers grow luxuriously. I have known of over twenty-one hundred white lilies in bloom at one time in a private garden, and it is not uncommon to have two thousand pansies used in the church for an Easter decoration. With the exception of last winter

there has not been a Sunday in which flowers gathered out of doors were not used in the church.

The words "rainy season" have a gloomy sound, and perhaps for two months there will be a shower almost daily; but as this season comes in June and July, the showers are welcome. Such a thing as a steady day's rain does not occur a dozen times in the year.

Extract of letter from Rev. J. B. Ley, Pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church, Tallahassee, Fla.:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 16, 1895.

Mr. G. N. Saussey brings to me a request from you for a brief statement concerning my knowledge of the lands of Leon and Wakulla Counties, as to their value, etc., for farming purposes. Permit me to say that a year's residence at Wakulla, at Crawfordville, and more or less intimate association with the farming regions and the farming people, impressed me with the

described by others who are in better positions than I to understand them. They are indeed great, perhaps too great, for their enumeration may not seem credible, so that, unfortunately for the country itself, and more so for the would-be settler, they may raise the hopes of some of these too high, and induce them to build castles in the air. The more cautious ones may fear a trap. The over-sanguine, actual settler does not materialize as soon as he was induced to expect, and naturally is apt to throw the blame on the country itself, or on those who described its possibilities.

For my part, I believe the country penetrated by the C. T. & G. R. R. has many natural advantages of soil and climate, and that there are few sections in the United States in which a man with little means, willing to work, and a judicious division and application of that work, can secure for himself and family, if not a castle, at least a good home, and that with less land and labor than in most other sections.

Extracts of letter from Rev. S. M. Providence, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Tallahassee, Fla.:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 11, 1895.

To those who know, the summer in Florida is its most enjoyable season. From Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico, the distance "as the crow flies" is about twenty-five miles. The gulf breeze never fails us. A sultry night, such as you often have in the North, is unknown here. When I first came to Tallahassee to live, I swung a hammock betwixt two oak-trees and attached a table (of my own design) to one of them. Their circle of shade I called my "study."

Our pear crop, you know, is now a source of considerable revenue, and promises this year to be very heavy; but our figs and grapes, and peaches and plums, and apricots, of which our winter visitors never get a taste, are a pleasant and inexpensive addition to the table. Our country has become famous in recent years for its dairy products. Cattle are fed and housed with so little expense that the profit on them is very handsome, and he is a very small farmer indeed who cannot keep his table well supplied the year round with milk and butter. Our Jersey cattle take most kindly to this climate, and there are several herds of thoroughbreds near this city; and anybody can raise poultry here.

Take it all in all, I know of no more attractive section of country for a permanent home. With industry, good taste and sound judgment, one may continually add to its beauty, and that, too, at a moderate expense, and it does not require a fortune to start.



A HARVEST SCENE IN LEON COUNTY.

idea that there is hardly any better land in Florida for general crops, and some kind of fruits, than are to be found in that county.

My acquaintance in Leon is not so intimate, but I am safe in saying that Leon has always borne the reputation of being one of the best farming counties in the state, and my limited knowledge of it confirms me in the conviction that the reputation is well founded.

Extract of letter from Rev. J. L. Hugon, Rector Catholic Church, Tallahassee, Fla.:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 19, 1895.

Referring to your communication of the 17th, about the possibilities of the country penetrated by the C. T. & G. R. R., I could only say that these possibilities have been

The great advantage is that at almost any time during the year he may, with judicious management, have something growing on his land for his own support, and is not forced to do all his crop work at one season of the year to secure his subsistence during the other. He does not need to store a great quantity of provisions; his granary is in his land, and, therefore, it is just the country for the poor but willing settler, who can there live with less food, less clothes, less fuel, less land and less labor than in most other sections of the country.

I trust that when these advantages will be better understood, there will be many who will avail themselves of them, and that the country through which the Carabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad passes may soon be dotted with small and prosperous farms, the homes of thrifty and happy settlers.

Extract of letter from Rev. E. Wise, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 22, 1895.

Replying to yours of a recent date relative to the country adjacent to the Carabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad, I have the honor to say that with the exception of a very few years, my entire life, commencing in the forties, has been spent residing in Franklin, Leon and Wakulla Counties; and with a full knowledge of the advantages of other sections of the state, and indeed almost the entire South, and without injustice to either of them, I have no hesitancy in saying that these counties have no competitors as to natural resources in the sections named.

Their rich farming lands, broad acres of valuable timbered lands, together with the most equable climate in the world, attest to the truthfulness of this statement.

LARGE CAPITAL INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

It is always a matter of paramount importance, both to the settler and to the investor, to know beyond all peradventure or doubt that he is following in the footsteps of reputable gentlemen, who have themselves invested a hundred times as much, perhaps, as would be represented by his own investment.

The letters which are reproduced in our columns come from men who have been living in that region of country for many years, who are well-known and respected citizens, and therefore their testimony is doubly valuable because they know whereof they speak. Following these individual letters are quotations from the official illustrated book of the Commissioners of Leon County, published during the present year under the auspices of that county. This testimony, therefore, corroborating as it does strongly and effectually the letters of individual farmers and citizens, would seem to afford the most abundant and reliable information with reference to that section of the country.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

Gives the mean temperature of the Tallahassee country for the five years ending 1893 as follows:

Mean Temperature.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1889	51.8	51.3	57.6	66.0	72.2	77.3	80.7	77.8		67.2	58.6	58.8	
1890	60.1	61.1	57.5	69.2	72.8	79.6	80.8	77.6	74.0	66.8	61.2	51.7	67.7
1891	47.7e	64.2f	61.1	65.0h	72.7i	77.8	77.6	78.6	76.1	65.0	57.6	55.2	66.6
1892	48.0	58.3	57.0	66.4	72.8	77.0	76.5	76.4	74.0	67.0		54.3	
1893	45.6	59.6	57.0	63.8	73.0	77.7	80.6	79.4	76.2	67.4	58.8	55.8	66.7



# Farm and Fireside Colony, Florida

The Clark Syndicate Companies own about 50,000 acres in Leon County and nearly one third of Wakulla, which is the adjoining county.

It is the purpose of the officers and directors of these corporations to make no statement, nor allow any to be made, which cannot be verified by personal examination. Their sole object is the development of that section of the country. The Clark Syndicate Companies represent a cash investment of more than \$1,000,000. They are not sellers of bonds or shares, nor are they engaged in stock or any other kind of speculation.

They are endeavoring to build up that section of the country, and believe that the soundest and best method of accomplishing that purpose is to secure farmers, mechanics and reliable settlers, who are seeking new homes, to go down there.

Special attention is directed to the unusually strong array of evidence as to the character and great advantages of the Tallahassee country. The testimony is unimpeachable, and it (in conjunction with the high business and personal repute of the gentlemen representing the Clark Syndicate Companies) should prove sufficient to command the attention of all those who are thinking of investment or settlement in the South.



## Hunting and Fishing.

It can be safely asserted that there are no better hunting-grounds and fishing facilities in America than can be found in the Tallahassee and Carrabelle country. Captain T. B. Byrd, a leading merchant of Tallahassee, in a recent letter said:

"The fishing territory on the Ocklocknee River, over which your road passes, is immense, covering at least 300 miles. A party of ladies and gentlemen left Tallahassee over the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad, embarked on the steamboat connected with the road, and visited the Red Snapper Banks, and caught with lines two hundred and forty-three red snappers and groupers in fifty-five minutes, the fish weighing 2,500 pounds."

Hon. John L. Crawford, Secretary of State for the state of Florida, in a recent publication says:

"Wakulla County is rich in its soil, timber and varied products. The great variety of wild grapes, and the great abundance and superior quality of each variety show the adaptability, both of soil and climate, for grapes. Figs, pecan-nuts, pomegranates, plums, persimmons, blackberries, whortle-berries, gooseberries, etc., are produced in profusion and to perfection. The Gulf of Mexico, only a few miles away, is always brimming with nutritious and delicious meats, fish, oysters, green turtles, clams, crabs and shrimps.

Its inexhaustible treasures are free and the people make their winter requisitions by barrels; their summer rations are drawn to suit their necessities. Thousands on thousands of wild geese and ducks annually visit our gulf shore, furnishing delicious meats to persevering sportsmen."

The FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY is scarcely a two hours' ride from the fishing-grounds of the Gulf.

Address all inquiries, and send all orders and remittances to

## Railroad and Steamboat Facilities.

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad is fifty miles in length, and will soon be extended to Thomasville, Georgia. It is one of the best built railroads in the South. It connects at Tallahassee with the whole railroad system of the country. You can leave New York in a Pullman car, on the ordinary express-train, and be in Tallahassee in thirty-eight hours. The time from Chicago to Tallahassee is about forty-two hours, and one can go from either city to the hotel of the Clark Syndicate Companies, at Lanark, on the Gulf, by simply changing cars in the trunk-line depots. There is a daily steamboat line, owned by one of the Clark Syndicate Companies, at the terminus of the

railroad and running in connection with it to Apalachicola, and it is expected a weekly line will soon be established to Pensacola and Mobile.

Intending settlers upon this colony will be able to obtain ample supplies of fresh fish and oysters every day from Carrabelle, and they will also find at Carrabelle, Ashmore, Hilliardville, Crawfordville and Tallahassee, stores with large supplies of merchandise, where purchases can be made at moderate prices. Indeed, it

may be said that supplies can be purchased as cheaply as at any other place in the South.

If parties prefer to visit Apalachicola, they can have a splendid three hours' sail upon the smooth waters of the Sound, and find ample supplies of merchandise in that city. Beside this, the various cities and towns afford a fine market for the products of the farm; in fact, everything in the shape of convenience of transportation, store supplies, ready market, facilities for church and schools, health-

fulness of climate and access to the sea-shore during the summer months, is open to the settlers upon this colony.

We will select a farm and a lot, if the purchaser so desires, and guarantee to select the best available untaken farm and lot at the time of the order. A *Warranty Deed and Perfect Title Guaranteed*.

Price of lands in this colony from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. Purchaser may pay one third to one half cash and the balance in one and two years, with interest at six per cent.

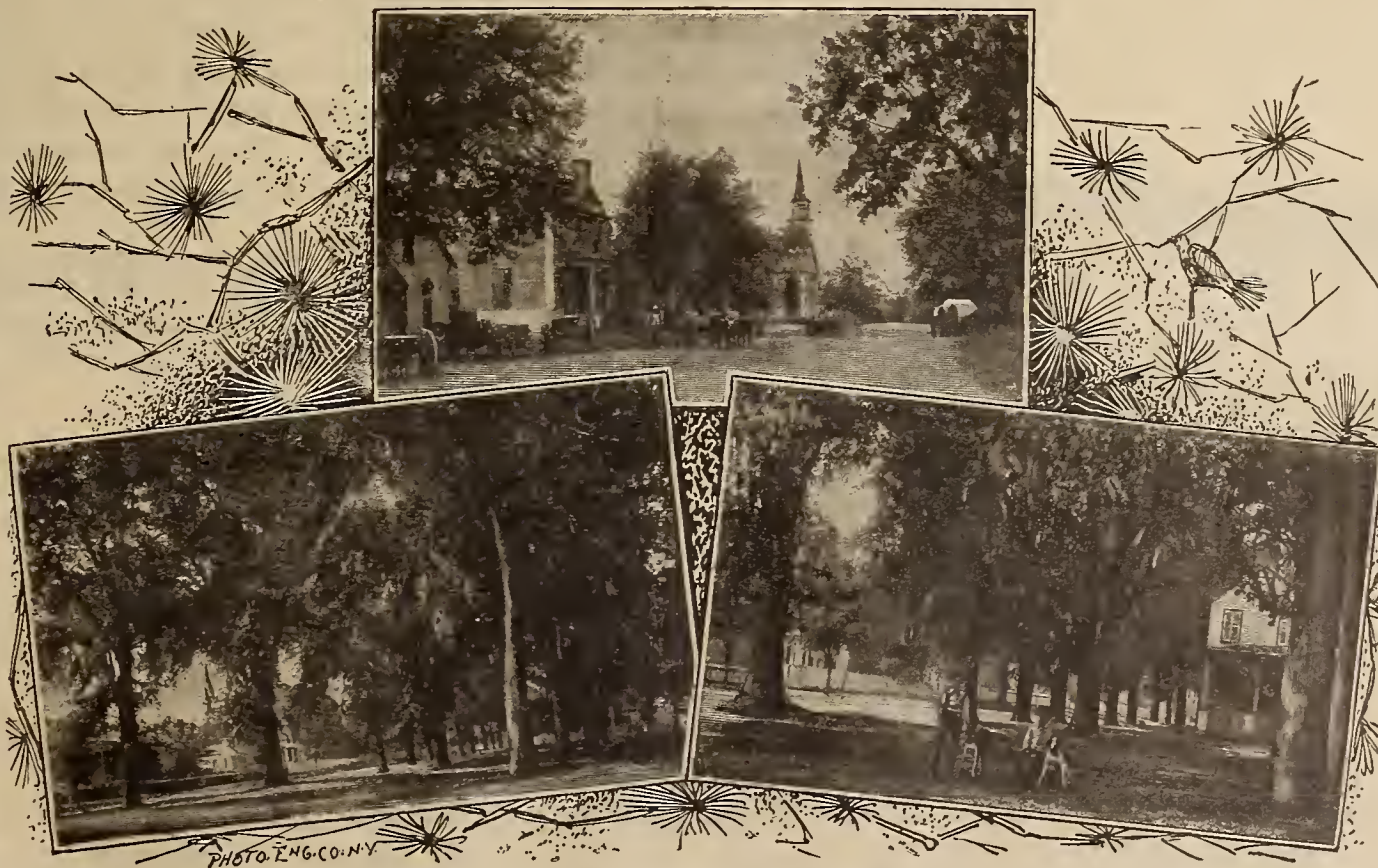
If parties desire to invest without present settlement, we will take charge of the lands free of expense, fencing or clearing any portion, and arranging

that this expense may be paid by the purchaser in monthly instalments.

If they desire houses to be built, we will arrange for the erection of them at the lowest possible cost, and will make no charge for services or supervision, so that within a reasonable length of time the purchaser may have a home ready for occupancy.



DAIRY FARM OF COLONEL JOHN BRADFORD, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.



STREET SCENES IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

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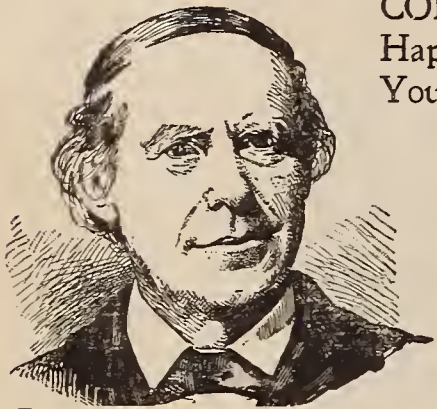
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Margaret E. Sangster  
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3. READINGS AND RECITATIONS FOR WINTER EVENINGS. . . . . Very Excellent.
4. GOLDEN TREASURY FOR THE CHILDREN OF GOD. . . . . Bogatzky.
5. THE CHILDREN'S PORTION. . . . . Very Interesting, Entertaining, and Edifying.
6. HOW TO GET ON IN THE WORLD, or the Ladder to Practical Success.
7. CAPITAL STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. . . . . N. Hawthorne and others.
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J. B. Sawyer  
MUSICAL EDITOR.

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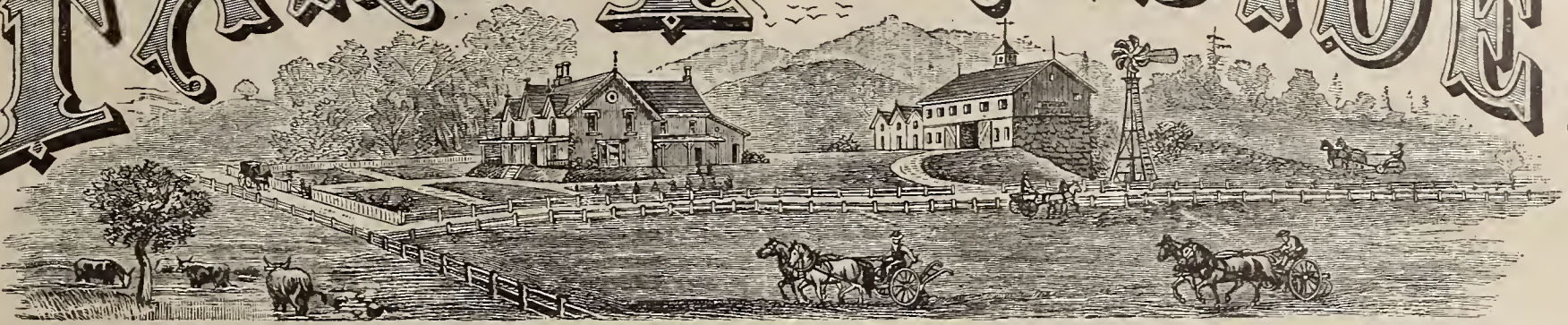


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24 NUMBERS.

## WITH THE VANGUARD

FROM Constantinople come promises of reforms; from Armenia comes news of terrible massacres. October 20th, Sultan Abdul Hamid promised that reforms proposed by the European powers for the Armenian provinces would be carried out. After this date, and in less than four weeks' time, fifteen thousand Armenians, Christian subjects of the Ottoman empire, were assassinated by Kurds and Turks, two hundred thousand were rendered homeless and destitute, and sixty thousand square miles of territory given up to plunder.

Commenting on this record of wholesale murder and devastation, the New York Sun says:

"It was on Thanksgiving day that we published a remarkable dispatch, forwarded from Constantinople by the European manager of the United Press and giving the first detailed account of the appalling massacres to which Armenian Christians have been subjected since the Sultan Abdul Hamid gave perfidious assent to the reforms demanded by the European powers. The harrowing and shameful facts are told on the authority of American Christian men who witnessed them, and their narrative has the unqualified indorsement of Mr. Terrell, the United States minister to Turkey. In view of such conclusive testimony to the duplicity and faithlessness of an incorrigible ruler, it seems incredible that Christian peoples will let their rescuing hands be stayed any longer by sordid jealousy and greed, or that they will any longer consent to bear a share of the responsibility for such crimes against humanity. The blood of the slaughtered thousands of their fellow-Christians in Armenia cries against them from the ground.

"What was the purpose of this preconcerted iniquity, as disclosed by its disgraceful antecedents and its horrible results? It was to vent upon the helpless Armenians the venom and the spite engendered by the enforced submission to the will of the Christian powers. It was to enforce at one vindictive stroke the program of extermination devised in 1890, but prosecuted hitherto with some show of secrecy and caution. It was to make of Armenia a solitude, and then with satanic mockery to offer exact fulfillment of the pledge of peace and of reform.

"All the circumstances show that with this flagitious rupture of the Sultan's plighted word, the person directly and primarily chargeable is the Sultan himself. He sanctioned the plot of extermination, if he did not personally concoct it in 1890, the relentless though disavowed execution of which at last provoked the interposition of Christian powers. No sooner had Kiamil Pasha been reluctantly permitted to agree to the reforms exacted for Armenia than he was summarily dismissed by Abdul Hamid from the grand vizirate, lest he should execute the agreement in good faith. The new ministers selected by the Sultan were drawn mainly from the scum of Constantinople, and their first act

was to protest that time must be given to the Porte for the proper enforcement of the reform project. It is now but too evident that time was indeed needed, and for what infernal purpose? It was needed to render reforms superfluous through the sweeping destruction of its intended beneficiaries.

"A ruler convicted of such fraud and bloody-mindedness as the work done in Armenia has brought home to Abdul Hamid, no longer merits any toleration or mercy at the hands of Christian powers. They have borne with him too long. They cannot absolve themselves from the charge of practical complicity if they bear with him longer."

ONE of the first things to be attended to by Congress is the deplorable condition of the national finances. It is a public duty of the highest importance for Congress to devise promptly some means of financial relief—some measures that will do away with the necessity of any further increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States by issues of bonds. The main trouble with the national finances for months past has been simply that the revenues of the government were below its necessary expenditures. No business in the world can run long when its income is less than its current expenses. Just so with the business of running the government. Within the past thirty-three months the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenues by over one hundred and thirty million dollars. The deficiencies were met by using the United States treasury notes redeemed with gold from the \$100,000,000 reserve fund, which was replenished from time to time by bond issues.

The immediate necessity of more revenue takes Congress at once to the tariff question. But it is safe to say that the business of the country will not be disturbed by any tariff agitation likely to be made by the present Congress. No general or radical revision of the tariff can be made under present circumstances. Whatever amendments to the present law necessary for increasing revenues likely to be considered will be reconstructive instead of destructive, and will, therefore, benefit the business of the country rather than harm it. The discussion of the tariff question in the present Congress will be, by force of circumstances, rather along business than political lines.

A RECENT publication of the Department of Agriculture gives a summary of the objects, organization and work of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States.

Regarding the ways in which the stations help the farmer the bulletin says:

"The service which the stations have rendered in promoting the education of our farmers is incalculable.

"Even if the station bulletins recorded only facts well known to scientists and advanced agriculturists, the influence of such a far-reaching system of popular education in agriculture must be very great. So vast a scheme of university extension has never been undertaken in any other line.

"The stations have also taught the farmer how to help himself. In a number of lines

their work has shown that to be thoroughly successful the farmer must himself be an experimenter. This has been notably brought out by the experiments in the use of fertilizers. Hundreds of farmers have already made experiments in co-operation with the stations, and have thus learned something about proper methods of experimenting, and have given their neighbors valuable lessons on the way to apply the experience gained by scientific investigators to the peculiar conditions of individual farms.

"But the stations have also found out some things which are new, and have performed services of great economic value.

"In the study of soils and fertilizers; in the tests of new varieties of cereals, forage plants, vegetables and fruits; in researches on the composition and digestibility of feeding stuffs; in feeding experiments, especially with pigs and dairy cattle; in investigations in dairying, especially regarding means for testing milk and the methods of cheese-making; in observations on plant diseases and injurious insects, and in experiments on the repression of these foes of the farmer, many useful results have been reached."

On the following page is given a complete list of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States. The station bulletins are now regularly distributed to half a million persons identified with agriculture. Large as this distribution appears, it is far from being general, as there are over four and a half million farms and over twenty-seven million people identified with agriculture. A wider circulation of these publications is desirable, that the results of station work may reach promptly all for whose benefit it is carried on.

THE sympathy and moral support of the liberty-loving American people are with the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom. For a long period the history of Cuba is a history of revolutions against the tyrannical misrule of a foreign monarchy because of its unendurable oppressions. If ever revolution is right, the cause of the Cubans is just. "Cuba free" is the sentiment of the American people, and it takes form in calls upon our government to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and grant them all the rights and privileges in modern warfare implied in that recognition.

A monster mass-meeting was recently held in New York for the freedom of Cuba and in memory of the fallen patriot, Jose Marti. In his address on taking the chair, Charles A. Dana said:

"The grave of Marti, though it seems to mark the failure and disappointment of his greatest aspiration, is only the monument on the roadside along which Cuba marches to its great destiny of universal happiness, progress, life and freedom. For my part, I can say that wherever liberty is sought for, there is my country! And wherever a hand is raised or a blow struck to secure the freedom of a people, there is my heart with them; and all the aid that I can render shall be rendered as long as I live.

"The freedom of Cuba is a cause that interests all mankind, and it is a cause that specially interests all Americans. It is on

the American continent the last foothold of medieval despotism. It is the last dungeon in which the effort is perpetuated to imprison the human mind; to repress the energies of man.

"I cannot share that animosity against Spain which so many of my friends feel, and which I know they feel justly, because, after all, Spain did not make herself. She has inherited the tendencies and the institutions; she has inherited the despotic practices, and what is more, she has inherited poverty. Where can she go for the treasure that is necessary to maintain her antiquated system? She cannot draw it from the pockets of the Spanish peasants. She must draw it from the rich fields, from the teeming soil, and from the divine sky of Cuba.

"That excuse, which I offer in my own mind as a philosophic reason and explanation, cannot justify Spain; it cannot justify tyranny of any kind; it cannot justify oppression; it cannot justify the wholesale plunder of that great and beautiful island by which Spain seeks to supply her own necessities. No; Cuba must be free! Spain must be reduced to a system of forced economy."

IN the December *Forum*, the noted French economist, Leroy-Beaulieu, says:

"Since 1888 the production of gold has advanced considerably. In 1894 it exceeded \$160,000,000, in place of the average product of \$100,000,000 from 1881 to 1883. This production leaves far behind the average of the great auriferous period of 1850 to 1870. A new age of gold is opening, which will strikingly eclipse that which followed the Californian and Australian discoveries about 1850. The production of gold is increasing in all countries—in the United States, Australia and Russia; and it tends to become prodigious in South Africa. Sir Edgar Vincent returned a few weeks ago from the Transvaal, and gave it as his opinion that that country contained \$5,000,000,000 in gold, to be extracted in twenty years. In 1895 the product of the Transvaal alone will probably reach \$50,000,000, and will probably reach \$100,000,000 in four or five years, if not sooner. In a few years South Africa will produce as much gold as was produced in the entire world in 1883 or 1884. In the meanwhile, the old auriferous countries, very far from being exhausted, are augmenting their production and revealing new deposits to prospectors.

"Within two or three years the world will yield more than \$200,000,000 in gold—probably even \$240,000,000—annually, and this will continue for twenty-five or thirty years, if not for fifty or more. Under these conditions it may rather be feared that gold will become too abundant, and may in turn depreciate. Already numerous economists and statisticians foresee a new period of recovery and advance in prices. Their expectations may be premature, but it cannot be denied that they have some foundation. For my part I do not look for a very decided advance in prices, because all agricultural, industrial and scientific progress tends to render commodities generally more abundant, less costly and more freely offered, and because, on the other hand, the rate of the increase of population tends to fall away in most countries. But I believe, if not in a rise in prices, at least in a return of steadiness in them."



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## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Springfield, Ohio.

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We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

## The Winter School of Agriculture

Of Purdue University will open January 6, 1896. The term closes March 20th. The courses of instruction are: (1) Live-stock husbandry and veterinary hygiene; (2) farm dairying; (3) soils, crops, manures and farm buildings; (4) horticulture, economic botany and entomology; (5) agricultural chemistry, bacteriology, vegetable parasites and rural law, and (6) practical lectures by stockmen, farmers and horticulturists. These courses will require the student to attend two winters to complete the work. For circular giving full information, address Prof. W. C. Latta, La Fayette, Indiana.

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## Oleomargarine.

Being a subject of internal revenue, the sale of oleomargarine is under the control of the United States Treasury Department. Recently the department made the following important ruling:

"The use of any trade-mark, label, brand, picture, illustration or advertising or descriptive device representing a cow, or dairy farm, or in any other form indicating the oleomargarine to be a product of the dairy, or calculated to induce the belief that it is such dairy product, is inadmissible. The use of the word butterine is also inadmissible, since section 2 of the act of August, 1886, prescribes that 'butterine' shall be known and designated as oleomargarine."

It has been the practice of oleomargarine manufacturers to put up their product in such form and under such brands as would enable dealers to palm it off on consumers as genuine butter; but hereafter it will be unlawful for packing-house oleomargarine to masquerade as "Jersey June butterine."

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## Experiment Stations.

For the convenience of a number of inquirers, we give the following complete list of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States:

Alabama—Auburn (College Station).  
Alabama—Uniontown (Canebrake Station).  
Arizona—Tucson.  
Arkansas—Fayetteville.  
California—Berkeley.  
Colorado—Fort Collins.  
Connecticut—New Haven (State Station).

Connecticut—Storrs (Storrs Station).  
Delaware—Newark.  
Florida—Lake City.  
Georgia—Experiment.  
Idaho—Moscow.  
Illinois—Urbana.  
Indiana—La Fayette.  
Iowa—Ames.  
Kansas—Manhattan.  
Kentucky—Lexington.  
Louisiana—Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station).  
Louisiana—Baton Rouge (State Station).  
Louisiana—Calhoun (North Louisiana Station).  
Maine—Orono.  
Maryland—College Park.  
Massachusetts—Amherst.  
Michigan—Agricultural College.  
Minnesota—St. Anthony Park.  
Mississippi—Agricultural College.  
Missouri—Columbia.  
Montana—Bozeman.  
Nebraska—Lincoln.  
Nevada—Reno.  
New Hampshire—Durham.  
New Jersey—New Brunswick (State Station).  
New Jersey—New Brunswick (College Station).  
New Mexico—Mesilla Park.  
New York—Geneva (State Station).  
New York—Ithaca (Cornell University Station).  
North Carolina—Raleigh.  
North Dakota—Fargo.  
Ohio—Wooster.  
Oklahoma—Stillwater.  
Oregon—Corvallis.  
Pennsylvania—State College.  
Rhode Island—Kingston.  
South Carolina—Clemson College.  
South Dakota—Brookings.  
Tennessee—Knoxville.  
Texas—College Station.  
Utah—Logan.  
Vermont—Burlington.  
Virginia—Blacksburg.  
Washington—Pullman.  
West Virginia—Morgantown.  
Wisconsin—Madison.  
Wyoming—Laramie.

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The bulletins of each station are sent free to all residents of the state who request them. Simply address correspondence to Experiment Station, filling out with town and state wherein located. Every wide-awake farmer should get and read the bulletins issued from time to time by the experiment station of his state. Furthermore, if he desires special information on any subject relating to his farming, he should ask the station for it. Personal correspondence will bring the stations closer in touch with the farmers and be of mutual benefit. For example, if the Colorado experiment station receives numerous queries about the pasture and meadow grasses best adapted to the soils and climate of that state, it will know that this is a live topic with Colorado farmers, and it will immediately extend its investigations and experiments in this line.

## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

**Poultry Diseases.** The bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has just sent out a bulletin (No. 8) treating on "Investigations Concerning Infectious Diseases among Poultry." That the subject is surely an important one is proved by the many inquiries about poultry diseases which are all the time being addressed to us and other farm papers. The present bulletin, however, although it may help other scientific investigators of poultry diseases, can hardly be intended to be of much use to the practical poultry-keeper.

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I am sure that the average poultry-keeper who is not an M.D. or V.S., will never read this bulletin once, let alone several times. It is not readable. There are a few practical points in it, but they are hidden in ninety pages of scientific and technical stuff that none but scientifically educated people can understand. All that is of value to the ordinary reader might easily be condensed into the space of one or two pages. Presumably, the bulletin is intended for general distribution. For such purpose it is nearly worthless. A couple of pages, containing the gist of the whole, in plain, popular language and with some practical hints based upon the new discoveries (if there are any), would do vastly more good.

## Disinfectants for Coops, Etc.

One of the diseases investigated is that which attacks turkeys (usually the young). It affects a portion of the intestines (the blind guts caeca) and the liver, and is quite variable, often proving fatal. The great trouble seems to be, however, that the disease is not easily recognized, and that many other troubles, such as caused by lice, tapeworms, gape-worms, ticks, injury, diphtheria, etc., show similar symptoms. One of the most necessary things to be done for all infectious diseases, however, is to thoroughly disinfect the coops and other structures designed to give shelter to turkeys and other poultry. The bulletin recommends the following mixtures:

(a) Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), one ounce in about eight gallons of water (one tenth of one per cent). Put the water into wooden tubs or barrels and add the powdered sublimate. Let stand for twenty-four hours, until the sublimate is entirely dissolved. Keep this poisonous solution covered up and well guarded. Apply with a broom or mop, and use freely on all woodwork, after all manure and other dirt is first removed. Cover the manure with lime.

(b) Chlorid of lime, five ounces to a gallon of water (four per cent). Applied in the same way.

(c) The following disinfectant is very serviceable. It is not poisonous, but quite corrosive, and care should be taken to protect the eyes and hands from accidental splashing:

	Gallon.
Crude carbolic acid.....	1/2
Crude sulphuric acid .....	1/2

Mix in tubs or glass vessels, adding the sulphuric acid very slowly to the carbolic acid. During the mixing a large amount of heat is developed. The disinfecting power of the mixture is heightened if the heat is kept down by placing the tub or glass demijohn containing the carbolic acid in cold water while the sulphuric acid is being added. The resulting mixture is added to water in the ratio of one to twenty. One gallon of mixed acids will thus furnish twenty gallons of a strong disinfecting solution, having a slightly milky appearance.

(d) Ordinary slaked lime, though it does not possess the disinfecting power of the substances given above, is nevertheless very useful, and should be used more particularly on infected soil.

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## Diphtheria, Roup, Etc.

Some of the most common diseases of poultry, and about which we have the most frequent inquiries, are those usually named as diphtheria, roup, influenza, etc. Although these are seldom found to be rapidly fatal, they are at least very troublesome and very infectious. Cases of the transmission of fowl diphtheria to human beings (people working among diseased fowls) have also been reported at various times. Whatever the character of the infectious malady in fowls, the greatest cleanliness and the free use of the disinfectants mentioned are always not only safe, but imperatively demanded. In fact, it is nearly the only treatment which at the present state of our knowledge of poultry diseases can promise a mitigation or cessation of the disease attacks.

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"Many of the so-called diseases of fowls which are characterized by an affection of the mucous membranes of the head, and popularly designated as roup, diphtheria, influenza and sometimes cholera," says the bulletin, "resemble each other so closely in their manifestations that they may be considered as belonging to one and the same disease. This disease is distinct from the rapidly fatal malady which is better known as fowl-cholera. It usually runs a slow, chronic course, from which the majority of the affected fowls recover.

"This disease is amenable to treatment. The treatment consists largely in good hygiene, and the removal of the accumulated exudate when the disease has reached the advanced stage. The local application of disinfectants is indicated.

"Judging from the results of these investigations and the recorded experience of certain poultry raisers, it is highly probable that this malady would have been prevented in a large proportion of the flocks in which it now exists if careful sanitary methods had been followed and precau-

tions taken against the introduction of the disease through the purchase of affected fowls."

Let me sum this up in other words: "Don't buy fowls that have the disease or have been exposed to it. Use disinfectants freely, give clean food and pure water, and if fowls are attacked, wash their heads and bills with some non-poisonous, non-corrosive disinfectant, like greatly diluted sulphuric acid, or solutions of copperas, etc." What is here said is just about everything of practical value that I have been able to find in the bulletin.

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## The Common Crow.

Another bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture (No. 6 of the division of ornithology and mammalogy) treats on the common crow of the United States, and in a general way is favorable to the black rascal. For some years my own sentiment concerning this bird has been vacillating between pro and con, as the different phases of the bird's life and habits were brought to my view. I am sure the crow does a vast amount of good by devouring grubs, beetles, worms, mice, etc., and a good deal of harm in other ways. I could easily overlook its bad habit of pulling up corn, or feasting on a few cherries or berries; but it usually made me terribly mad when I saw the black marauders destroy the eggs and young of our smaller birds, nesting in orchard and shade trees on our grounds. I cannot easily forgive and forget this, and yet I am inclined to be lenient. The smaller birds are not all saints in every respect, and frequently we are compelled to gnard our fruits and other crops against their depredations. Besides, when a nest is destroyed, the old ones go at once to building another, and soon rear another brood. It will not do to put an undue amount of blame upon the crow. To come to a definite conclusion as to the exact amount of damage done and benefit caused by the crow, and strike a balance either in favor or against the bird, will be a most difficult matter. On the grounds of humanity and in general sympathy with the bird tribe, I assume that the benefits overbalance the injury, and for this reason I do not, like many others, continually cry for the blood of the crow. Unless specially provoked, I would not harm a crow, nor a sparrow, either, even if within easy reach of my gun. On the other hand, if either of these birds acts the mischief-maker, and becomes an annoyance, I would see no objection to shooting or otherwise destroying a lot of them. The world at large would not be any the worse off for the death of a few crows or sparrows. I myself would have no scruples whatever to kill them if they were doing mischief. But I harbor exactly the same feeling toward other birds, robins and cedar-birds, for instance. I do not like to kill any birds, not even owls or hawks when they take an occasional chicken or pigeon, but I would not hesitate to kill them if it seemed necessary or of advantage.

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## Tar versus Birds.

The corn-pulling habit of crows and other birds sometimes becomes quite annoying. Coating the seed-corn with tar has been found a safe preventive. Let me quote from the bulletin mentioned: "For many years it has been known that crows, blackbirds and bobolinks, or rice-birds, dislike the flavor of tar of any kind, and in many parts of the country advantage of this fact has been taken to prevent the pulling of corn and other grain after planting. Each kernel of seed grain is more or less completely covered with tar, or some preparation of tar, so that the flavor is imparted to the kernel and is not lost entirely for several weeks. In fact, it is found that in shoots of rice which grow from seed thus treated, the flavor of the tar can be detected plainly until the green blades are eight or ten inches high, and too strongly rooted to be easily pulled up by birds."

The modus operandi is described as follows: I soak the seed over night, and after draining off the water thoroughly, stir the tar in by dipping a small stick in the tar and vigorously stirring the seed with it until all is a brown color, after which I stir in plaster until the seed looks like sugar-coated pills. The only objection is that a planter cannot be used.—Henry Nott, Kingston, N. Y.

Any of our friends who want more detailed information on the subject should write to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of the bulletin. T. GREENER.



## Our Farm.

### TOBACCO CULTURE.

**T**HE first thing in tobacco culture is the preparation of the plant-beds. This work should be done in the latter half of February or the first of March, according to the condition of the weather. For beds select a rich spot on a warm, sunny slope, where the sun and warm south winds will greatly aid in bringing the tiny seeds into life, and insure strong, healthy plants. The first thing to be done is to clean the ground of all rubbish and trash, and prepare it for burning, to destroy all foul weed seed. A very good material to do the burning with is brush, pieces of rails or old logs. After the burning, as soon as the bed has cooled, dig and pulverize the soil thoroughly to receive the small seeds. Great care should be taken not to sow the seed too thickly. Many plant-beds are ruined by being too thick, as this makes the plants tender and easily injured by the hot sun after they have been set out. A teaspoonful of seed is sufficient to sow a bed ten feet square. Mix the seed with sifted ashes or corn-meal to insure its even distribution over the bed. After the seed is sown the surface of the bed should be settled smoothly. In a piece of board eighteen inches square and two inches thick bore a hole in the center, and fit in an old broom-handle. Take hold of the end of the handle and gently pat over the surface of the bed. This method is much easier and neater than tramping. The beds should not be more than nine feet wide, but may be as long as desired. A bed of this width will take three strips of canvas, one yard wide, sewed together, to cover it, and it will be found more convenient in many ways than a wider bed. The beds should be attended to carefully, and kept clean of weeds, which will be sure to make their appearance.

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The preparation of the ground for the plants should be carefully and thoroughly done. The ground should be plowed from eight to ten inches deep; if sod, it should be plowed early, in order that the soil may settle and the sod rot. Thoroughly pulverize the soil and get it in good condition. Mark off the ground into rows three feet eight inches apart; and if commercial fertilizer is used, drill in the row with a corn-drill which has a fertilizer attachment. This will be found much easier and better than hand-dropping. After the fertilizer is drilled, make hills from two to two and one half feet apart, and you are now ready for a "season." The plants should be transplanted, or "set," from May 20th to June 10th, but better in May, as it will give the tobacco more time to mature before frost. In setting the plants, be careful to straighten out the roots and to get them covered with soil, to insure a good and speedy start.

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After the plants have been set for from three to five days, run between the rows with a cultivator. In a week's time run through again with the cultivator and hoe carefully. Cultivate as level as possible to hold the moisture. Soil under level cultivation will not dry as easily as that hoed in ridges along the rows. The crop should be cultivated at least twice with the hoe and four times with cultivator. Do not, under any circumstances, cultivate when the crop is ready to top, as cultivating at this time breaks and injures the numerous small roots which the plant sends out after food and moisture. I have seen cases in which considerable damage was done by late cultivation, especially in a dry season.

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Be careful to look out for worms, as they may take you unawares and do considerable damage before they can be checked. If the crop is large and the worms very plentiful, it will be found quite a task to pick them off by hand. A great many growers resort to poisoning. This is done by mixing Paris green with water, land-plaster or flour, and sprinkling the tobacco with the mixture.

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The next important point in tobacco culture is the topping. If you have had a favorable season, and your crop has grown well, it should be ready to top at least by August 15th. In this work considerable judgment should be exercised. If you top too low, you lose perhaps several leaves

that would make good tobacco; if too high, the plant will not spread and makes perfectly developed leaves; usually from sixteen to twenty leaves left to a plant will be about right.

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In about two weeks after the plant is topped the first set of "suckers" makes their appearance, which must be broken out by hand. Two weeks later a second set of suckers come on, when the same process must be gone over again. By this time the crop will be ripening and nearly ready to cut.

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When the tobacco is ripe it becomes very thick and heavy; it also has a yellowish cast, spotted with green. A very good test is to double a part of the leaf back with thumb and finger; and if it cracks or breaks, it is considered in fairly good condition for cutting. Now for the cutting. Put the stick in a slanting position at the root of a plant. Take the knife in the right hand, start it down the stalk, and gaging it so as to miss the leaves as much as possible, let the left hand follow the split, and when the knife is within about six inches of the root of the plant, remove it from the split, slightly bend the stalk over with the left hand, and with one stroke of the knife cut the stalk off below the leaves. Take hold of the end of the stalk with the right hand, keep the left hand in the slit, raise the plant, and with a quick movement bring the plant down astride the stick. Put five or six large plants on each stick.

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After the tobacco is thoroughly wilted, haul it to the barn on hay-ladders or some other platform contrivance, and hang from sixteen to eighteen sticks to a twelve-foot rail. After the tobacco is in the barn, watch carefully for houseburn, give it plenty of dry air, but keep the doors shut against hot, foggy atmosphere, as herein lies the danger of houseburn. J. F. B.

Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio.

### FARM THEORY AND PRACTICE.

**THE RAINFALL.**—How very short-sighted we usually are. Two droughts bring the impression that a lack of moisture is the great drawback of farming. We get to thinking that the low-lying, rather swampy fields are the only ones that are safe to plant, as midsummer droughts are sure to cut the yield on higher land. We forget the deluges of rain that come in some years, and little is said or done about putting in tiles where natural drainage is not good. In the great north-central states the deficiency in rainfall is enormous. A study of weather statistics shows that in a period of a few years the rainfall reaches the average of former periods. It has a habit of averaging up by giving us an excess of water after a time of deficiency. This has been the rule in the past, and so it will be in the future, in all probability. Sometimes a wet season follows a single droughty one, while at other times we have two or three droughty seasons preceding a wet period of like duration. The rain comes in time, and usually in seeming excess, and then we wonder why we did not prepare for it by reasonable drainage.

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**WHY WE UNDERDRAIN.**—Excessive rainfall injures the crops much more now than it did years ago. As the land gets older and the original vegetable mold becomes exhausted, the power of absorption decreases. Decaying stump roots no longer leave channels down into the subsoil, and the tramping of the subsoil by teams when using the breaking-plow has packed it. An amount of water that the soil would have handled nicely when it was new may now flood it and stop work until another rain comes. The area needing underdrainage grows greater annually, and this fact is not realized by some farmers. In a wet year the idea is that the amount of water falling is abnormally great, when a rain-gage might show that it is no greater than in some seasons thirty or forty years before, in which fair crops were grown. As soils grow older, unless great care is taken to keep them filled with vegetable matter, their capacity to take water up decreases steadily, and what was once good natural drainage becomes insufficient.

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Most plants cannot grow when the roots remain in stagnant water. The water may sink below the surface, but if it can get no

farther, it excludes air and drowns the plant. The minute particles of earth naturally surround themselves with a film of water, and any excess of water becomes dead and stagnant, filling the interstices between the particles, excluding the air, and preventing the chemical changes necessary to render plant-food available. The surplus water can be removed only in two ways: (1) By evaporation, which is a slow process, and (2) by drainage. The natural and reasonable way is to furnish drains under the surface that will carry off the surplus, while the soil holds in suspension all that the plants need. Then the warm air can enter the earth, warming it in the spring, and hastening plant growth. Surplus water in the soil does not insure against drought later in the season, after the soil becomes old. When new, it doubtless does in some instances, but in a few years the soil becomes puddled and compact, and the soil particles cannot hold water in suspension ready for the plant roots. As the dead water evaporates, the soil cracks, and becomes hard and lifeless. A lively, well-drained soil can resist drought better than a naturally wet one that has been cropped a number of years and made compact. Underdrainage helps in dry as well as wet seasons.

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**WHERE TO TILE.**—Tiling is costly work. Many farmers do not have the cash capital to underdrain all their wet fields, and are afraid to go into debt for such an improvement. Notwithstanding all the benefits I have received from underdraining my wet land, I would never advise others to borrow a large sum of money for thorough work of this kind. It always pays on paper, and it should be a good investment, but debt sometimes ruins men who seem to be in a paying business. It is a load that worries, and matters do not always turn out just as expected. But, on the other hand, there is no excuse for letting all the land remain undrained. The cases are few in which one cannot begin the work on a small scale, and get immediate returns from the investment. Numerous instances come under my notice where an investment of two or three hundred dollars in draining a fertile but swampy field would easily pay thirty-three to fifty per cent on the investment the first year. In such a case I would borrow the money needed, if I lacked the capital, and drain that one piece of low land, and then await results. Thousands of farmers have proceeded in this way, to their great satisfaction. There is little risk and great pleasure in it. It is a start out of the woods. If the land be fertile and adapted to a cash crop, the excess of crop in a year or two will show the profitability of tiling, and then more work can be undertaken as fast as is safe. I speak from personal experience in this matter.

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**WHEN TO TILE.**—Now is the time to begin. Tile can be drawn when teams are idle, and the work can be done by the owner of the farm or his regular help. If there is any doubt about the grade and outlet, get a surveyor. He will establish the grade, putting pegs every one hundred feet, and then there is no doubt about the matter. With a breaking-plow, make a furrow where the drain should be, grading the bottom of furrow as well as possible. After the first rain, run the plow in the same furrow, cutting out the high places. This work saves throwing out that much earth with shovel. The earth in the bottom of furrow will not freeze hard in the winter, and not at all if snow falls; and as other work gives time, the trenches can be dug and the tile laid. We have discussed the "why" and "where" and "when" of underdrainage, and in the next issue will discuss the "how," in the hope that some practical experience may prove helpful to those who are wholly inexperienced in this work.

DAVID.

### PREVENTION OF HILLSIDE WASHING.

The galls or hillside washes so common in the South Atlantic states do more to destroy the beauty of the fields and lessen their value than all other causes combined. This should be remedied, as it is a matter which in importance is second to no other. So disastrous, indeed, is the result of neglect on the part of the farmer to prevent the formation of deep gullies in his fields that it should be prevented if possible. Farming without regard to the resulting effect on the subsequent owners of the land is but little worse than the taking of what belongs to others.

The first thing to be done is to procure brush and other waste materials and fill up the deepest gullies, or washes, and cover by means of the plow and scraper.

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Where practicable, hillside underdrains of tile, stone, or if neither can be had, long poles so placed as to form an open space for the flow of water will answer a very good purpose. These subdrains should have a fall of five to six inches to the hundred feet. The drains should follow the contour of the hillside and be placed one, two or three rods apart—the steeper the hillside the closer they should be placed. Where subdrains are not practicable, the reversible side-hill plow can be used to form a series of terraces. As soon as the terracing or underdraining or filling in is completed, sow one and a half bushels of winter rye and ten or twelve pounds of crimson clover to the acre. The latter will grow at even a lower temperature than the rye. If practicable, top-dress the most exposed places with stable manure. If no crimson clover is sown with the rye, sow the following mixture of grasses in the spring. Use two to three bushels of the tall meadow oat-grass (*Avena elatior*) and six to eight pounds of the common red clover to the acre. If the soil is very sandy, sow from thirty to forty pounds to the acre of the Hungarian broom-grass (*Bromus inermis*). A good grass mixture for ordinary soils consists of fourteen pounds of orchard-grass, eleven pounds of tall meadow oat-grass and six to eight pounds of red clover seed to the acre.

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If it is not desirable to seed the land to grass, the rye can be pastured some in the spring, then allowed to grow until in full blossom and turned under, and then reseeded with the cow-pea. This crop when plowed under leaves the soil in excellent condition for one of winter oats and crimson clover.

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In the South Atlantic states it is often desirable to get the lands which wash so badly into permanent pastures as quickly as possible. In such cases, the best all-round grass, all things considered, is the Bermuda. Professor F. L. Scribner, B.Sc., in the Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1894, p. 436, says: "Bermuda grows more upon the surface, and upon a light or sandy soil succeeds better than Johnson-grass. In preventing lands from washing, or in filling gullies, Bermuda is of the greatest value, and at the same time is one of the very best pasture grasses for the South."

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The seed of Bermuda-grass is difficult to obtain, and southern seedsmen recommend that six pounds of seed to the acre be sown in the spring. A better way is to plant root cuttings in the fall, winter or spring, whenever the roots can be dug and the soil is in suitable condition. Pass the roots through a cutting-box, and plant in shallow drills twelve or fourteen inches apart. The rapid growth of these will then form a solid mat quickly, and stand more neglect and more dry weather, and hold the soil better than any other equally nutritious and valuable grass either for pasture or hay.

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The rotation already alluded to, of the nitrogen-gathering, winter-enduring grains and grasses, in connection with the cow-pea as an ally, combined with the watchful care which is necessary on the hillside lands, will soon bring about the obliteration of the gullied places, and the unsightly washes will become a thing of the past, and cease to be a constant menace to the farming interests of the South Atlantic states.

W. M. K.

Near Washington, D. C.

## Feed

The nerves upon pure blood, and they will be your faithful servants and not tyrannical masters; you will not be nervous, but strong, cheerful and happy. To have pure blood, and to keep it pure, take Hood's Sarsaparilla because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Be sure to get only Hood's because

# Hood's

## Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.



## Our Farm.

### NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

**IMMATURE SEED-POTATOES.**—Somebody recently asked whether it would be safe to plant potatoes which were only partly grown, being killed by the frost. The inquiry has appeared in half a dozen of our leading farm papers, and been answered by their editors or writers. And yet I am not satisfied. Most of those who expressed an opinion say that the plants from such seed would be less vigorous, and the product of tubers less. The *Rural New-Yorker* thinks that such a result would follow if immature potatoes were planted year after year, but that it is doubtful whether any difference could be observed in the first crop from immature seed. Now, in growing potatoes from true "second-crop seed," we have actually been doing this very thing right along; namely, planting seed that was more or less immature. Indeed, I have planted tubers which were less than half grown. And still I secured such gratifying results from such seed that I had to indorse the great claims made for true "second-crop" (more or less imperfectly developed) seed. I confess this whole business appears to me somewhat mysterious and perhaps paradoxical. There is as yet too much theory mixed up with the facts. The foundation furnished by comparative experiments is as yet utterly lacking. In theory, the immature seed should give weakly plants and a reduced crop. In fact, the immature seed (checked in growth by frost, etc.) keeps better, coming out plump and fresh in spring, and gives notably stronger plants.

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What I and many others would like to know is whether the cause of the good results from planting "second-crop" seed are to be found chiefly or entirely in its superior freshness and plumpness compared with the frequently shriveled and sprouted condition of the ordinary seed; and if so, whether the plumpness and freshness are not directly traceable to the fact that the seed is not fully developed and ripened. If these two propositions have to be answered in the affirmative, then why is not the "spurious" second-crop seed (the product of old potatoes planted in July, or so late that the tubers could not get their full development and were killed by frost), or just such seed as the inquiry first mentioned had in view, fully as good for planting as the true second-crop seed? If it is not as good, or if the superiority of second-crop potatoes for seed purposes is not due only to the plumpness and freshness of the tubers, O ye boomers of "true" second-crop seed-potatoes! will you please explain the matter?

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The solution of this problem must be of great interest, and of great importance, practically, to every potato grower. If so much of the outcome depends on good seed, he must try everything in his power to have good seed to plant. If imperfectly ripened seed is the best seed for us to use, we will have to plant and harvest the potatoes needed for seed purposes by a specially devised method. We can plant them so late, for instance, that the crop will have no time to fully mature before frost; or, at any rate, we may have to dig our seed-potatoes while they are yet green. But, as I said, the whole question is yet to be solved.

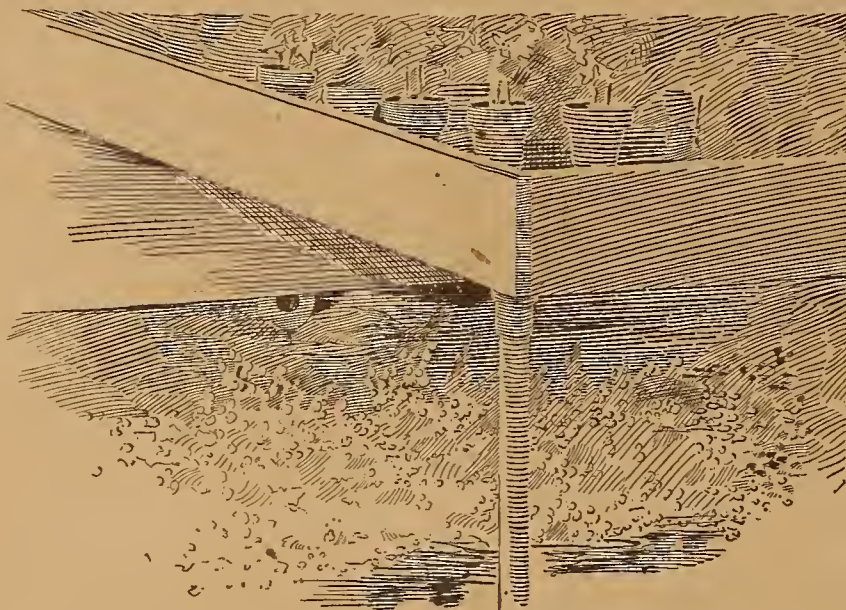
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**LOW POTATO PRICES.**—"Low prices, and no sale even then," is the latest report in our potato districts. Of course, this looks blue for those who make potatoes a specialty, and, with a big crop on hand, have depended on the returns from it for paying debts and running expenses. None but a prophet can tell whether potatoes will do better by and by. I believe it will turn out so, but can give no special reasons for such opinion. Our whole trouble seems to be that with an unusually large planting we have been blessed too much in the way of yields. The whole crop is estimated at about two hundred and eighty million bushels, against about or less than two hundred million bushels in other good years. If eighty million bushels could be destroyed, by freezing or otherwise (which is not impossible when storage facilities every-

where are overtaxed), and if the notion could be gotten out of the heads of consumers and dealers that the present stock on hand is inexhaustible, we would get the usual forty or fifty cents, and perhaps upward, a bushel, instead of the twelve to twenty-five cents now paid. It is a pity that all potato growers cannot be brought into line to co-operate for their own good. For instance, let every potato grower feed out thirty bushels of every hundred now on hand (thus reducing the aggregate down to the usual amount), and abstain from crowding potatoes on the market for awhile. Then the old remunerative prices could soon be re-established. This we must understand. When growers are bound to sell two bushels of potatoes to people who need only one, no political emergency can be expected to maintain good prices. The remedy is to offer only one bushel or less for sale where one bushel only is required. I am afraid, however, that the idea is good enough, but it is never likely to be put in practice. Yet lots of potatoes must and will be fed out this year, or left to go to waste.

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**WATER-CRESS IN WINTER.**—The quickest way that one can get a little green stuff in winter, for garnishing or flavoring meats, etc., or as a pungent addition to salads, is by growing ordinary cresses. I usually



sow seed in a few large pots in the greenhouse (a bay-window in the house would do as well), and in three or four weeks I can have some cuttings of very tender and acceptable green material. To have this right along, however, we must make repeated sowings. In this respect water-cress has the advantage over the ordinary garden-cress; it keeps on growing, and the more you cut it the more it will grow. In fact, there is no end to its growing propensities if you will only give it a chance, and the chance consists mainly of moisture. It grows just as well in soil that is merely moist as it will in mud, or in soil covered with water. An earth floor under a greenhouse bench is a good place to grow water-cress. The illustration here presented is reproduced from a recent bulletin (No. 96) from Cornell University, and shows a patch of water-cress under the bench of one of the greenhouses at the experiment station. Professors Bailey and Lodeman, authors of the bulletin, say:

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"Persons who are fond of water-cress should know that no plant is easier to grow under benches in greenhouses. If there is an earth floor under the benches of a cool or intermediate house, the plant will take care of itself when once introduced, provided, of course, there is sufficient moisture. The illustration shows a mat of water-cress growing under a bench in a general conservatory-house, near the overflow of a tank. It is not necessary to supply water in which the plant may grow, but it thrives well, with its characteristic flavor, in soil which is simply uniformly moist and cool. The plant may be gathered from brooks or other places where it is established, and planted at intervals under either north or south benches, and when once colonized it needs no renewing.

"The ordinary French or garden-cress (varieties of *Lepidium sativum*) also thrives well under glass. We have grown both the plain and curled-leaved forms upon benches or beds, along with lettuce and spinach. The seed is sown directly where the plants are to stand. The plant grows quickly, and the early, tender leaves should be used before it runs to seed."

Water-cress also is grown from seed quite readily, but it requires much longer time to get a well-matted bed than if cuttings gathered from brooks or older beds are planted. All seedsmen keep the seed in stock. It is very fine, but comes up readily when scattered over wet soil. I have just started a new bed of this very satisfactory vegetable, under one of the benches in the greenhouse, and we shall have a great plenty of it, both for ourselves and for others, by midwinter.

T. Gr.

### Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

#### WHEN TO CUT OUT THE OLD WOOD.

A bit of advice we now find in half a dozen papers is to cut out the canes that have borne fruit in the raspberry and blackberry plantations in the fall. This is good advice if the canes are laid down and covered. If not covered, it is always best to leave the old canes until spring, after the buds begin to start. They help to protect the young canes, prevent the young canes from toppling over, and if snowbanks form over the patch, they settle less firmly, giving less breakage to the laterals of the young canes. When cut out in spring, the injured tips of the young canes can be cut back to the sound wood, and all cleaned

up for culture at one time. If for no other reason, it is less work to clear out the old canes in spring, as they snap off without injuring the young canes, while in the fall they are hard and tough.—Prof. J. E. Budd.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

**Ashes for Fruit-trees.**—G. H., Louisa, Va. Unleached hard-wood ashes is one of the very best fertilizers for fruit-trees of all kinds. Thirty bushels per acre is a good dressing, but even more would be beneficial.

**Best Manure for Apple-trees.**—W. E. C., Louisa, Va. Probably good stable manure is as good a fertilizer as you can get in your section, but in want of this, hard-wood ashes are excellent. Probably, as a rule, what the soils in your vicinity need to grow fruit-trees well is potash and phosphoric acid, especially potash. These elements are supplied by wood ashes, but if no wood ashes or stable manure can be obtained at a fair price, they can be bought in the form of acid phosphate and potash, of fertilizer dealers. What is known as bone and potash is a most excellent fertilizer for trees.

**Planting Apple-trees.**—G., Brownsville, Tenn. The distance which apple-trees should be from one another varies with the different sections of the country and with different varieties, but in your section probably about thirty-five feet is the proper distance. They should be set out so as to break joints; that is, so that the trees in one row come opposite the intervals in the next. Better plant early in the spring; and in selecting, try to get those that are free from woolly-aphis on the root. If they are found to be infested when received, the roots should be dipped into water of a temperature of 120 degrees, which soon kills them. They cannot be killed after the trees are planted.

**Cost and Profit in Strawberry Culture—Profitable Small Fruits.**—G. H. T., Jeffersonville, Ind. The cost of planting an acre in strawberries will depend very much on the price of labor, the land and the experience of the planter. Figuring labor at \$1.25 per day, plants at \$2.50 per thousand, and the land as good enough without fertilizer, which is probably not the case, the cost would be about thirty-five dollars per acre, but might be considerably less if the planter was skilful. The net profit would depend much on the market and season, but if well managed, is seldom less than \$100 per acre for an average crop sold in an average market, and I know of profits that reach to \$500 per acre in exceptional cases. Either red or black raspberries, blackberries,

currants or gooseberries might pay well, but this depends largely on location, market and other circumstances. In many sections they are more reliable and profitable than strawberries.

**Grafting Pecans and Chestnuts.**—S. B., Hoover, Ark. The pecan can be grafted on the hickory. It is most certain on stocks not over two years old, and when the union is at the crown and below the surface of the ground. The scions should be cut during winter and be kept back until the buds on the stocks have started a little in the spring, when the work should be done. Tongue-grafting is most successful. The union should be covered several inches with earth. I do not know whether the chestnut and chinkapin will graft together, but I feel pretty certain that they will do so. However, grafting the chestnut, while quite easily performed, seldom makes good trees, since the union does not grow together well and is liable to break apart. On this account I am doubtful about the success that would attend grafting it on the chinkapin.

**New Land for Fruit—Ashes from Tan-bark—Fleshings from Hides.**—J. C. N., Ravenna, Wash. New land is not worth cultivating if it needs manuring when first broken, and your land probably will not need any fertilizer for ten years. The fact that your trees grew three feet the first season after setting is conclusive proof that your land is rich enough for fruit-trees without any manure or fertilizer whatever, and I doubt if you gain anything by bothering with the fleshings or the ashes, except possibly on your vegetable garden. In many new sections no results whatever seem to follow the addition of wood ashes to the land.—The ashes from spent tan-bark are about one half as valuable as good unleached wood ashes, and should be applied to the fruit land.—The fleshings will not rot for a long time unless a part of the salt is washed out first. I think perhaps it would be a good plan to mix them with muck or peat or loam, and make them into a broad, flat pile, say twenty feet square and not over two feet thick, and hollow on top, so that the water will collect in it, and leach down through, carrying away the salt in so doing. The more water you can run onto the pile the better. After the salt has nearly all washed out, the pile will begin to ferment, and then it would be a good plan to mix it with manure. I think if the fleshings are treated now as directed, that they will be ready to ferment by spring. Another and cheaper way is to scatter them thinly broadcast on your vegetable land this winter, and plow them in the spring, but thus treated they will not rot entirely for some years, and so will not be available for your crops as quickly as by the former method, but I think plenty soon enough for your land. In your situation I would not want so much nitrogenous matter around the trees as would be given by fleshings buried near them.



The advantage of a policeman over a burglar is that the officer has the law on his side. Health has the same advantage over disease. The Law of Nature is for people to be healthy. When they are sick, Nature helps to cure them. Nature's law is the guide for curing sick people. There is no way but Nature's way. What the doctors call many different diseases Nature cures in one way; by nourishing the whole body with good, pure, rich, red blood. That is Nature's way of curing scrofula, erysipelas, kidney and "liver complaint," consumption and every form of eruptive and wasting disease. When you want to help Nature with medicine the medicine must work the same way as Nature works, then it has the laws of Nature on its side to make it powerful. That is the secret of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery's wonderful cures. It assists Nature according to her own laws; it is on Nature's side and Nature helps it; it imparts new power to the nutritive and blood making organs to create a large quantity of fresh, red, healthy blood which drives every germ of disease out of the system and builds up strong healthy tissues and solid flesh. The "Discovery" completely clears away every form of blood-disease from the system; it even cures consumption. It is the only true radical cure for that disease; facts and testimony to prove it.

"I would like to tell the whole world what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done for me. The doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption. He said both my lungs were diseased and I could not live long. I felt down-hearted for I have dear little children to live for. I just went to him to get his opinion. I am glad I did for now I know what your medicine will do. When I started on the second bottle I was better in every way and was able to take a walk on every fine day. I enjoyed my sleep, my appetite was good, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I began to feel like a new woman. I still had a cough, so I got a third bottle and by the time it was half gone I was completely cured."

(Mrs.)

James G. Catfield

77 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont., Can.



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## Our Farm.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

#### WHAT TO FEED.

**G**REEN bones are cheaper than grain, because they give better results and cost no more on the market. At one cent per pound for green bones, sixteen hens can be supplied one day with all the animal food they may require. A pound of bone is sufficient as a morning meal for that number of hens, and a pound of wheat or corn should serve for the night's meal.

Labor of reducing bones has been the great drawback to their use. Mills for grinding bone have been in use for years, but a mill will not grind a "green bone" fresh from the butcher. Only the bone-cutter can perform this work, and they are now cheap, especially as one will last for years. The poultryman who has no bone-cutter in this progressive age is allowing golden opportunities to slip away.

If the farmer can make his hens produce two eggs per day each instead of only one, he makes a clear gain of one egg, as it costs him really nothing extra for food. It is the kind of food which gives the best results, and not the quantity.

No condition powders or tonics are superior to green bones, because they supply all the elements necessary for producing eggs, and they have a large proportion of adhering meat as a nitrogen source for the albumen. In fact, if no bone is fed, the hens may not lay at all, thus entailing a complete loss of food, and hence it is not only a gain of one or more eggs extra, but the utilizing of other foods which may be "balanced" by the bone, and thus enable the hens to give a profit.

Do not confound the succulent, digestible green bone with the hard, dry bone that has been exposed for weeks or months to the atmosphere. The hens will relish the one and not readily accept the other except as grit. Bones provide lime for the shells and also more easily enable the hens to satisfy the demands upon them for producing eggs.

The bone-cutter is now the mainstay of the poultryman. It has revolutionized poultry-keeping and opened the way to an egg-producing food that has done more than its share to convince the farmers that they have been guilty of feeding too much grain, and thus preventing the hens from laying.

Green bones are just the food for winter. They are heat-producing, contain an abundance of the mineral elements, and abound in nitrogen, being the most complete of all foods. A pound of green bone is worth three pounds of grain to the farmer, and yet they can be had almost for the asking in some localities, or at a very small cost.

Bone-cutters are now so cheap, and have also been so much improved in order to lessen the labor, as not only to place them within the reach of all, but to remove every obstacle to their use. In fact, the farmer who has no bone-cutter is guilty of "extravagant economy."

#### CONFINING IN YARDS.

It is not profitable or agreeable to confine poultry in yards. Less space is required, but more work is necessary. It is more difficult for a beginner to manage a flock in a yard than when the hens are at liberty, because he must supply all their wants and must understand how to avoid mistakes, especially those of overfeeding; but if hens are on a range they will instinctively care for themselves, and in so doing save the beginner many annoyances. A large number of farmers keep their hens up to prevent depredation in the garden. Now, the hens do not damage the gardens as much as may be supposed, but destroy many insects. If a hen with a brood of chicks secures an opportunity to scratch up a garden that has been newly planted, they will make sad havoc with the seeds and very young plants, but as soon as the garden is well under way it is as safe from the attacks of hens as would be a field crop, as the hens will busy themselves with insects, tender grass, germinating weed seeds, worms and other delicacies which they prefer.

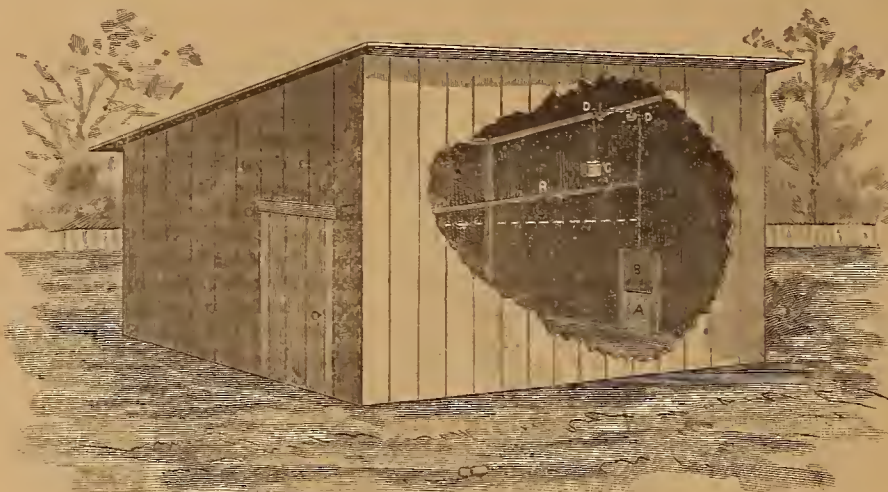
THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

#### SELLING BY WEIGHT.

If the food influences the quality of the eggs, it becomes a question whether it will not pay to give the matter some attention. The first duty is to educate customers to the fact that they can pay more money for eggs than they receive, because they insist on buying by the dozen instead of by weight. It may seem strange, but we can safely assert that there is a greater percentage of difference in the weight of eggs sold than in any other commodity. We have seen eggs that require only eight to make a pound. This is a wide difference, and deserves notice on the part of both consumer and producer. Large eggs are usually better than small ones, containing less offal, proportionately (shell, membrane, etc.), and the quality is affected by the feed to a certain extent, grain-fed hens—especially when corn is largely used—producing eggs that contain large yolks. While eggs cannot be sold strictly on quality, yet it is more economical to purchase the large eggs rather than small ones.

#### A MINK-PROOF HOUSE.

The design given is by Dr. Poe, of Indiana, and is intended as a self-closing house. The outlet for the hens (A) is covered by a hanging door (B), which works in a groove. The hanging door is connected with a cord over pulleys (D D), at one end of the cord being a weight (C). The cord is also connected with a roost (R), which is hinged at one end. When the fowls are out of the house the roost is pulled up by the weight, which opens the door to the outlet. When the fowls come in at night and go on the roost, their weight pulls the roost down to the dotted line and closes the outlet. Care must be taken to weigh



MINK-PROOF POULTRY-HOUSE.

the hens so as to balance the weight, or the first hen that goes in on the roost will shut all the others out. The weight must be heavy enough to require all of the hens to lower the roost, the door coming down as the last hen takes her position on the roost. The weight should be about one pound lighter than the combined weight of the hens.

#### BEGINNING WITH AN INCUBATOR.

One of the difficulties with beginners is that they delay securing an incubator until late in the season, and then lose a portion of the most valuable time for hatching in the endeavor to learn, which results in their getting behind the market and remaining there. No matter which incubator may be used, there will be something to learn, and the time to learn is before the period for beginning to hatch for market, as no one can afford to lose time after the incubating period begins. During the winter it may cost as much at three cents each for eggs, and for a novice to fill up an incubator with eggs at that price, and of all kinds and mixtures, is to invite failures and discouragement. In the summer season the cost of eggs is but a small sum, and they will hatch much better than in winter, the consequence being that the novice has an opportunity for discovering where the difficulties exist, and also become familiar with the incubator as well as understanding how to secure the best results. No one who has not operated an incubator should wait until he is ready to hatch for market before beginning, but aim to know all about how to manage before the very cold weather season sets in. Those who have not given the incubator their favorable consideration have simply overlooked a most valuable adjunct to the poultry business. The men who are making the most profit from poultry are those who have made themselves familiar with the details of artificial hatching of chicks.

They get the early broilers into market and secure the highest prices before the hens begin to become broody, and at a season of the year when they could not devote their time to better advantage. There are those who fail, but that is due to lack of experience. Experience is necessary, and the way to get experience is when it costs less to obtain it, and that is during the early portion of the season, when the incubator should be procured and operated as an experiment. It will pay to do so, for there is no investment on the farm more profitable than that devoted to broiler raising, if it is well understood by those who engage in it.

#### KEEPING EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We are frequently asked how to keep eggs for hatching until a sufficient number are accumulated from one or two selected hens. Although we have several times replied in this column, it may be stated that such eggs should be kept in a cool place, but not where they will become frozen. Wrap them in tissue-paper and pack them in a starch-box, filling between the eggs with oats. Turn the box three times a week, so as to turn the eggs half over. Kept in this manner they should hatch if six weeks old.

#### OLD HENS FOR BREEDERS.

The eggs from old hens usually produce stronger chicks than do the eggs from pullets, due, perhaps, to the fact that many pullets are not fully matured when they begin to lay. The eggs from pullets will no doubt hatch as well as those from hens, but when the work of raising the chicks begins, the ones that come from the hens will be harder and less difficult to raise. We there-

fore advise, for artificial hatching, that the eggs from two and three year old hens be given the preference.

#### INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

**Probably Chicken-pox.**—D. C., Springfield, Mo., writes: "I have a lot of Black Minorcas, six months old, that have yellow blisters on combs, wattles and face. They are laying, and otherwise appear healthy."

**REPLY:**—The symptoms seem to be those of chicken-pox. Keep them warm and free from drafts and apply an ointment composed of crude petroleum and castor-oil, equal parts, once a day.

**Lice.**—E. A. R., Pawtucket, R. I., writes: "My chickens are troubled with an insect not like the louse, being larger, whiter, and which seems to eat the skin. I have about thirty-five fowls, and have not received an egg for four weeks. Do you consider these insects the cause of their not laying?"

**REPLY:**—Undoubtedly they are the cause. They are the large body-lice, and may be destroyed by thoroughly dusting the hens once a day with fresh Dalmatian insect-powder and anointing heads and legs with melted lard.

**Management of Capons.**—J. W. W., Kinross, Iowa, writes: "Which is the proper way to handle capons that are to be held until January? Should they be confined, and if so, how long before disposing of them?"

**REPLY:**—They need not be confined until about two weeks before sending them to market, when they should be kept in small yards (not in close coops), and fed four times a day on all that they will eat, giving a variety of food.

**Roup.**—A. P., Morning View, Ky., writes: "My chickens are troubled with a disease new to me. They are not confined, have the whole farm to forage, are fed boiled meat, dry wheat, corn and table scraps, are ravenous eaters, and yet are nothing but skin and bones, and have large lumps resembling tumors under the skin, about one and one half inches in diameter and three fourths of an inch thick, hard and meaty and not attached to the body. The chickens get very weak, almost stagger around, and can hardly pick up their food."

**REPLY:**—The flock is afflicted with diphtheric roup, abscesses appearing on the face with perhaps cheesy matter in the throats. Anoint heads with sweet-oil once a day, and remove the matter from the throat with a swab, then sprinkle a pinch of chlorate of potash in the open mouth once a day.

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## Our Fireside.

### HOW THE TURKEY WAS SAVED.

When the ark was all loaded and tied at the dock, Skipper Noah still waited and looked at the clock. Then he said to his spouse, who was quietly knitting—The while in the cabin most cozily sitting: "I'd cast off the lines and away in a trice. But I'm short of a bird, and it wouldn't be nice To sail with full pairs of most kind of things That have hoofs, horns and feathers; have tails and have wings With the least incompleteness; my lone turkey hen Has never a gobble to share in her pen. I trusted our Ham to complete the array; He was gone from the ark a night and a day. He looks very plump since he came from the quest, And I'm really thinking, my dear, 'twould be best To send Shem or Japheth—though both may be beaten. If they do find a turkey, it will not be eaten." Mrs. Noah assented, as wives should assent, So Japheth was summoned and instantly went To beat up the bushes and search for the bird, Whose vocalization was speedily heard. He caught it, and tucking it under his coat, He raised his umbrella and ran for the boat. Then the skipper set sail ere his crew could say "scat," And steered for the harbor at Mt. Ararat. So you see that to Noah each gourmand should pay A tribute of thanks for his turkey to-day. And if one will seek reasons where best reasons lurk, he Will find why no African can resist turkey. —Walter Buell.

## ISLAND ANNIE.

BY MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

### CHAPTER VI.

"To seclude one's self from the world is not the best way of mending it."

FATHER CONWAY and Mrs. Hinsdale had a spirited discussion one morning after the girls had left for school. An invitation had arrived from a cousin of Mrs. Hinsdale, inviting the young ladies to an evening party, and the good priest had urged their going. Mrs. Hinsdale objected.

"My dear friend," she said, "you cannot quite see the force of my objections. My own daughter should not be permitted to attend were she with us. I can never think it wise for girls who are still in school, still students, with regular hours to keep and regular lessons to learn, to go out into society until those duties are laid aside; it distracts the mind, exhausts the body, and you cannot burn your candle at both ends. When they have graduated we will bring them out and introduce them to our friends; now I feel that it would be unwise. The girl who appears in society while a school-girl is generally biased before she is ready to be properly entertained."

"True, but how many affairs have you had yourself for these same students?"

"Only simple, home-like evenings, where a few friends have been selected to entertain or to be entertained; that is necessary in order to make them quite at ease later on. I believe thoroughly and heartily in all modest home gatherings, conducted on common-sense principles, and confined to reasonable hours; but for society at large, while girls are still in school, I object with more and more earnestness, as I observe the faded-out young women of my acquaintance."

"I think you may be quite right from the standpoint of a mother and a woman," said the priest, "but you see I am for crowding all the pleasures I can into their lives, well knowing that the sadness will come later on, and you will forgive me a speck of selfishness; I am just longing to see how those girls of ours will deport themselves among the fashionable women of your cousin's circle."

"So I am to sacrifice my principles to your curiosity?" said Mrs. Hinsdale, with a quiet laugh.

"Well, you may call it that. Seriously, my faithful friend, I am more anxious than you well know to give Annie every opportunity for advancement while I am still here; Alecia has wealthy relatives who will look after her, and she is a different make-up from our island queen. I chanced to find some manuscript of Annie's one day, which has kept me thinking. It is impossible for me to determine where she is strongest, so varied are her gifts. The more I can get her out among people the better can I judge. Her teacher in painting tells me she does marvelously well."

"She does everything well," said the lady; "at least so far as she has attempted things. Pinned over her writing-table is this motto: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might, and do it well.' She conscientiously aims to be thorough. The poor child has been a trifle too sober and sad since Hugh died."

"Then let my plea be favored; give the girls their first fine party in a home of rare refinement and under your own eye, and please report to me the outcome."

"You will not go, father?"

"No, I must avoid all excitement; but a record from you will be better than observing, for I feel sure that both girls have been taken into your kind heart."

"They fill the house with sunshine, and I dread to think of ever giving them up."

"When that time comes you will find others who need your ministrations, and God will bless you for this noble work."

Mrs. Hinsdale did not take her charges to the party without a motherly talk concerning invitations in the future. She had a theory that plain, direct speaking has a powerful impression on young people, and while they might desire to have their own sweet will, they would see the wisdom of acquiescence. It was fully understood that this one fine party must suffice for the present year.

It was a beautiful moonlight night when the girls tripped down the steps and entered the carriage, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale. Every detail of their wardrobe had been carefully arranged, and Father Conway, who had called to see them off, looked after the retreating carriage with a blessing on his lips.

"So the old gossips think I am educating my little Annie out of her sphere, do they?" he mused, as he walked homeward; "as if the good Father of all had confided to us the lot of each one. No, no, carpers and critics; you are not to judge lightly. We are bound in honor to give everyone a chance for the best possible development, and when sweetness and strength are united, as in Annie's case, and the scale is made heavy with the many gifts which the Highest has seen fit to bestow, then it is a glorious thing to be mere tools to help on the work. My Annie will be heard of some day when I am long since gone home, but the world will be the better for her; and somehow I think some knowledge of it must come to me. Souls grow here or there."

Annie waited patiently until the others had ceased, and then said:

"Father Conway, he is our friend who sketched and painted on Peace island so long ago."

"Bless my heart," said the priest; "a fine chap, too, and very kind to Annie in the old days."

"Why, Annie, how could you?" asked Alecia, with a mock frown. "You never said one word of this to me, and there I rattled on about our painting lessons, and how you were praised for your sketches; and not a word did you tell me."

"Did he remember you, Annie, lass?" said the priest.

"No, father; and I did not like to tell him, because I thought he might not care to recall those days."

"Humph," said the priest; "he might be proud to, after trespassing on your father's property so many times. Let me see; he used to call you his 'little right hand,' did he not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Since Annie is too modest to speak for herself, I can assure you that I spoke for her," said Alecia, "and he is coming some evening to hear her sing."

"You can't do the young man justice," said Mrs. Hinsdale; "he came to me before the evening was over and told me that one of my nieces, as the girls are generally called, reminded him of a child he had known before he left home, but, of course, it could not be the same. A little conversation proved that his one time 'right hand' was now under my care, and I promised him an introduction, when we were interrupted by his sister, who wanted to be taken home. I have invited

island home, and is the same simple, natural girl we knew there. By the way, Cameron, I have a shanty of my own down there now, and if your professional duties will permit, I shall be glad to see you at any time next season."

"And I shall be glad to come. The truth is, I have been crowding myself abroad."

"In special lines?" asked the priest.

"Yes; diseases of the heart, chest and lungs." "Sit down again, my friend, and examine me; I should like the opinion of some one who has known me only as a robust man."

Donald Cameron complied with the request, and looked grave.

"Well, what is your opinion?"

"I should prefer to give you a more careful examination in the early morning, sir; this evening you are weary, and I have not my instruments with me for a complete examination. You are interested in scientific inventions, sir, and I should like to show you some purchases made in Berlin."

"I shall be pleased to see them; come in about ten to-morrow, before the hard grind of the day begins, and we will have a quiet conference."

"So you think my little Annie improved, do you?" he said, hurriedly changing the theme, as a caller was introduced.

"Marvelously; you have worked wonders."

"Oh, no; a higher power has done that. She owes much to Mrs. Hinsdale, one of the bravest of good women."

"The lady has invited me to call, and I shall do so; good-night, Father Conway; I will run in to-morrow with a package of music which I would like to have you see. It was given me by one of the professors in the university of music at Zurich."

"Zeller, I am sure," said the priest. "Ah, well! we all know Zeller; he is an animated oratorio."

"It is indeed Zeller; and what a great man he might be if he were not so timid and sensitive."

"Ab, my boy!" said the priest, as he followed the young man into the hall, "a sensitive nature is necessary for all who would strike rich, responsive chords, whether it be music or in the lives of others. It is only surface and selfish work which emanates from cold, self-sustained natures. I think the tears of the Master at the grave of Lazarus has brought thousands to his feet, through that divine, tender sympathy."

He pressed the band of the young physician at parting, and the younger man passed down the steps with moisture in his eyes, of which he was not ashamed.

"God bless the dear old saint," said Donald, as he hurried on. "I wonder if he knows that he may drop at any moment? It does not matter; he is ready. A few more men like that would make this earth a paradise."

### CHAPTER VII.

"I know the grass beyond the door,  
The sweet, keen smell,  
The sighing sound, the light around the shore."

#### DONALD'S HOME.

Mrs. Anstiss Morgan was a woman of the old school; she disliked new things; she believed in good blood, and she had long since learned the hollowness of certain phrases of so-called "fashionable society." During her husband's life she had accepted his every wish as law, and had therefore given her dinners, presided at luncheons, and entertained large parties. She had been a belle and a beauty, and was now happily content to be a simple, home-loving woman. She had a keen, strict sense of absolute justice, and abhorred shams; but her niece, Donald's sister, was totally unlike her. Society was the supreme delight of Miss Cameron. She thought her aunt out of date, and her brother a quixotic dreamer. When death left her brother and herself orphans, she was strictly conventional as to her mourning and punctilious as to making calls; but as misery was defined in her vocabulary to mean "out of the swim," she decided to go abroad and remain there for two years.

While Donald was in Harvard she had consented to share a modest home on the old and ever beautiful north shore of Massachusetts; but she was bored, for sixty years ago that locality was not the fashionable section which it has now become. When the estate was settled, and it was found that Donald had merely enough left him to complete his course in college, while she had the bulk of the estate, she accepted it and calmly took the amount paid her from time to time by the trustees, without question. She was five years older than Donald, and it was her father's wish that he should make his way; she, being one of the "dependent sex," had her way made for her. One clause in the will always caused her to smile, when it was alluded to: "If she married, half of the property would revert to Donald."

Why should she marry? Her allowance each month was more than she could possibly spend, and Donald never seemed to need anything of her; if he did, he was too proud to make it known. What Donald and the outside world thought she did not know or care. She could live where she pleased, and Donald had friends of his own.

To one person only did Donald ever speak of his prospects, and that was Aunt Morgan. She loved the boy, and felt that he had been



HE SAT FOR HOURS PREPARING A SIMPLE SERMON.

Musing thus, the old priest went into his study, and sat for hours preparing a simple sermon for his people.

It was well for our young friends that a holiday succeeded the evening party, for after the late hours and the talking over, which Alecia declared the best sport of all, both of them slept late on the following day. Father Conway dined with them, and was thus enabled to hear a full account; not only from the young ladies themselves, but from host and hostess.

After the chief features had been narrated, Father Conway said, quietly, "Annie, my girl, what gave you the most pleasure during the evening?"

"I know," interrupted Alecia; "it was seeing Dr. Cameron, who has just returned from abroad; and oh, uncle, he is so distinguished and so polite!"

"Dr. Cameron, Dr. Cameron; the name is familiar, but who on earth is he?"

"One of the Boston Camerons," answered Mrs. Hinsdale; "a fine old family. His father left a fortune, chiefly to the daughter, and had some strange notions about boys being better off without money; so an old aunt took mercy on Donald and gave him a start in medicine, and he is making his mark, I hear."

him to call, Alecia, and he has promised to do so."

"Well, the world is small," said Mr. Hinsdale, with a laugh. "Our family history has been strangely mixed up with his; my youngest sister was once engaged to his father, and some lover's quarrel caused them to drift apart. She is happily married in California, and Donald's father found a bright girl to fill her place. They are Scotch, clear through, and of good old stock, although I have not kept track of the young folks lately."

Annie's eyes were not less alive than her ears. The friend of her girlhood had always been a hero in her eyes, and yet nothing had been uttered to prove him one.

The young doctor called upon Father Conway the next day with a message from a friend in Dublin, and before they parted, conversation turned upon Annie.

"Has the child changed so much?" asked the priest. "I have been trying to answer the question myself, but cannot."

"Only to improve, sir," said the young man; "a certain wistfulness is peculiar to her, and that expression has been deepened by her experiences of life, I suppose. Has she been long in the city?"

"Most of the time for two years," said the priest. "In the summer she goes back to her



unjustly dealt with; but her convictions, once expressed to Eunice Cameron, had convinced her that the sense of justice, which was part of the very Cameron blood and bone and muscle, was utterly wanting in her niece, who loved to boast of her mother's old colonial ancestry.

Aunt Morgan proposed giving up her fine old residence in the suburbs of Boston to make a home for her nephew and niece. Eunice rejected the offer, and remarked, "that being of age she could make her own plans." Feeling that blood was thicker than water, the stately old lady talked with Donald, and found him a very Cameron for loyalty and honor. He would stay with his sister as long as she would like to have him, but not one penny would he take of her money, unless freely offered.

Eunice went abroad with a party of gay friends who boasted that it cost them one thousand dollars each month. Donald went later, with a limited sum loaned him by his aunt, who had secretly parted with some bonds in order to assist him. The sister spent her time in visiting all places of interest and indulging every whim; Donald gave every moment to his profession and won hosts of friends. They met once only on the continent, and the gay ladies of Miss Cameron's party were charmed with the handsome young doctor, who was, his sister said, "a crank as to professional duties."

When Donald returned to America with hard-earned honors, it was Aunt Morgau who met him and gave him the only welcome from his kindred. Her motherly kindness was the young man's greatest comfort. He spent a few quiet days at her home, and then went into the city to make his way.

His father's friends were pleased to greet him, and his college classmates were proud of him; but he realized now that life must begin in earnest, and he had neither leisure nor money for the many delightful social entertainments to which he was invited.

After long consultations with his aunt, and not a few conferences with Father Conway, who was now a warm friend, Donald took a house in a desirable locality and began his work. Aunt Morgan closed the mansion at Chestnut Hill, and furnished a few of the rooms in Donald's home to her own liking. A good housekeeper, selected by Mrs. Hinsdale, who was never happier than in helping some one, relieved Mrs. Morgan of all care save the delightful task of watching her boy.

Donald worked hard. Night after night, when others were sleeping, he was anxiously watching the battle of life and death in some home. From the first he had resolved to make his profession a blessing to the worthy poor as well as the indulgent rich. The "God bless you!" of some poor mother whose child he had saved by his untiring devotion was very often his only reward.

Father Conway watched him closely, and Annie, who saw him now more frequently, never tired of taking dainty articles to some of his needy patients. By dint of much persuasion, Aunt Morgan had been induced to spend an evening at the Hinsdale's, and there she found so much to delight her, in talking of mutual friends, and so much to enjoy in the society of the girls, that visits became more frequent. The good lady's strong prejudices against priests in general melted like morning mists after Donald's picture of Father Conway's unselfish life. She met him many times before the hard, cold winter was over, and her storehouse at the mansion was frequently drawn upon to furnish some dainty for the sufferers he knew. The little circle of friends grew closer and dearer as spring approached. Father Conway had been urged to take a sea voyage, but he would not leave his large parish.

"Do not vex me, dear friends," he said; "I must die here in America, when the call comes, for here I was made welcome as a poor lad, and here my people love me. No; I will go down to Peace island, which is better than tossing about on an ill-smelling ship, and there, with Annie to watch over me, and the rest of you to think of me and write to me of all your doings, I shall be as happy as a king. Think of poor Donald shut up in the city, while we are all away."

Annie did think of poor Donald, and so did Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Hinsdale, and scores of grateful patients. They had a little plan of their own for him, when Mrs. Morgan should take her annual trip to the mountains. Alecia had been invited to go abroad, but Father Conway was unwilling to have her go until Annie might go also.

"Wait a bit," he said to Alecia's uncle; "wait until she has put a little more ballast into her brain. She's a good lass, but flighty, and I'll send her down to you in Canada, or have her spend the vacation with my god-child, on the loveliest island you ever laid your eyes on in the Atlantic ocean."

Alecia preferred the island, and August found both girls quartered at the farm-house in a snug room which had been expressly built for Annie during her absence.

How glad they all were to get the dear girl back again! How glad she was to be with them, and what a multitude of duties awaited her! The children looked up to her as to some superior being, and the mother deferred to her in all matters pertaining to the younger children. It was the very happiest summer of Annie's life. Father Conway remained for two months, and was never brighter or better. Doctor Donald came for a day now and then,

and was made so happy that he sighed as the city drew him back to dust and duty. He had spent long hours out on the water with the girls; he had joined them on all their excursions and expeditions on land or sea; he had taught the little ones to swim and row, and the music of many an evening concert had been wafted over to the Beverly or Manchester shore.

Mrs. Morgan had declined to risk her life in a small boat, for the purpose of sharing his pleasures, but the girls wrote her regularly, Donald also, giving her a quiet share of their summer life. When he was permitted to run down for a day or two, his "little right hand" no longer held his brushes for him, but rowed him about while he rested and chatted with Alecia.

"She was so bright and full of life; no wonder he admired her, and they were so well suited for each other," said Annie.

Father Conway wondered if the young man was as brilliant as he had thought him, when he saw Alecia receiving the lion's share of attention, and Annie, as usual, doing all the little things men like to have performed for them. It was always Annie who thought of the row-locks and the boat-cushions, and knew just where the fishing-hooks could be found. It was she, too, under the guidance of Aunt Meg, who cooked many of the dainties which found their way to the priest's cottage.

"Dr. Donald," as all the family called him, had told Annie of Father Conway's physical condition, and it was touching to see the girl, so fond of rough water and sports of all kinds, giving up numerous excursions, to sit with her old friend when he dared not go out.

"He was so much better, surely the doctors might all be mistaken; he was getting better every day," she said to Donald one night, when they had said good-night to the old gentleman, and were stumbling over the rocks on their way to the farm-house.

Donald would not let the girls go over the rough path alone. Alecia was holding his hand, and pretending to be much afraid, as she could not see. Annie walked carefully on by his side.

"Carlyle says we find what we wish to see," was the reply, "and I think your fondness for our friend blinds you to existing facts."

"I love him," said Annie, with intense feeling; "no one can ever know what he has been to me in all these years, and—"

"Hear her," interrupted Alecia; "only seventeen, and talking like an octogenarian. By the way, Annie, dear, uncle says we must celebrate your next birthday with pomp and circumstance."

"I should prefer to spend it quietly with a few friends."

"Indeed you will not; I have it all planned," said Alecia, with spirit, "and uncle only smiled when I told him. We are to have a large theater party and a home dinner for twelve precious people at Auntie Hinsdale's; then after the dinner a monster reception for all the schoolmates and our friends."

"It would never do for Father Conway to undergo any excitement, and it would be a poor birthday without him," said Annie.

"Nonsense; do convince her, Dr. Donald, that she must submit to being made much of."

"I think she is so busy, making life better for others that she has little time for herself," said the doctor.

Annie thanked him from her heart.

"All the more should we exert ourselves to do something for her birthday and mine," added Alecia. "You know they are celebrated together."

Dr. Cameron said good-night at the little gate near the farm-house door, and went back to the cottage thinking seriously.

"She puzzles me," he said; "there is a quiet force about her which I do not fully comprehend; but I dislike a woman who can be read like a flash novel."

#### CHAPTER VIII.

"Stealing along the coast from cape to cape,  
The weird mirage crept tremulously on,  
In many a magic change and wondrous shape,  
Throbbing beneath the sun."

#### ONE DAY.

"Quick, Alecia, dear, if you would not miss the mirage; wrap yourself up and come out on the rocks."

"What is it?" sleepily murmured Alecia, rubbing her eyes in a confused manner, as she looked about the little room.

"A most beautiful mirage, my dear; we can look in the windows of some of the houses on the shore of Marblehead. Hurry, before the charm of sea and sky vanishes. I will go with the children and wait for you."

It was a glorious morning, and the distant, quaint and fascinating old town of Marblehead was literally brought from far across the water to the very feet of Peace island. As Annie hurried the children forward, she espied two figures on the headland looking seaward, and Tom soon shouted:

"There's Father Conway and the doctor, beckoning to us to hurry, sister."

Annie was leading one of the younger children, and bade the others go on more rapidly, for the little feet were not strong enough to increase their speed. She was pressing forward, with her head bowed, in order to watch the steps of the child, when a clear, deep voice said:

"Here, my boy, let me carry you; sister must not miss the cloud effects, which you cannot yet appreciate."

Dr. Cameron lifted the child to his shoulder, and strode up the hillside with the ease of a perfect athlete.

"Thank you," said Annie; "he did not want me to leave him, and I was afraid that his crying might worry mother. She has just fallen asleep, after a bad night with the baby."

It was a strange group on the hilltop of Peace that morning, and long after Doctor Cameron thought of it as a meeting never to be forgotten.

Father Conway stood in the center of the circle, wrapped in a heavy ulster, for the morning air was chill; around him clustered the children. Annie, tired with the hurried walk, sat upon the rocks at the priest's feet. Dr. Cameron stood with glass in hand, noting every changing cloud, and Michael Little had come up from his boat-house to point out the various places along the shore.

"You never saw more than that, Father Conway," said Mike, triumphantly; "there's even the horses and cows on the shore of old Marblehead, so close you can see their eyes, and the strange part of it is that in the twinkling of an eye it will be gone."

"Like our lives, Mike," said the priest, softly.

"You see, sir," Mike went on, not caring to hear or to hold a sad thought in the early morning, "I have lived here all these years, and have seen more than a hundred of these mirages; but never one like this. Look, now; you can almost put your two fingers on the light-keepers' boat at Baker's, and it's a strong sea-mile across. Do you wonder that a sailor gets dazed now and then, when nature plays such tricks, sir?"

"No, Mike; I am dazed myself with the beauty and glory and wonder of it all. I'm thinking the marvels of strange lands can never surpass the beauty which comes to your very doors."

Out from the mist on the beach Jan was calling, "Look behind you, look behind!"

As they turned to look, lo! the whole shore seemed to be resting on the island, and the vines on the cottages nearest the beach could be distinctly seen in detail. In a few brief moments the sun changed the entire scene. The clouds lifted, and the coast once so near gradually faded away, until it regained its accustomed place.

"It may be an optical illusion, as the books say," said Dr. Cameron, "but I prefer to call it a magnificent panorama of nature to reward early risers."

"It has been a joy to witness it," said the priest, as he went slowly down the hillside. "Come, Annie and Alecia; come over to the shanty now, and share our cup of coffee. The doctor has a new notion about it, and all I can do, he'll not let me have it strong."

Annie was nowhere to be seen. While standing on the hilltop she had observed that Father Conway shivered once or twice, and immediately the words of the doctor came back to her: "He must be very careful, and always take something warm in his stomach before going out." The little cottage of the priest was quite near, and she had too often put the interior in order to fear entering now.

When the gentlemen arrived with Alecia and the boy Kenneth, who would not permit himself to be separated from the doctor, Annie had almost ready the coffee and toast, which always constituted the simple breakfast of the priest. He sat down in the arm-chair, which loving hands had provided for him, and gratefully accepted a cup of coffee from Annie's hands.

"Thank you, dear child," he said; "I never needed it more. There is a chill in the air which I have not experienced before; perhaps you habitually get it up when you order a mirage before breakfast."

"We shall get something much worse," said Annie, "if a dear, careless man goes climbing rocks before he has taken food."

"It was food and drink; ah, me, how glorious it was! I am glad to feel that I was permitted to witness such a phenomenon. Doctor, our Queen Annie has surpassed even your coffee; this is most refreshing and delicious."

"She surpasses me in most things," said the doctor, lightly, "but carrying a forty-pound boy up the rocks."

"You cannot surpass me, however, in being grateful for your assistance," said Annie.

What a merry, informal, cheerful little gathering it was! Annie, with her cheeks round and rosy, dispensing bread and butter or pouring coffee; Alecia flying here and there about the room to see what mischief the sun might be up to now; little Kenneth putting huge bites of bread into his dimpled mouth; the old priest, with his saintly kind face, sipping his favorite beverage while he talked, and Donald Cameron, bright with the beauty of youth and manliness, sometimes teasing Alecia, sometimes assisting Annie.

"This is a day to be remembered," said Father Conway; "we must mark it with a white stone."

"Dear me, uncle, never that! Who wants a grave-stone?" said flippant Alecia.

"Child," said the old man, gently, "there is a translation which comes to my mind, and it may well apply even to the stones you mention, if they mark the resting-places of those who have truly lived:

"The stone becomes a living mold  
The more the marble wastes,  
The more the statue grows."

Alecia recalled the kindly lesson long after, and it was invariably associated in her mind

with the early morning and the mirage at Peace.

Doctor Cameron went back to his labors in the city that evening, taking with him more than the inspiring influence of the ozone, more than the encouraging words of the priest, for he escorted Miss Alecia to Mrs. Hinsdale's, where one of her uncles would call for her, to bear her away into the fashionable circles of mountain life. Peace island had been exhausted for one, who did not hold eternal kinship with nature, and Annie was left to care for Father Conway until he returned to town.

It was evening. The moonlight rested on the water like a benediction, and the stars repeated themselves in every ripple of the now quiet sea. Annie had put the little ones to bed, with the assistance of Joe, and then she had taken the faithful and happy girl with her, to sit awhile with Father Conway on the porch. The evening air was softer than it had been in the morning, and the girls wrapped him tenderly in rugs and blankets, because he longed to live out of doors until bedtime came. Annie, with her head thrown back, looked into the sky above her, while the old man talked. Joe, rough but reverent, sat on the hard piazza, leaning idly and somewhat wearily against the pillar which supported one end of the roof. She could not understand all the talk which went on, but Miss Annie did, and that was enough. Father Conway was in a happy mood; he had never seemed brighter.

"Joe," he said, as he saw the girl half nodding, while he talked with Annie of books and music, "Joe, girl, I want you to remember all your life long that it is your duty to care for Miss Annie; others may need you or want you, but she must come first, wherever she may be."

"I'll mind, father," was the brief reply.

"And, Joe, mind the teachings of your church, and remember that one who is ungrateful can never be trusted. Ingratitude is a crime, Joe, a foul crime; for a man may possibly lose his self-control and commit the deadly sin of murder, but ingratitude, a neglect to be thankful and grateful, is a cool, calm, deliberate sin. Always be grateful, my girl, for this beautiful home here, and for such a friend as Miss Annie."

"Indeed I will, father," said Joe, earnestly.

"And, Annie, my dear god-child, I can never tell you what a comfort you have always been to me, and I want you to think of that, whatever may come into your life. You have been a blessing and a comfort to a busy, lonely old man."

Annie drew her chair nearer his and laid her hand on the large one resting lightly among the folds of his thick blanket.

"Dear Father Conway, you have been the blessing of my life, and the hard lesson in it is the fact that I can never repay you."

"My child, your success is ample repayment. I want you to visit Europe next year, and it is all arranged. Mrs. Hinsdale will be a second mother to you, and that voice must be cultivated perfectly. God gave you that, and man must not mar it. Do not say a word, child; the papers and business matters are all settled, and Dr. Cameron, as well as the Hinsdales, knows my wishes."

"But, father, I would rather not go to Europe now, when you are not well. I want to be near you, and be able to show my gratitude for all your unfailing kindness."

"You will be near me, here or there, Queen Annie; thank God daily that hearts are not divided, though worlds apart. And now sing before you go, 'The Land o' the Leal.' I love to hear your tongue burr over the r's; it's a trick which you can never be rid of, and it's sweet to my ears. Get the guitar, just inside, Joe, and be careful of the strings."

It had never been difficult to sing before, but to-night poor Annie found her voice growing husky as she sang.

[To be continued.]

#### THE SALARIES AND INCOMES OF RULERS.

There is certainly one very nice feature about being a potentate, and that is the income that comes to the occupant of a lofty place. Besides having all his wants attended to, and a large number of palaces always at his disposal, the emperor of Russia is said to receive \$25,000 a day; the sultan of Turkey receives \$18,000 a day; the emperor of Austria rejoices in \$10,000 a day; Emperor William has to get along on \$8,000 from breakfast to bedtime; Queen Victoria has \$35,000 to spend every week, and the president of the United States receives a trifle under a thousand dollars a week, but a great deal of free advertising goes with the office.—*Harper's Young People.*

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## A ROMANCE OF WORK.

The sun hung like a copper disk in an indigo sky. Heat danced, whirled and eddied a few feet above the alkali dust in the trail. Over the great patches of sage-brush the air hung like the breath of the dead. Not even the wing of a bird set it in motion. The low adobe cabin seemed to crouch upon the plain as if it were trying to escape notice, fearful lest the heavy sky would fall upon it. Except the few scattered sheep-corral there was not a break in the monotonous level of the ground.

One could judge from the height of the sun that the morning was scarcely begun. But there was no other sign—song of bird, sparkle of dew—on the Upidee ranch.

A young woman sat in the doorway, with folded hands and dejected shoulders. She was apparently as lifeless as her surroundings. With her head leaning against the side of the door, she might have made a pleasing picture were it not for the hard lines about her mouth and the hopeless look in her eyes—eyes which wandered over the gray sage-brush and lingered stolidly upon the patch where she had tried to keep alive a few green plants.

There had been a time when the sight of these withered plants cooked by the sun would have made her cry. Not now, though. Janet Dinscombe wondered vaguely if she were losing her senses. She remembered hearing centuries ago—it was less than a year—that men lost their minds when they were alone for months in the desert. She had laughed at the thought of that when Roger Dinscombe had told her of his love before he came to work out a living on a sheep ranch. She would not delay the marriage. "I am to be a helpmeet, not a hindrance," she said, and urged him to take her with him. "I will keep house for you. We will be together. What more can we ask?" she said, pleadingly. With a pretty flushed cheek up against his, Roger Dinscombe had not the courage to deny Janet Moore's demand. Her home was not very pleasant, he argued to himself in justification. And Janet had her own way.

The first two months the young wife went singing about the little cabin, happy enough. Then her step grew less lively, and hours of unhappiness followed. Roger loved her—of course she knew that. But he did not tell her so very often now. Then, too, he was busy all the day, and she had long forenoons and afternoons when there was nothing to do. Her house was as neat as a pin. She even had read all the advertisements in the few papers which chance brought her. Her nearest neighbor lived five miles away. When Roger came home, he was too tired to talk much. There was a late supper and an early breakfast—and then silence and desolation.

One day Janet realized she was losing her love for her husband. That was when she had planted the garden. A few sickly plants grew there, which she kept alive by carrying water from a muddy little stream. When July came this dried up. And now her plants were dead. She felt choked as she looked at them, but the tears did not come to her eyes.

Roger Dinscombe noticed the shadow which had settled upon his wife's face. Blaming himself, he grew irritable and moody. Instead of love making him tender, it forced him to be distant. Often now husband and wife avoided looking into each other's eyes. That very morning he had spoken to Janet sharply as he went away. The words fell back on his own heart like a lash. "What a brute I am!" he muttered, and half turned to come back. But the set look on Janet's face came up before him, and he spurred on the pony.

"Am I going mad?" Janet repeated to herself until the sun had crept to where she sat. "I won't go mad! I am a girl of common sense. I used to hate the work at home of cooking for a houseful of step brothers and sisters, mending and darning, with constant whining and fretting from a stepmother who was as strong as I am. Now work would be the most blessed boon on earth. What shall I do?" The little sitting-room and kitchen were spotless. She could not do anything there. "I'll put my trunk in order," she thought. Not a ribbon was out of place. She took up a bundle of patches idly. "Why not make a quilt?" The idea pleased her as she looked over the patches. That bit of lilac print was her first "grown-up gown," and this blue and white checked calico was the dress she had on the first time she met Roger. She remembered now that she had a bunch of wild crab-apple blossoms in her belt when she ran into Mrs. Dinscombe's on an errand and was told, "Janet, this is my son Roger, who has just come home from the West."

The young Mrs. Dinscombe's face softened as she seemed to live it over again, and to see honest blue eyes looking at her, saying, "I approve of you." Piece after piece was unfolded. This white mull was her wedding-dress. Smoothing and petting it with fingers which would get jerky, Janet sat for a long time. Then the tears came—tears which seemed to melt the iron band around her heart. When she remembered where she was, it was almost supper-time, and she jumped up with a little start.

"Poor Roger!" she murmured. "What must you think of me?"

She cooked the best that her kitchen afforded, and in a half-ashamed way slipped into the blue and white checked dress, which she had kept. It was a little out of style; but then, fashions do not cut much of a figure in a Utah desert.

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"I wonder if he will notice?" she said to herself. She hoped he would, and yet the thought frightened her.

Roger stopped a moment as he came up to the door and saw her with a look on her face that sent the blood to his heart with a thud. He paled a little, and then gathering her up in his arms, carried her to the rocking-chair, dropped to the floor and buried his face in her lap, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"Roger, Roger!" was all she could say.

Finally he grew calm, and then said: "I couldn't stand it any longer, and I made up my mind to-day to send you away where you would be happy, and then to come home and see you looking just as you did the first moment I ever saw you—and I've loved you ever since—was more than I could endure."

"Well, I'm not going, Roger," said his little wife in an assumed practical manner, "to do anything but get your supper." Which she did when she could get out of his arms.

Later in the evening they talked it over. Janet got the patches, and they planned what design she should use.

"I think I would like to make it look like the leaf of a sage-brush, if you will draw one for me, Roger," she said, thoughtfully.

Roger was only too happy, but it took two or three evening consultations before he could design a pattern that suited. Evening after evening the work was brought out for inspection. Roger must see how she had fitted the pieces together, look at the stitches, hear the history of each tiny bit of new cloth, and when praise had been given and suggestions made, there was always time for the husband and wife to talk quietly and happily together. When the quilt was pieced came the quilting, at which Roger tried to help with his great, awkward fingers. At last it was complete. It was beautiful in their eyes, because they saw reconciliation and happiness stitched into it. "Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pieces. Would you believe it, Roger?"

said Janet. "Let us take it to the fair when you go in with the sheep. I am sure it will get first premium."

Going to the territorial fair was their fall outing. They would do their trading and lay in their winter supplies. Roger fixed up the herder's wagon as cozily as possible. There were the cook-stove, the bed, the water-cask and bucket, a looking-glass and wash-basin and chair for Janet.

It took four days to reach Salt Lake City, and then Janet had the satisfaction of seeing her quilt with the inscription, "Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pieces," hanging on a line in the woman's apartment of the great red brick building where the annual exposition is held. It had a red ticket the last day.

Two young women, tourists who had stopped in the city of the saints, and who had been attracted by the people attending the fair, stopped in front of the quilt and read the inscription, "Four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pieces."

"What do you think of that for woman's work, Julia?" said the tourist.

"Think? I think the woman was a fool who would spend her time making a thing like that. She'd better be doing nothing at all."

"What do you know about it?" said a white-faced little woman, with blazing eyes. "I made that quilt, and I did it to keep from going mad. What do you know about nothing to do?" Her anger had burned out by this time, and she began to stammer. Then something in the girls' faces encouraged her to go on. "Would you like to hear the story?"

She told it simply enough, but it touched her listeners and made them her friends, as they realized for once in their lives what it would be to do without work, daily papers, magazines, theaters, music or church. They must have her show them the wagon in which she traveled. Then they must go inside and have her tell them more about her life as a sheep-herder's wife.

"What will you do now?" asked the tall young woman as they were about to part. "You cannot piece quilts all the time."

"I shall find plenty to do. There will be sewing and planning this winter," Janet Dinscombe answered, as a flush crept over her cheek, "and next summer, please God, I shall not be alone."

That night the sheep-herder's wife was very

happy as she fell asleep in the wagon, with one hand touching a package of books which had come "with the love of two girls from the East," and the other resting on a bundle of soft material which she would fashion into tiny garments against the coming of a little child.—Nevada Victoria Davis, in New York Press.

## A CORPORATION WITH A SOUL.

It is axiomatic that a corporation does not have a soul, but an occurrence on the Big Four railroad, on November 22d, demonstrated that this great corporation can be and is actuated by the impulses of a noble management when the interests of its patrons are at stake.

On the date mentioned, a poor woman was en route from Chicago to Chattanooga on the Big Four express. She entered the woman's lavatory, and her pocket-book, containing her baggage-checks, ticket and a little money (but all she had), fell through to the track, somewhere between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Frightened almost to death over the loss of all she had, she gave the alarm; but the train, with eager business men on board having important business engagements to meet at the end of their journey, could not be stopped, and the poor woman left the train in Cincinnati penniless and fully convinced that all the hard things she had ever heard about corporations were true.

But agencies that the woman knew nothing of had been at work—a trusty engineer and a quick eye-watcher had been ordered to take a special engine and search for the pocket-book. To make a long story short, the pocket-book, containing but very little, was found at an expense of probably twenty-five dollars to the Big Four Railroad Co., and the writer saw a smile of gladness light up the face of the poor woman when her pocket-book, with the contents intact, was handed to her in the company's general office in Cincinnati, Ohio.



## Our Household.

### ON A PLATE OF BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

You may talk of the thrill of a love-stricken heart,  
Of delight when the lady says "Yes,"  
Of the feeling ecstatic evoked by "high art,"  
And all other descriptions of bliss;  
But give me the sensation, unlike all the rest,  
That sets my internals aglow,  
When umbered and lissom the cakes I love  
Come in stacks from the kitchen below.

As the hear loveth honey, or clover the bee,  
The fox-grapes, or the trout a red worm,  
Or the osprey a smelt, or the lawyer a fee,  
Or "his honor" the close of a term;  
So do I, hut much more, love those dear  
spongy flakes,  
Light, honeycombed, all of a size,  
With fresh butter *ad lib.* between each pair of  
cakes,  
And some maple molasses likewise.

Hail! thou column of dainties, laid even and  
smooth!

Hail! thou structure of buckwheats sublime!  
Preordained to destruction, but not by the  
tooth

Of the musty old cormorant—Time!  
Nay, a speedier dismantlement, pile, shall be  
thine.

In five minutes (Jane, pour out the tea)  
The eyesight, I ween, will be marvelous fine  
That one chip shall discover of thee.

Thou art going, O pile, after piles gone before;  
Flake by flake thou wilt melt from the view.  
So dissolves the light snow in the glance of  
the sun;

So fades from the blossom the dew.  
Such is life (O good Lord how I long to "go in!")  
All that's fragile and lovely must leave.

And now, heaven, make thankful a creature  
of sin

For the cakes he's about to receive.

—W. R. Barber.

### CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

**C**HRISTMAS is essentially the children's day, and all plans and arrangements for its celebration should be such that will conduce to their pleasure. For that one day in the year, at least, should all care and sorrow be laid aside, and renewing their youth, parents should join in fun and frolic, and be children again in spirit.

Looking back to our own childhood, we remember how anxious we were to do something, and how happy it made us to be allowed to help in the preparations for any festive occasion; so let us add to the enjoyment of the day by allowing the children to assist us in preparing the dinner, not only by getting wood and water, stoning raisins, etc., etc., but to help with the real cooking and baking, so that when all are gathered about the table, one may say, "I helped to make the pies," another, "The cake is mine," or "I made the cranberry jelly, all alone," "I fixed the stuffing for the turkey," or "I made the dressing for the slaw," or similar things. Then when they will know nothing about it we can, as a complete surprise for the Christmas dinner, make a lot of cornucopias.

**CORNUCOPIAS.**—One cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, two thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, one and one half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Drop a tablespoonful of the batter in a place on large, flat tins which have been well greased, and bake in small, thin cakes. When nearly cold, roll them to form a cornucopia, and fasten with a toothpick or broom-straw. When cold, fill with a cream made as follows:

Add a well-beaten egg and a tablespoonful of sugar to a teacupful of sweet milk. When it boils, slowly stir in a tablespoonful of corn-starch which has been smoothed in a bit of cold milk; flavor with lemon or vanilla; boil one minute; stir until it begins to cool, then fill the cornucopias. When the cream has cooled, but not yet hardened, add a bit of bright jelly or a pretty candy to the center of each. Arrange in a deep stew-dish and decorate with a wreath of evergreen and bright berries.

Then the presents. Each must consult their own taste and finances in the selection of these, but by all means let each individual be remembered in some way. Of course, we will want to give sensible, suitable gifts; but do not let us get the things that are positive necessities, and then call them presents. If Johnnie has to have a pair of boots, and knows he must have them, Christmas or no Christmas, do you suppose they will assume any new value in his eyes if he gets them on

that day, or that they will give him any joy or pleasure as a gift? Instead he will, whether he analyze it or not, have a feeling that he has been defrauded and cheated out of his just rights, and a feeling of resentment will take the place of that happiness and joy that belongs to the day—the holy day on which the Christ-child made his appearance and spoke peace to a waiting world.

Girls are fully as sensitive in this regard as boys, and parents should be careful how they arouse a wrong feeling at such times.



BODICE FOR YOUNG GIRL.

I have in mind one young girl sixteen or seventeen years of age, whose only Christmas present was a fascinator, which she knew she needed and which would have been gotten her anyway. She was so indignant and hurt at being so imposed upon that she steadily refused to wear it. All winter she went without any covering for her ears, and if it was too bitter cold for that, she remained at home, rather than wear the offending fascinator.

Neither should we go to the other extreme, and give gifts that are utterly useless and frivolous. Our presents, and especially those for children, should be such as will give pleasure and be for use or play right along. It is worse than a mockery to give a child something that is purely for show and must be set on a shelf or hung on the wall, out of the way of harm.

Choice articles of apparel, such as they do not expect, are all right in their place, and for a child who loves to read, there is

two, take out the kernel, and insert in its stead a tiny china doll. Glue it together, putting in a loop of ribbon at one end to hang it by, and gild the outside. Large cones, gilded or silvered, are pretty. Strings of pop-corn, too, must be prepared for festoons. These, instead of being strung on a needle and thread, which splits so many grains, can easily be made by using strong, white thread and looping it around each grain.

But amid all our plans and preparations for the day, let us not forget the cause that

gave it being, but find time amid the day's sports and festivities for a quiet talk about the origin of the day and a lifting up of our hearts in grateful recognition of all the mercies and blessings bestowed upon us by Him whose birth we celebrate.

Neither must we forget the unfortunate, but by word and act give them cause to gratefully remember the day and to know by our thought for their pleasure or comfort that we are trying to live as He would have us whose coming meant peace and joy and love.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

### SOME CHRISTMAS "DON'TS."

In the first place, don't give duty presents; or, in other words, presents you think you are obliged to give.

Don't give anything beyond your means.

Don't give only to those who return the favor to you. If you get a gift from an unexpected quarter, don't send something right back by return mail.



DRESSES FOR TINY GIRLS.

nothing nicer as one of its gifts than a subscription to some good periodical suited to its years, the first two or three numbers given it on Christmas day, as this brings the holiday feeling all the year. No difference how few or how plentiful, how costly or how plain, the presents prepared, they assume a new value, and give greater pleasure if arranged on a tree than if given in any other way, for the tree will in itself give an air of unusualness and of festivity belonging to no other day. Of course, our tree must be decorated, and it will add to the children's enjoyment to help prepare these.

**SURPRISE NUTS.**—These are cute. Take large walnuts or butternuts, split them in

Don't inform your friends for weeks beforehand that you are not going to "give anybody anything" this Christmas.

Don't wear yourself out either hunting around in the stores for the cheapest possible big thing that will make a good showing, or work yourself to death doing the same thing.

Don't hurt any one's feelings by what you do give. No matter what it costs, let it in its refinement appeal to them.

Don't apologize for what you do give.

Don't send a coarse present to a person of fine tastes. Whatever you do give, let the love and Christmas feeling of peace and good will go with it, or else don't do anything.

MAGNET.

### WITHOUT FOOD OR SLEEP.

THE TORTUROUS TRIAL OF MISS CALLIE HUMMEL—DOCTORS SAID SHE HAD CHRONIC TROUBLE OF THE STOMACH AND COULD NOT BE CURED—SHE HAS NOW RECOVERED HER GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS AND THE NEIGHBORS SAY IT'S A MIRACLE.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The editor of the *New Era* had heard that Miss Callie Hummel, of Sunman, Ripley County, Ind., had been cured of a severe case of chronic stomach trouble and dyspepsia. As the story sounded almost improbable we determined to learn the truth of the matter, and went to Sunman the other day for that purpose. We called on Miss Hummel and found her to be a beautiful and charming young lady still in her teens and quite intelligent. The glow of perfect health appeared on her ruddy cheeks, and she was not the least disinclined to relate her marvelous experience:

"I had stomach trouble and dyspepsia nearly all my life," she said, in her pleasant way, "and the older I got the worse it grew on me and the more severe it became. I could eat scarcely anything and sleep was a rarity with me, my trouble was so painful. After doctoring with my physician here for several years, he failed to do me any good beyond the reach of medical aid, I went to Cincinnati, where I was treated by the ablest physicians without the least success. Discouraged and distressed, I returned home and began trying the many different medicines which I saw advertised, but not one did me the least noticeable good. My troubles steadily grew worse, and, in almost unbearable misery, I became sadly despondent and grew pale and thin as a skeleton for want of sleep and food, but neither could I enjoy. My mother saw an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and their marvelous cures, and they were a God-send to me. I had lost all faith in medicine and had given up all hope of recovery, grim death staring me in the face. She wouldn't let me rest, however, till I had tried a box of the Pink Pills. With the first box I began to feel better, my appetite was partially restored and I could sleep. Within a short time I had taken some seven or eight boxes and I was, as you see me to-day, in perfect health, and able to sleep soundly enough, with an appetite that I can eat almost anything without reluctance. I feel that I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to recommend them through your paper to suffering humanity. I earnestly recommend them for building up the blood, for they proved a great wonder for that in my case."

Such was the wonderful story as told by Miss Hummel herself.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### BODICE FOR YOUNG GIRL.

This design, copied in any pretty wool, suits a young girl completely. The addition of heavy white lace to the shoulders, and large, white pearl buttons down the front, give it a youthful look. From the large puffs, lower parts covered with the lace may be added.

L. L. C.

### DRESSES FOR TINY GIRLS.

These slips can be made as elaborate as one cares to have them. The illustrations we give will serve as a guide to some of the young mothers. These are pretty made in any of the soft, washable wool goods.

L. L. C.

"Some are coaxed out of life, some are kicked out, and some open the doors quietly for themselves and go a-hunting outside."

"If you have lived with the tongue in the last hole of the buckle as you've gone, what matter when you go?"

### GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME TO CALIFORNIA.

Once more the North-Western Line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in Dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered Tourist Sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6:00 P. M. and 10:45 P. M. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South.

For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.



## RING, YE MERRY CHRISTMAS BELLS.

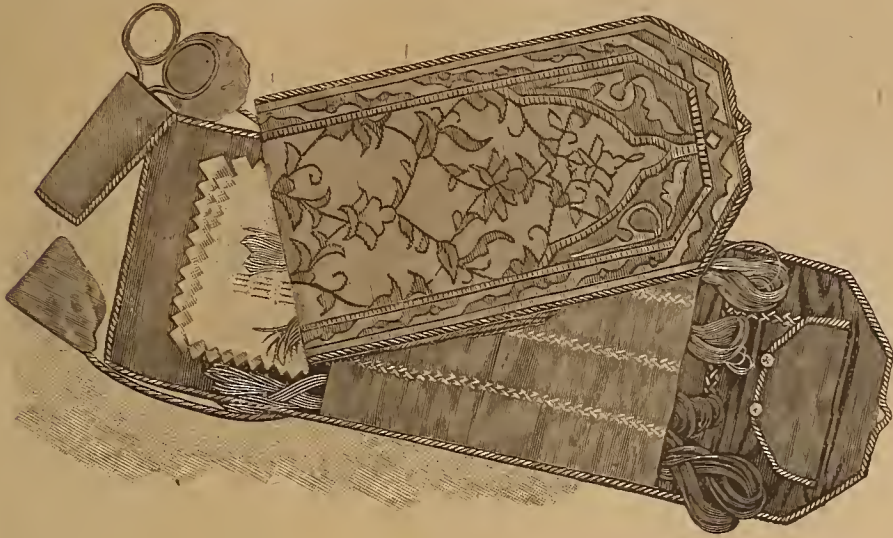
Take four strips of cardboard say three inches long and two inches wide, and two pieces two inches square. Cover these strips carefully with ribbon, China silk or satin of some plain color. Suppose you choose a sage-green to cover the box, then paint a few scattered violets or clover leaves with perhaps one blossom or a thistle-head upon it. If you select violets for your floral design, procure three quarters of a yard of violet ribbon to tie the box shut. A Japanese paper napkin, tucked inside, inclosing a dozen fine bonbons, and over all a dash of violet-powder, will complete as sweet and esthetic a gift for your dainty girl friend as a princess might well envy.

ANOTHER PRETTY BOX.—A friend of mine bought some of that lovely pale blue

the four faces of the frame, pasting the paper lightly on the back, fit in the photograph or view and over the back place a pretty covered back with a support.

Now, if you will turn it around and lightly catch the puffs of paper and pull them out, the effect will be charming. You may add to its beauty, however, if you will take a brush and just touch the high points with bronzing, or trace a delicate, flowing scroll or graceful, trailing vine around it. A carelessly tied bow-knot in silver or gilt-bronze enhances its beauty greatly.

Another lovely frame was made of white, the crape-paper being used. It was stretched plainly over the pasteboard foundation and then entirely covered with dainty white moss-roses and buds. One



HOUSEWIFE.

crape-paper, and with that and some shallow pasteboard boxes, a sheet of green and one of violet tissue and some pale blue baby ribbon she did wonderful things. Of the crape-paper she cut two strips which she made long enough to ruffle. One flounce she pasted around the bottom of the box and one around the edge of the lid, from which she had detached the rim. Then she cut four squares and two strips, allowing enough to turn the raw edges under, and with these lined and covered the box. Inside, where the side and bottom joined, she stretched bands of the baby ribbon and finished the corners with tiny bows. With a little glue she fastened these in place securely and neatly. On the outside, in the center of the lid, she placed a bunch of violets, and on each of the four corners a tiny spray, the green stems, of unequal lengths, being confined by little bow-knots of the blue baby ribbon. With a dash of violet-powder it was quite aristocratic indeed. And when a dainty handkerchief of sheer white lawn was placed inside, very few gifts could have rivaled it.

I saw another box similar to this offered for sale the other day. It was made of delicate pink crape and decorated with full-blown moss-roses and half-blown buds. Mossy stems of various lengths fell over the edge. Such a box decorated with clover heads and leaves, or carnations, or morning-glories, with the leaves and buds, and just touched with perfume, would be simple, inexpensive and beautiful.

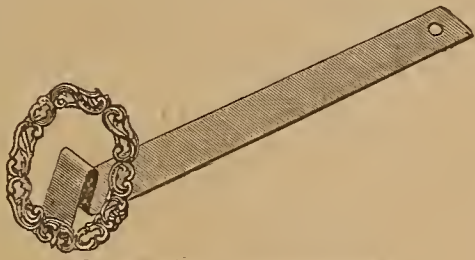
If one wishes, a thin layer of cotton may be placed beneath the paper coverings. This will give a pretty soft effect, and will retain and impart the finest perfumes to perfection.

A pretty picture-frame may be made out of ordinary tissue-paper, though some prefer crape. Select some dainty shade. Good taste and the fancy of the hour both decree that you shall use your friend's chosen tint. If you use common tissue, you must take a full sheet and crinkle it by squeezing and crushing and recrushing it again and again. Your frame must be cut any design you admire, out of strong, firm pasteboard. Now cut your paper into four equal strips. I prefer to cut it before I crush it, although few do. If your frame is longer than wide, cut the paper lengthwise; if square, cut it crosswise. Now, with a little mucilage put these strips over

full-blown rose was caught at the side, and the buds drooped from that. And don't you think that one decorated similarly with violets would be pretty? C.

## HOUSEWIFE.

Housewife is made of lambskin, with red satin pockets inside; leaves and blossoms pointed out in water-colors. Middle part



SILVER PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

inside housewife, covered the whole width with satin strip sewn out four times in the length with rows of cross-bars, for holding cotton of different kinds, and silk; ground stuff left plain. Needle-book is made of two strips of flannel, 4½ and 3 inches large. Pine cushion of round piece of double cardboard, 1 inch large, covered with satin. Sheath for scissors, 2½ inches long, made in the same way. Satin bag, 1½ inches



SOFA-CUSHION.

long, for thimble. Different articles mentioned fastened to housewife by pieces of red cord, this also edging the same on the outside and giving the fastening-loop slipped over button on the opposite side.

## SOFA-CUSHION.

Sofa-cushion is made of dark satin embroidered in flat embroidery in two shades of yellows, with very dark greens for the foliage.

# IVORY SOAP

## IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

## A CHRISTMAS IDEA.

Suppose that at Christmas-time you wish to bring yourself most vividly before the mind's eye of some dear friend, or that you wish to recall the very pulse of childhood to some one dear to you, or that you wish to add a pleasure to a child's overflow of happiness. Why not fill and send to any such one a Christmas stocking? You can fill an extra one, or an only one for some one. Whether that one is in the same house with you or far distant makes no difference; you can send the stocking by mail or by express. It may be of silk, woolen or cotton; only if it is wearable, be sure to send the mate with it, as a hint to have the pair made useful in some quarter.

It may be of any size. Bicycling stockings offer great possibilities to the mother whose boy is off at school or college, too far away for the home Christmas. You can make one of the printed muslin that comes already stocking-shaped. This has to me a tang of the commercial emporium. Better than this, you can make one of tarlatan, cutting it any size you wish, and turning down the edges, buttonhole it all around with gaily colored zephyr or filling-in silk. Many and various are the possibilities of the tarlatan stocking, making yet more enhancing the goodies within, and adding a subtle attractiveness to sundry imprisoned packages and rolls. One proviso, if the stocking is to travel any distance, put in nothing that the frost can injure. Now go ahead, and put in nuts, candies, fruits, pop-corn, to give the tree a Christmas flavor, remembering to put in plenty of the goody best liked.

Gilt and colored papers are great helps to the holiday appearance of the stocking and to preserving a pleasing uncertainty as to exactly what it is that each little bundle contains. It is a good thing to wrap up some of the nuts and fruits. Make the stocking as gay as you like. In the home of a friend, a potato well wrapped up was always an event in each Christmas stocking, and caused unfailing merriment all around the circle of seven children. "Was that your potato?" "Have you come to the potato?" "I'm afraid this nice plump package is my potato!" "Ah, here's mine!" And I'm sure the father and mother enjoyed the frolic and laughter

Now put in anything you wish, or that you can procure to please the one for whom you are filling the stocking. It is simply astonishing how many personally acceptable things can be crammed into a Christmas stocking of good will. When it is filled, draw it together at the top and tie there a bit of holly or Christmas greenery. And now send it, with a message of affection, straight to the heart of your friend.

FLORENCE BARKER.

What chimney to use for your burner or lamp?

The "Index to Chimneys" tells.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburg, Pa, for it.

No burner or lamp burns well with wrong-shape chimneys.

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

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PURITAN OIL  
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(No. 44, only \$6,  
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in the house—The bath room, sewing room, dining room, cellar or attic may be cold, just when you want it warm—The Puritan starts in a moment—5c. a day to run and even one day may pay for it in comfort—Money back if not satisfactory. Sold also by dealers. Larger and smaller sizes. Booklet, "Clean Heat," free.

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is warranted to wash 100 PIECES IN  
ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed  
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## Our Household.

### HOME TOPICS.

**C**HISTMAS.—While planning Christmas presents and pleasant surprises for your own family, do not forget those to whom this season never comes as a holiday, bringing joy and gladness. It is not necessary to spend large sums of money, as it is often more the thought that some one remembers us and thinks to give us a present at this time, which gives us the pleasure, than the intrinsic value of the gift.

Look over the children's last winter's clothing and see that whatever they have outgrown goes into service in some less fortunate family. If some little one has left you during the year for that brighter home on high, do not lay away all the little garments to grieve over until moths destroy them, but send them where they will clothe some needy little one and make glad some poor mother's heart. It is hard to part with things our lost darlings have made precious, but it will be a comfort to know that some poor little one is made warm and comfortable by their use.

There are many households for which Christmas has lost its brightness because some of the dear ones who were wont to gather at that time have crossed to the other side. Let us try to bring good cheer to these by loving messages, if nothing else; and if our own homes are shadowed, let us not give too much time to memories of the past, but by lovingly striving to brighten some other sad life, make our own less dreary.

**CHRISTMAS WORK FOR LITTLE HANDS.**—Encourage the children to make some of their little gifts themselves and to deny themselves to give pleasure to others. Let them have a chance to earn the money they spend in giving, and it will mean much more to them.

**TEA-POT HOLDER.**—Take a piece of cotton canvas, any color you wish, and cut it five inches square. Then with worsted of a contrasting color work in cross-stitch the words, "Mollie, hang the," under this with black worsted work a tea-kettle, then the words, "on, we'll all take," and then a big, black letter T. Line and bind this square around the edge, sew a brass ring or loop to the top, and grandma, mama or auntie will appreciate the gift very much.

**A BABY'S BALL.**—Take bright-colored, Germantown yarn, start with one stitch and crochet around and around in single crochet, widening enough to make it fit over a ball or a round apple. When you have it large enough for one half, make another just like it, and sew them together, leaving a little place through which you can fill the ball with cotton, then sew it up.



A NOVEL APRON.

This makes a pretty, soft ball that baby will enjoy very much and cannot hurt himself with. A string or elastic cord may be fastened to the ball, and then it can be fastened so as not to roll out of baby's reach. If you wish, two or three colors may be used, striping the ball around it.

MAIDA McL.

### TOILET-BASKET—A PRETTY CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Get a small chip basket with a long handle. Put in a filling of white horse-hair, cover this with a piece of knitting in ice-wool, and sew around the edge. Trim with silk ruffles, doubled, in the color to correspond with the rest of the toilet, finish through the center with a band of fancy velvet, or a band of black dotted with sequins. Tie bows on to correspond with those in the illustration. L. L. C.

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR BACHELORS.

Of all human creatures the bachelor is most difficult to suit in Christmas gifts, as well as other things. The old law of putting a fine on every bachelor ought to be revived in enlarged proportions. But with all their faults, bachelors, deserve the amenities of social usage, and like all creation, they come in for their share of holiday festivities, and each one causes the perplexing question, "What shall I give him?" The propriety of the gift depends on who gives it, as well as to whom it is given; for instance, the bachelor's little nieces and nephews might give their uncle some funny toy, a pen-wiper in the shape of a doll, a calendar represented by a family of twelve charming children, or some dainty toilet article. The bachelor's sister may give him a dressing-jacket or slippers. One very provoking thing about the bachelor's gifts is the fact that they must be for his exclusive enjoyment, and paid for out of the donor's pocket. In the case of a married man, his presents from wife and children may be of family utility and of expensive value, for the bill comes



to him, after all, and therefore no economy need be practised.

Suppose the bachelor is merely your friend and you wish to please him with a gift. Let it not be of much money value; anything expensive embarrasses a man of fine feeling. One of my merry boarding-school friends used to say that when she wished a young man to grow sentimental she advised him to read "Reveries of a Bachelor." If that didn't "fetch him," she recommended "Dream Life," and the two never failed to have the desired effect.

The other day I saw a china shaving-ming which a girl had decorated for a friend. It had a funny procession of Brownies around it, and a cunning commingling of her initials and her friend's. A shaving-mirror is also an appropriate gift, or even a bunch of shaving-paper. I saw one covered with a jolly picture of a man plying his razor on his dimpled chin, and under the picture this quotation: "Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune, that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day; thus, if you teach a poor young man to shave himself and keep his razor in order, you may contribute more to the happiness of his life than in giving him a thousand guineas."

Benjamin Franklin said that we must humor a man's taste in giving him pleasure, and perhaps tobacco gives more quiet enjoyment to bachelors than anything else. Here is a tobacco-pouch that is pretty, convenient and inexpensive: It is made of chamois-skin, lined with the finest kind of oil-silk, decorated with gilt spangles, has a gold cord to close it at the top, and bears this sentiment, embroidered in gold letters, "Thy clouds all other clouds dispel." AUNT GRISELDA.

### A NOVEL APRON.

This can be made of black alpaca and fancy velvet, surah and black lace insertion, or white long cloth and white lace, any of which will make it a lovely gift for some one. The collar is easily cut from any figure. L. L. C.

### A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

DEAR NELLIE:—An ingenious friend of mine procured a sheet of blotting-paper and a sheet of sandpaper. On the back of the sandpaper she sketched the figure of a cat standing up and striking with its front



TOILET-BASKET.

paw. Then she cut out a square of the blotting-paper, and with the pinking-iron she decorated the edges. Master Cat was then pasted on, the rough side being out, of course. Then my lady took the little paintbrush and painted a ball suspended by a cord; eyes, whiskers, stripes and the most woebegone expression on Master Cat's sandy body and visage, and below the legend, "After the Ball," in one corner.

This made a very cute little match-scratch, and was much appreciated by the person to whom it was given.

"What shall I get for mama?" is the wail of many a dutiful son or daughter at this season of the year.

Now, let me give you a few suggestions. Don't be afraid of spending too much for your mother or father, young man, young woman. Get them the first and the best. And, my daughter, don't waste your time in making them fancy blotters and slipper-cases and such other practical illusions. Father and mother will never use them if you do. You just hunt around in a china-store and get a pretty fancy dish—say a fruit-plate. I saw a beauty the other day, with a deep border of dull gold and a spray of lavender roses and green leaves decorating the center. Now, this was sold for only forty-nine cents.

Or you might plan with your brothers and sisters and each agree to buy a dessert-plate for her. You would thus secure a variety of designs and styles; but if you think she would prefer a set with a uniform pattern, get it so. Please her, at all hazards; and get lovely things when you do get.

Your father will appreciate some handsome linen handkerchiefs, or a necktie of prevailing mode, or a new watch-chain, or a year's subscription to a good book.

Your sister will appreciate a boa or a muff. Does she play? A sheet of good music. Does she paint? A year's subscription to an art magazine, some new paints or good books, for everyone loves to read. Then a pot of blooming flowers, a fancy basket of bonbons, a ring, a bracelet, a pretty veil, a pair of new gloves, a bottle of good perfume, a fancy vase, a jardiniere, a pretty mirror or a pretty rug.

Brother must not be forgotten, and will be delighted with a pair of new gloves, a framed photograph of father and mother, or yourself, a box of fine cigars (if you can afford it), a pretty engraving or etching for his walls, or a statuette for his mantel-piece.

While among the pretty things your parents would admire would be a handsome art lamp. JULIA A. RIPLEY.

P. S.—Anything that your sister would appreciate, be sure your mother would. She might laugh at you and call you a silly boy to get her a bottle of perfume, but oh! how gratified she'd feel down in her dear old heart. Try it and see. J. A. R.

See that

# hump?

It's the feature of the DeLONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

Send two cent stamp with name and address, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new clothes—containing ten color plates; ten black and white pictures; and lots of lively jingles.

RICHARDSON & DeLONG Bros., Philada.

# Pears'

A lazy boy gets up in the morning just for the fun of a scrub with it.



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THE BUST!

This truly marvelous preparation has been in successful use for the past eight years, and is guaranteed to ENLARGE the BUST from 3 to 6 inches; Remove Wrinkles, fill out Hollows in the Cheeks, Throat and Neck. It is endorsed by Physicians and warranted perfectly harmless. Thousands of Ladies throughout the country testify regarding its many virtues, and they are our best testimonials. Write to us for particulars.

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This precious Balm is guaranteed to cure any case of freckles, either light or heavy, no matter what kind. By its use freckles rapidly fade away, leaving the skin soft, fair and smooth. No burning, irritation or discoloration. One pot, sufficient to cure the worst case, within one month, sent to any address, all charges paid, for \$3.00.

My handsome illustrated book, "Beauty Secrets" just published, contains valuable information on Home Treatments of everything pertaining to the Toilet, will be sent, with a sample cake of my celebrated

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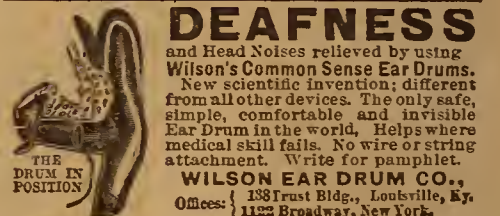
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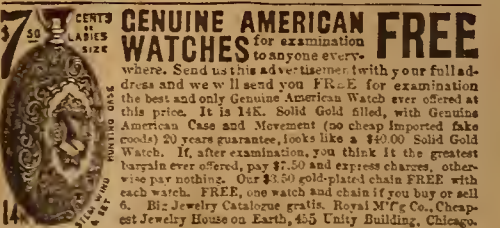
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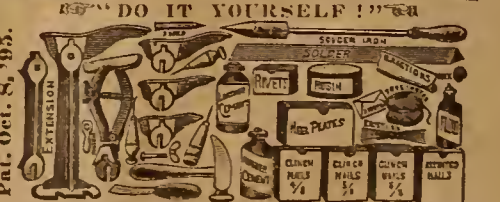
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## Our Sunday Afternoon.

### HER DAUGHTER.

The ghost of my youth came back to me,  
Came back the other day,  
And out of two deep-blue eyes it looked  
At me in the self-same way  
That it did in the golden summer morn  
Of the days when love was newly born.

The ghost—it wore a snow-white robe,  
Its head was crowned with gold,  
Its sunny smile and dimpled face  
Of a happy fortune told.  
But still the ghost of youth in those eyes  
Was the ghost of love that never dies.

Her eyes, her smile, her golden hair,  
Her voice, the turn of her head,  
All in the daughter standing there  
(The mother was long years dead),  
And into my frozen heart there came  
A pang of that old, immortal flame—

And crept up into my cowering brain,  
Out to my finger-tips,  
Along the tide of my sluggish veins,  
Into my cold, set lips,  
And I wished in my heart that I had died  
And was lying forgotten at her side!  
—Margaret H. Lawless, in *Traveler's Record*.

### THE GREAT MASTER.

I AM my own master!" cried a young man, proudly, when a friend tried to dissuade him from an enterprise which he had on hand; "I am my own master!"

"Did you ever consider what a responsible post that is?" asked the friend.

"Responsible, is it?"

"A master must lay out the work he wants done, and see that it is done right. He should try to secure the best ends by the best means. He must keep on the lookout against obstacles and accidents, and watch that everything goes straight, lest he fail."

"Well?"

"To be master of yourself, you have your conscience to keep clear, your heart to cultivate, your temper to govern, your will to direct and your judgment to instruct. You are master over a hard lot, and if you don't master them, they will master you."

"That is so," said the young man.

"Now, I would undertake no such thing," said his friend. "I should surely fail if I did. Saul wanted to be his own master, and failed. Herod did. Judas did. No man is fit for it. One is my master, even Christ. I work under God's direction. When he is master, all goes right."—*Dr. Bacon*.

### AS BURDETTE PUTS IT.

Bob Burdette gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of a farmer, but you have never been able to get money enough to buy a farm. But there is where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good, improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet at a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now, pour down the fiery dose, and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry-patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that garden of 500 square feet. Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long it will take to swallow a pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there is dirt in it—100 square feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."

### THE ANTISEPTIC FAD.

On the theory that if a little is good, a great deal must be much better, medical men and nurses are running wild on the subject of antiseptics. So great is the extreme to which this has been carried that medical societies have felt called upon to sound a note of warning. It seems scarcely possible that doctors could so far forget themselves as to make use of such powerful drugs in quantities that can cause injury to patients, but medical records assure us that this has been done on several occasions. A number of children have been rendered unconscious from the too liberal use of antiseptics, and have remained in a comatose state for some hours. While antiseptics are known and recognized as of the most inestimable value to humanity, it may be well to stop and consider how far they may be used with safety.

### LIKE-NESS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

"Some curious investigations have recently been undertaken by a photographic society in Geneva," says the *Photographic Times*, September. "The purpose was to show that the longer a married couple lived together—we apprehend harmoniously—the more and more marked became the resemblance which the two persons bore to each other. Photographs of seventy-eight couples were taken, as well as an equal number of adult brothers and sisters. On careful inspection it was found that the married couples were more like each other than the brothers and sisters of the same blood. Apparently, therefore, there seems to be a stronger force available for the production of 'family likenesses' even than that of hereditary transmission. In accepting the statement of the society in question as true as to fact, it is not difficult, in a certain measure, to account for the phenomenon referred to. Human beings, for example, have quite a faculty for copying each other in their ways, movements and temperaments."

### SHORT, BUT UNSATISFACTORY.

The infidel's creed is a very short one. It contains just three words: "I don't believe." And this is all negative. It is easily lived up to. The infidel, having nothing to affirm, has nothing to defend. "Don't ask me to join your church. I don't believe. Don't ask me for money with which to send the gospel abroad, for I don't believe. Don't ask me to help to build churches, hospitals or asylums, for I don't believe. Don't ask me to help circulate the Bible, or religious literature, or build mission-schools, for I don't believe!" But, friend, what is your mission here? What great object have you in view? "Well, I wish to enjoy myself; so I eat and drink to satisfy. I don't believe in any hereafter, and therefore have no fears of any hell." But since you believe in no future state, you have no hope, so in these you are equal to the brute creation.

### JOYOUS LIFE.

The life of a believer is a cheerful, joyous life. There may be seasons when nervous affections, extraordinary trials or unusually fierce temptations will temporarily depress him, but he cannot be habitually gloomy or sad. Wherever sadness does reign over a Christian's life, there must be a defect either in his creed or in his loyalty to Christ.

There is so much in the truth, which is the root of faith, to beget gladness, such an exhibition of God's infinite love to man in the incarnation of Christ, such consolation from the indwelling comforter, such causes for gratitude in the mercies of his daily life, such visions of beauty evoked by the promises of coming glory, that one who really embraces God by faith can scarcely prevent his bubbling over with joy. Paul gave the key-note of a true Christian life when he said to the church at Philippi, "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say, 'rejoice.'"

### PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

With all his learning and accomplishments, his knowledge of nature and science, when confronted with the problem of immortality, Huxley turned his face away from the Bible and said, "I do not know." And then he died an agnostic, unwilling to believe precious truths because he did not clearly understand them. He shut his eyes to the teachings of nature, the universe and the heart, each proclaiming the hand that made them, the mind to guide them and the power to control them. And he descended into the gloom of the grave unmindful that God is known in all his works, and his kingdom ruleth over all. So died Huxley, but the Bible lives. And it will always live to cheer the despondent, help the weary, strengthen the tempted and point humanity heavenward.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

### THE GREATEST NEED.

The two greatest demands of the hour are the liberal giver and the winner of souls. Given these in the individual church, there will be occasions for spiritual rejoicing over pastors sustained, church improvements made and sinners saved. Multiply the number of those who devise liberal things for God and labor for souls until every congregation feels their activity, and what fresh life will be extended far and near, and what myriads will be won to Christ.—*Christian Advocate*.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

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BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

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to wash as clean as can be done on the washboard, even to the dirtiest wristbands and collars of a dirty shirt. This applies to Terrill's Perfect Washing Machine, which is guaranteed to wash from the finest linen or lace to the heaviest bedding and all with equal effect. Machines sent on trial at wholesale prices; if not satisfactory money refunded. LIVE AGENTS WANTED. For terms, exclusive territory and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 4, Portland, Mich.



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## DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES



### 99 TIMES OUT OF 100

Mrs. A. J. Stearns, of West Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., under date of July 31, 1895, says: "Words fail me to express my gratitude to Dr. A. Owen for the benefit I have had from using his Electric Appliances. Before using the appliance I was so weak I could scarcely stand alone; had been confined to my bed since last October. After the third day's use of the appliance I could walk several steps; one week later I walked around the house, and in less than one month I was able to ride out, and now I can walk a mile or more without feeling tired. May God bless and spare you to your many friends for years to come."

Mr. Axel J. Ekblade, of Walsburg, Kan., under date of July 20th, 1895, says: "Having used the Dr. Owen Electric Appliances for Nervousness for the past few months, must say they are ahead of any treatment. I am cured of the worst form of Nervous Disease."

Mr. A. Nibek, of Middlefield, Iowa, writing us on June 27, 1895, says: "This is to certify that I have derived more benefit from using the Owen Electric Appliances for a severe case of kidney complaint and nervous prostration than from hundreds of dollars spent for doctor's bills and medicine."

Our Large Illustrated Catalogue contains many endorsements like above, besides cost of appliances, and much valuable information for the afflicted. Send 6 cents in stamps for it at once.

When writing parties about their testimonials enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to insure a reply. We have been before the public many years, and our Electrical Appliances have become a recognized standard of merit.

### THE OWEN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.

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And a Delicious Remedy for Indigestion and Sea Sickness. Send 5c. for sample package. Beeman Chemical Co. 89 Lake St., Cleveland, O.

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REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS And Purify the Blood.

RIPANS TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—50 cents per box. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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CANCER and TUMORS CURED. No knife used. Book free. Drs. McLeish & Weber, 123 John St., Cincinnati, O.



## A SMALL FARM IN FLORIDA.

IF anything in the way of testimony were needed to tell what can be done on a small farm, we think it clearly and succinctly set forth by the Clark Syndicate Companies in another part of this issue.

If any reliance can be placed upon the experience of and the results attained by those who have given the matter thought and attention, it can certainly be said without fear of successful contradiction that a farmer can settle upon forty acres of land in Florida, and with properly applied skill and labor not only earn a good living for himself and family, but also lay by a handsome sum for a rainy day.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the great advantages of the Tallahassee region for truck and dairy farming, and particularly to its very unusual opportunities with regard to the cultivation of tobacco.

The advantages of soil—facilities for the sale of the product, transportation to all parts of the country, and the high character of the product itself, all seem to be established by evidence that cannot be questioned.

The great advantage of a central warehouse company, which stands ready to buy the product of the small farmer, is at once apparent. And the new company established at Tallahassee, at the head of which is Mr. Geo. W. Saxon, a practical tobacco manufacturer, and a prominent banker of that section, is an additional indication that the people are alive to the wants of this new and profitable industry.

The lauds offered are all ready for the farmer to begin work, and we hope our readers will give the representation made by the Clark Syndicate Companies a careful reading.

### Two New Towns in Florida.

#### LANARK—TURNER.

The Florida Bureau of Immigration in one of its recent reports said that "James Island is one of the most attractive and important points on the Gulf coast. The island is formed by a tide-water bayou, known as 'Crooked River,' which connects with the Carrabelle River. It is twenty miles in length and four in width.

"The island is the highest elevation on the coast between Pensacola and Tampa, ranging from twenty to seventy feet above the Gulf level. On it are several freshwater lakes, well stocked with fish.

"The best fisheries on the coast are on James Island and in the immediate vicinity. The island has long been known and popular as a summer resort.

"Being in the same latitude as St. Augustine, the same crops can be produced."

Carrabelle is the terminus of the Clark Syndicate Companies' railroad, and is destined to be a port of considerable importance. The United States engineers have already recommended the deepening of its river and harbor. And the Clark Syndicate Companies have erected extensive piers and warehouses at the port.

Lanark, on James Island, is one of the new towns of the Clark Syndicate, and it is intended to make it one of the most attractive resorts in the South. We call the special attention of our readers to what is said in another column with reference to this new settlement, as well as to the unusual inducements which are offered to settlers and investors, both at Lanark and in connection with the new town of

TURNER,

Which is located on the lauds of the "Farm and Fireside Colony."

The Clark Companies have expended very large amounts of money in that section, and particularly in the establishment and building up of settlements and industries along the line of their railroad. If they have sufficient faith in that region of country to expend such large sums, it would seem as if the small individual investor might safely follow their example and invest a little where they have invested so much.

The purchaser of a town lot at Turner or Lanark not only has a real estate security behind his investment, but in view of the large interests held by the Syndicate Companies, and the reputable character of the gentlemen composing their management, there is every reason to believe that appreciation of values will take place in proportion as the country traversed by the Syndicate Companies is developed and improved.

### Well-attested Facts About Western Florida.

It is important that every person proposing to settle or invest in a new country should know something of the soil, the climate, the people, the schools, the churches, the facilities for obtaining supplies, the means of transportation, the possibilities for marketing products of the soil, and the character and standing of the men who invite him to settle or invest.

If all these inquiries can be answered to his satisfaction, it will be safe for him to become either a settler or an investor, or both.

The exposition at Atlanta has given, and is giving, a great impetus to this movement. In fact, the exhibition of the fruit and vegetable products of Western Florida has been a revelation to almost everyone from the North who has visited Atlanta.

For years the palm for fruit and vegetable productions has been awarded to California with scarcely a question. The idea that any state east of the Rocky Mountains could successfully enter the field in competition with California was not for a single moment entertained; and yet every person who has seen the wonderful exhibit of the fruit and vegetable products referred to, will bear us out in the statement that California is for the first time confronted with a very dangerous rival.

California is undeniably a great state, but Florida is nearly seven times as large as Massachusetts, almost as large as the whole of New England, and considerably larger than New York or Pennsylvania.

California is 2,500 to 3,000 miles distant from Chicago and New York, while Florida is less than 1,000 miles, and has equally good connection with the railroad systems of the country. Besides this she possesses as extensive water-front as any state in the country. Nearly every product produced in California by the aid of irrigation can be raised equally well in Florida without irrigation.

The climate of Florida is certainly the equal in all respects to that of California. Hence, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that from every point of comparison—soil, climate, produc-

### Opinions of a State Official.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,  
STATE OF FLORIDA,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
TALLAHASSEE, November 6, 1895.

EDITOR FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, O.

Dear Sir:—As so many inquiries are constantly being made relative to the character of the soil of certain portions of this section of the state, and their capacity for crop production, it has occurred to me that a little information on the subject would be appreciated by your readers, particularly as many of the inquiries emanate from persons who have read the article on Florida recently published in your paper.

The sandy lands being the ones principally in question, and the kind generally looked upon by Northern and Western farmers as of doubtful value, I shall speak particularly of them. The soil throughout the section south of the "Hill Country" is usually a sandy loam, and contains quite a large percentage of lime and decayed organic matter, and to these two constituents it owes its great fertility. But we will, for convenience, divide the lands into two classes, Hammock and Pine, and these into subdivisions; we will call the former high and low Hammock.

High Hammock lands are considered the most valuable for farm purposes by many but really they are little, if at all, superior to the best Pine lands.

The low Hammock lands are swampy in character, and have to be drained before they are fit for cultivation. The drainage, however, is not expensive, as they are

usually near running watercourses, and the fall is ample. These lands are probably as fertile and lasting in quality as any in the world, being composed of decayed vegetable matter which has been accumulating for ages.

The Pine lands are divided into three classes—first, second and third. The first class is unlike any other soil in any of the other states; its surface is covered for several inches deep with heavy vegetable mold, beneath which to the depth of several feet is a brown or chocolate-colored sandy loam, considerably mixed with limestone, and to a greater or less extent with phosphatic pebbles, and resting upon a substratum of marl, clay or limestone. This soil is remarkably fertile and of wonderful durability. In many cases farms can be seen to-day, producing fine, remunerative crops on this same soil, that has been continuously cultivated for from fifteen to twenty years without fertilization.

The second-rate Pine lands probably form the largest proportion of landed area, and are also very productive, and are also usually underlaid with marl, clay or limestone; it produces good crops for several years without fertilization, but when lightly fertilized, responds readily with fine crops.

The third-class lands are not recommended as farming land, and can readily and easily be distinguished by the most inexperienced person; they are by no means worthless, however, being well adapted to the growth of a number of fiber-producing plants, such as the Yucca Palm, Agave, Mexican, Bear-grass, etc.

On the Hammock lands, and the first and second class Pine lands above mentioned, the agricultural products of the country are grown, such as corn, oats, hay, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and all the vegetables grown in any country. This soil also produces peaches, pears and other fruits, equal to any section of the United States.

The lands above referred to produce readily, for good farmers, as much as 40 bushels of corn per acre; 40 to 50 bushels of oats; 200 to 400 bushels of sweet potatoes; 60 to 80 bushels of rice; one to two tons of hay; 25 to 30 tons of sugar-cane per acre, that will yield from 20 to 40 barrels of syrup; and 500 to 1,000 pounds of tobacco, depending upon the variety grown.

In hopes that these few explanations will lend increased confidence to those who feel interested in Florida, but who hesitate for want of fuller information, I have the pleasure to be Yours truly,

(Signed) H. S. ELLIOT,  
Chief Clerk Department of Agriculture.

Address all inquiries and send all orders and remittances to

**Clark Syndicate Companies,**

Care Farm and Fireside,

1643 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, or  
108 Times Bldg., New York City.



FARM IN THE TALLAHASSEE HILL COUNTRY, FLORIDA.

We recently stated that it was our purpose to look into the new Southward movement, believing then as now that the trend of immigration was Southward, and that the minds of a large portion of our people were being turned in that direction, because of the disasters and misfortunes which had been inflicted upon them in other localities.

Further inquiry and investigation have demonstrated the correctness of our original impressions, and we are now trying to place before our readers the most accurate information obtainable with reference to the Southern country.

All the inquiries and questions suggested in the first paragraph of this article are answered with great detail by the Clark Syndicate Companies in the columns of this paper and that of December 1st, and any unprejudiced reader, after a careful scrutiny of the evidence thus presented, can come to no other conclusion than that reached by ourselves.

The men who are in position to know, write and say: "The Tallahassee region is certainly one of the most inviting and most profitable sections of this country for the settler or investor."

### Some Advantages of Western Florida.

The question of Southern emigration is already assuming large proportions. Colonies are being established in different sections of the South, and individual migration is manifesting itself in almost every portion of the Southern states.

tiveness, health, transportation facilities, nearness to market, cheapness of land—all are in favor of Florida.

The *Industrial American*, of Kentucky, says: "Florida is a wonderful state. In no other state in the Union can a man get such profitable returns by using brains and muscles.

"As a poor man's country West Florida leads the list. Little money gives a man a good start, and industry soon results in a comfortable fortune."

Out of 163 excursionists who recently visited one section of Florida from the Northwest, 82 purchased farms with the intention of becoming settlers.

Mr. H. R. Duval, the president of one of the great railroad systems of Florida, and one of the most intelligent and progressive railroad men in this country, has given a great deal of time and attention to the development of Florida, and to him more than to any other one man in the South is Western Florida indebted for the stimulating influences which are destined to make that section the greatest tobacco-producing region in this country.

Chauncey M. Depew says the Greeley shibboleth of "Go West" must now, by the logic of events, be changed to "Go South." And those who will take time to read in the columns of this paper what the Clark Syndicate Companies are now doing in Western Florida, will see both the prudence and wisdom of Mr. Depew's advice.

The opportunities for investment or settlement in Western Florida are particularly attractive, and we commend the facts cited to the thoughtful attention of our readers.



READ THIS NOTICE.

Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different articles advertised in several papers.



## Our Miscellany.

### THE WINDOW OF THE SOUL.

Are the eyes I love black, brown or blue?  
It matters not what is their shade or hue,  
So long as they are loving, tender, true.

They may be blue as bluest summer sky,  
Or brown and black in deepest shades may vie;  
I love the soul which meets mine through the  
eye.

The eyes which tell me all I care to know,  
Whose orbs with sympathetic fervor glow,  
And all the heart within on me bestow.

The wide world holdeth none that can excel.  
The soul within them doth my soul impel.  
Dear eyes, I thank them for the tale they tell.  
—New York Tribune.

A WHOLE bushel of notions don't weigh half  
as much as one little stubborn fact.

Do you want a position on salary with ex-  
penses paid? Read advertisement headed "A  
Chance to Make Money," on this page.

THE most perfect echo in the world is said to  
be that at Shipley, in Sussex, south England.  
It will repeat twenty-one syllables.

ADAM stood at the gate of Eden, looking out  
sadly at the new world. "Why don't you  
hurry up?" he shouted. "I can't for the life of  
me see why a woman never is ready in time.  
What the—serpent—is keeping you?" "I can't  
get these fig leaves plumed straight."

THE city of Fresno, California, will shortly  
be lighted by electricity brought by wire from  
the San Joaquin river, thirty-three miles  
away. Twelve hundred horse-power will be  
transported from the falls to the city, and be-  
sides lighting the city, it will be utilized in  
running planing-mills, flouring-mills and  
other machinery. The energy will be derived  
from a column of water eighteen inches in  
diameter, falling 1,410 feet down a precipice.

### WHERE HE DREW THE LINE.

The man who sold windmills adjusted his  
chair at a new angle, crossed his feet on the  
railing of the balcony, locked his hands over  
the top of his head, and began:

"Curious fellows, those wayback farmers are;  
droll chaps to deal with, too; . . . te and sharp  
at a bargain. Most of them know a good thing  
when they see it, so I took a good many  
orders. But once in awhile I come across a  
conservative old hayseed whose eyes are closed  
to anything modern. One of that sort helped  
me to a good laugh the other day, and I might  
as well pass it on. He was a genial, white-  
headed old fellow, who owned several fine  
farms, with prime orchards and meadows,  
barns and fences in apple-pie order, and dwell-  
ings serene in comfort. He listened closely  
while I expatiated on the excellence of our  
make of machines; then taking a fresh supply  
of Cavendish, he squared himself in his chair,  
with his hands in his pockets, and held forth  
in this fashion:

"'Waal, stranger,' he said, 'your machine  
may be all right, but now see here. I settled  
here in the airy fifties, broke the trail for the  
last few miles, blazin' the trees as we came  
along. I had a fair start, good health and a  
yoke of cattle, a cow, an ax, with one hit and  
three coppers in my pocket. I built a log  
house with a shake ruff an' a puncheon floor,  
an' a cow-shed of popple poles ruffed with sod.  
I worked hard, up airly an' down late, clearin'  
up land by degrees and diggin' a livin' out of  
the sile by main strength, an' no favors except  
the blessin' o' the Almighty. The Lord's been  
good to me. He's gi'n me horses an' barns;  
he's gi'n me horses an' feathered fowl o' many  
kinds. An' now, stranger, after all that, I'll  
be everlastingly durned if I'll be so mean as to  
ask him to pump water for 'em.'

"And then," continued the story-teller, "he  
brought his hand down on his knee with a  
whack that fairly echoed through the house.  
Of course, I couldn't urge him to purchase  
after that expression of his sentiments, and I  
left him. Independent, wasn't he?"

Then the windmill man chuckled, as if he  
enjoyed the memory of the scene he had just  
described, and his hearers enjoyed the story so  
much that when he left he was richer by three  
or four orders.—Harper's Magazine.

### THE RULING PASSION.

A story is told of a dying miser, by whose  
side sat the lawyer receiving instructions for  
the preparation of his last will and testament.  
"I give and bequeath," repeated the attorney  
aloud, as he commenced to write the accus-  
tomed formula. "No, no," interrupted the  
sick man, "I will neither give nor bequeath  
anything; I cannot do it." "Well, then," sug-  
gested the man of law, "suppose we say lend;  
'I lend until the last day.'" "Yes, that will do  
better," assented the unwilling testator.

### IN THE ALPS.

On reaching a certain spot the driver turned  
around on his seat and observed to the  
passengers:

"From this point the road is only accessible  
to mules and donkeys; I must ask the gentle-  
men to get out and proceed on foot."—Feuille  
d'Ari de Verey.

OF late years increased attention has been  
given by the government of Canada to dairy  
interests, encouraging the dairy associations  
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We will put YOUR NAME in our AGENTS' DIREC-  
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**Bouquet Tender**, dark red, elegant  
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**Prince Weimer**, dark blue, large,  
graceful bells.

**Goethe**, yellow, handsome spike and  
flowers.

### Fine Single Hyacinths.

**Norma**, exquisite, waxy, light pink,  
early, fine.

**Robert Steiger**, rich, dark red, hand-  
some spike.

**Alba Superbissima**, pure white, gl-  
aucous spike.

**Voltaire**, cream white, superb spike  
and bells.

**Grand Maitre**, light blue, large, dense  
spike.

**Baron Thuyll**, rich, dark blue; large,  
compact spike.

Premium No. 796.

**RARE OFFER** For only 75 cents, sent us before January  
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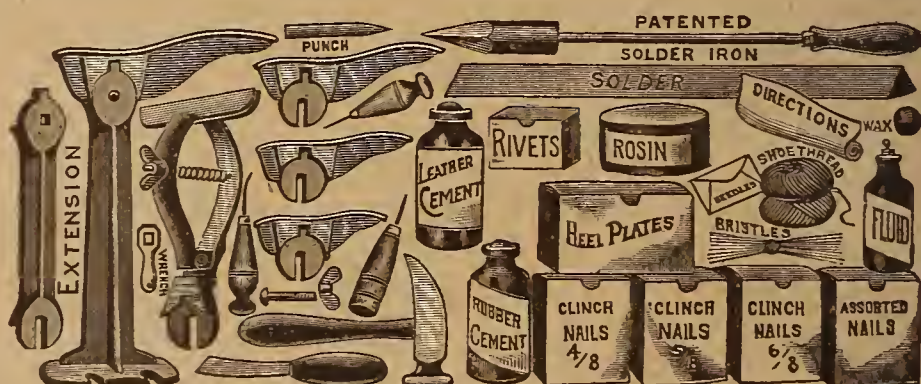
Tell your friends, and get up a club. We will add another bulb for each additional sub-  
scriber; or, 1 Easter Lily, 2 Narcissus and a Joss-flower for a club of five.

This is truly a bargain, and we are only able to make such an offer because the  
bulbs are supplied to us at less than cost. The bulbs are first-class in every  
respect, and will be carefully packed and sent by mail. We guarantee that they  
will reach you safely and prove satisfactory. They are just such bulbs as florists  
catalogue at 10 cents and 15 cents each.

**THESE HYACINTHS ARE PERFECTLY HARDY.** Bedded out now they will  
bloom almost as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and delight you with their charming  
spikes of waxen bells, as well as by their rich and delicious fragrance. If you wish, however,  
these bulbs can be potted and used for winter blooming, for there are no bulbous flowers more  
reliable and more desirable for house culture than these Hyacinths. Order at once. After  
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This is one of the best and most handy outfits made. It consists of the following articles:

Four Iron Lasts, different sizes; one Iron Extension; one Iron Standard, with base;  
one package 3/4 Clinch Nails; one package each of 1/2, 3/4 and 1 Clinch Nails; six pairs  
Star Heel-plates; half pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; one Steel Punch; one Sewing-  
awl; one Pegging-awl; one Wrench; one Stabbing-awl; one Shoe-knife; one Shoe-  
hammer; one bottle Rubber Cement; one bottle Leather Cement; one ball Wax;  
one ball Shoe-thread; one bunch Bristles; one Harness and Saw Clamp; four Harness-  
needles; one Soldering-iron; one bottle Soldering-fluid; one box Rosin; one bar Solder,  
all securely packed, together with directions for use, in a strong box.

The Lasts are four in number, smooth and solid, 4, 6, 8 and 10 inches long, enabling you  
to half-sole all sizes of footwear. They are attached to the Standard by the use of a thumb-  
screw, which holds them in a perfectly rigid manner, so that they cannot bound off or shuck  
around. The Sewing-clamp is attached in the same manner.

The Standard is made on the extension principle; that is, it can be used standing up at a  
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With this outfit at hand you will be surprised to see how easy it is to save from 40 to 65 cents  
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of the tools is strong, full-sized and practical. Thousands of these outfits are now in use.

**THIS PEG FLOAT FREE** This FREE Offer Expires  
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inducement to order it at once, we offer to put  
this Peg-float in your outfit free of charge on the follow-  
ing conditions: (1) Your order for Premium No. 281 with \$3  
must reach us before New-Year's day. (2) You must either send  
this coupon with your order or mention this offer in your let-  
ter. Positively, the Peg-float will not be put in your outfit unless  
you ask for it at the time you order. Price of Peg-float, when  
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Don't fail to write at once to  
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# Smiles.

## NICKEL-IN-THE-SLACHT POETRY.

Oh, if I only had a yacht!  
Then summer days, when it grew hacht,  
Leaving this sun-tormented slacht,  
I would go sailing, surely nacht  
In loneliness, for charming Dacht  
Would go with me to share my lacht.

Pure happiness without a blacht  
Our lives would show, and when we gacht  
Back home again, no schemer's placht  
Could spoil our joy, for not a jacht  
Of care would stay within our cacht  
To worry us—but this is racht.

—Somerville Journal.

## A SONG OF GOOD TIMES.

In a corner cool and cozy  
Is the Georgia melon sweet;  
The peach falls plump and rosy  
On the daisies at your feet.

(Then keep up your courage, believers!  
For the rainbow's up in the sky;  
And it won't be long  
Till we sing the song  
Of the good times by and by!)

The fields are decked in living green—  
The color's on the clod;  
And joyously the lilies lean  
And drink the rains of God.

(Then keep up your courage, believers!  
For the rainbow's up in the sky;  
And it ain't so far  
To the morning star  
Of the good times by and by!)

—Frank L. Stanton.

## AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT.

**A**NOTHER \$5!" shrieked Mr. Stingy-  
man at the breakfast-table, "and  
it's less than a week since I gave  
you the last V. You must think  
I'm made of money, Mrs. Stingy-  
man."

"I bought a new pair of shoes  
for Willie," said his wife, meekly.  
"Yes; that leaves \$3.75. The shoes were only  
\$1.25."

"There's 25 cents for a slate for Charles and  
10 cents for a sponge and 15 cents for car-  
tickets, and—"

"But that leaves \$3 unaccounted for, Mrs.  
Stingyman."

"I paid a bill at the drug-store."  
"Marie Stingyman! There hasn't been a  
drop of medicine used in this family for a  
year."

"I know it. I didn't spend it for medicine."  
"Oh, I suppose you've been squandering  
money for perfumery or face-powder and  
other dopes."

"No. Mr. Stingyman, I paid \$3 for the last  
box of cigars you had charged there. The  
druggist said—"

"I don't care what the druggist said. I'd like  
to eat my breakfast and get down to the office  
some time to-day." And handing his wife  
the money she had asked for, Mr. Stingyman  
departed, wishing he had let well enough  
alone.

## SECOND THOUGHTS.

A man with a pained expression of counte-  
nance sat on a dry-goods box.

"Are you ill?" some one asked.

"No."

"Have you lost anything?"

"Never had anything to lose."

"What's the matter, then?"

"I'm sitting on a wasp."

"Why don't you get up?"

"Well, that was my first impulse; but I got  
to thinking I was hurtin' the wasp as badly as  
he was hurtin' me, and concluded to sit here  
awhile."

## A GOOD PLACE TO STAY.

New-Yorker—"My dear sir, I am simply  
charmed with your hotel, and will probably  
remain in it a month."

Landlord—"I am truly glad to hear you say  
so. May I ask whether it is the fresh air, the  
fine views or the attentive service of the house  
that has pleased you?"

New-Yorker—"Oh, those things are all well  
enough in their way; but I wasn't especially  
thinking of them. What has delighted me is  
the fact that I have been here two days, and  
have neither seen nor heard any allusion to  
Tribby."

## AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW.

"I suppose," said the man who had gone to  
the Wagner concert to see how he would like  
it, "I suppose that is harmony."

"I suppose it is," said the other man,  
"although it would seem to me, offhand, as if  
the violins and the brass band had failed to  
agree on a ticket."

## NEWSPAPERS TO BURN.

A mau who has tried it says that the Chicago  
Sunday papers have grown so large as to make  
them a very economical form of fuel, and he  
adds that the only thing which will prevent  
them from superseding coal is that they are  
not very dry.

## IN THE MAD RUSH.

King of Dahomey—"Welcome to my fighting  
tiger-lily! How fared you on your American  
trip? Whence came those scars, and who put  
your terrible right arm in a sling? Yip!  
Wow, wow!"

Queen of Amazons—"Oh, ruler of light and  
prince of tanks, your slave that has won many  
bloody battles received these hurts in New  
York at the counter of bargains."—Judge.

## THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Matron—"Now, is this novel a fit one for my  
daughter to read?"

Bookseller—"H'm. Well, caudidly, madam, I  
think it a book of doubtful morality."

Matron—"Well, I'll take it. Most of those  
I've read lately have been of undoubted im-  
morality."—Life.

## CHEMISTRY IN THE KITCHEN.

Young husband (severely)—"My love, these  
biscuits are sour—horribly sour!"

Young wife (who took the chemistry prize  
at boarding-school)—"I forgot to add the soda,  
my dear; but never mind. After tea we can  
walk out and get some soda-water."—New York  
Weekly.

## NOTHING TO DO.

Tramp—"I ain't lazy. I'm willing to work,  
but I don't find anything to do in my line."

Gentleman—"What is your line?"

Tramp—"Running for office on the woman-  
suffrage ticket."—Judge.

## CORRECTED HIMSELF.

Peddler—"Suspenders, mister? Sellin' 'em  
cheap."

Lady (in modern attire)—"Sir, I'm a lady.

Peddler—"Beg parding! Suspenders, mad-  
ame?"—New York Weekly.

## SURE TO BE TRUE.

"You know, George," she was explaining, "I  
was brought up without any care."

"Marry me, darling," said George, "and you  
shall have nothing else but care."—Detroit Free  
Press.

## A CONSIDERATE GIRL.

Flora—"I can't decide on a Christmas gift  
for Arthur."

"Give him yourself."

"He made me promise not to give him an  
expensive present."—Life.

## HIS IDEA OF A MAN.

An exchange tells us of a small boy who  
was anxious to become a man. He said, im-  
patiently, to his mother: "Oh, mama! How I  
wish I had a vest and a bald head!"

## A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

"Oh, my! Johnny's gone and fell in the  
well!"

"Thank the Lord! He'll break the ice, an'  
then we kin draw water!"

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had  
placed in his hands by an East India missionary  
the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for  
the speedy and permanent cure of Consump-  
tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat  
and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical  
cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-  
plaints. Having tested its wonderful curative  
powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to  
relieve human suffering, I will send free of  
charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in Ger-  
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Gold Filled, full jew-  
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wind and set watch which  
you can sell for \$55.00.  
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otherwise have it re-  
turned. We only ask  
your promise to go to ex-  
press office examine and  
buy it as represented.  
These Watches are equal  
to those sold by certain  
dealers from \$12.50 to  
\$25.00 and warranted  
for 20 years. Give  
your full name, express  
and P. O. address. State which wanted, ladies' or gents'  
size. If you want Watch sent by mail send cash \$6.50  
with order. FREE for 60 days a Gold Plated Chain with  
each Watch. A binding guarantee with every Watch.  
A Customer Writes, Dec. 2, 1893—Kirtland Bros.  
& Co. Send me another \$6.50 Watch, have sold nine, all  
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KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., 111 Nassau St. New York.

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To THE EDITOR—Please inform your read-  
ers that I have a positive remedy for the  
above named disease. By its timely use  
thousands of hopeless cases have been per-  
manently cured. I shall be glad to send  
two bottles of my remedy free to any of your  
readers who have consumption if they will  
send me their express and post office address.  
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with little or no pain, by  
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Wanted in every County. Experience not necessary. Particu-  
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bers. You can earn good wages by engaging with us.  
Write for full particulars. They are free to you.  
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Send us your address  
and we will show you  
how to make \$3 a day; absolutely  
sure; we furnish the work and teach you how to work  
in the locality where you live. Send us your address and  
we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear  
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awake man or woman in each town or city, to intro-  
duce goods on a brand-new scheme, never before  
worked, resulting in quick sale at almost every  
house. Steady work for the right person. Address  
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If so, you  
can have it! We  
offer you the Sole Agency for an article that is  
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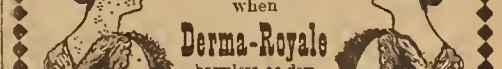
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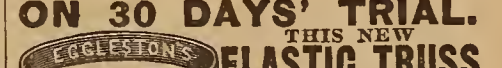
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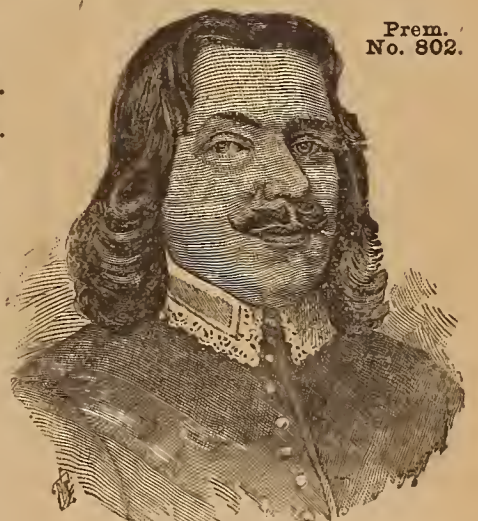
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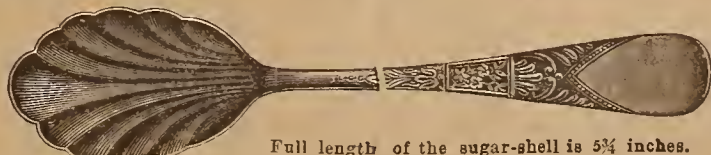
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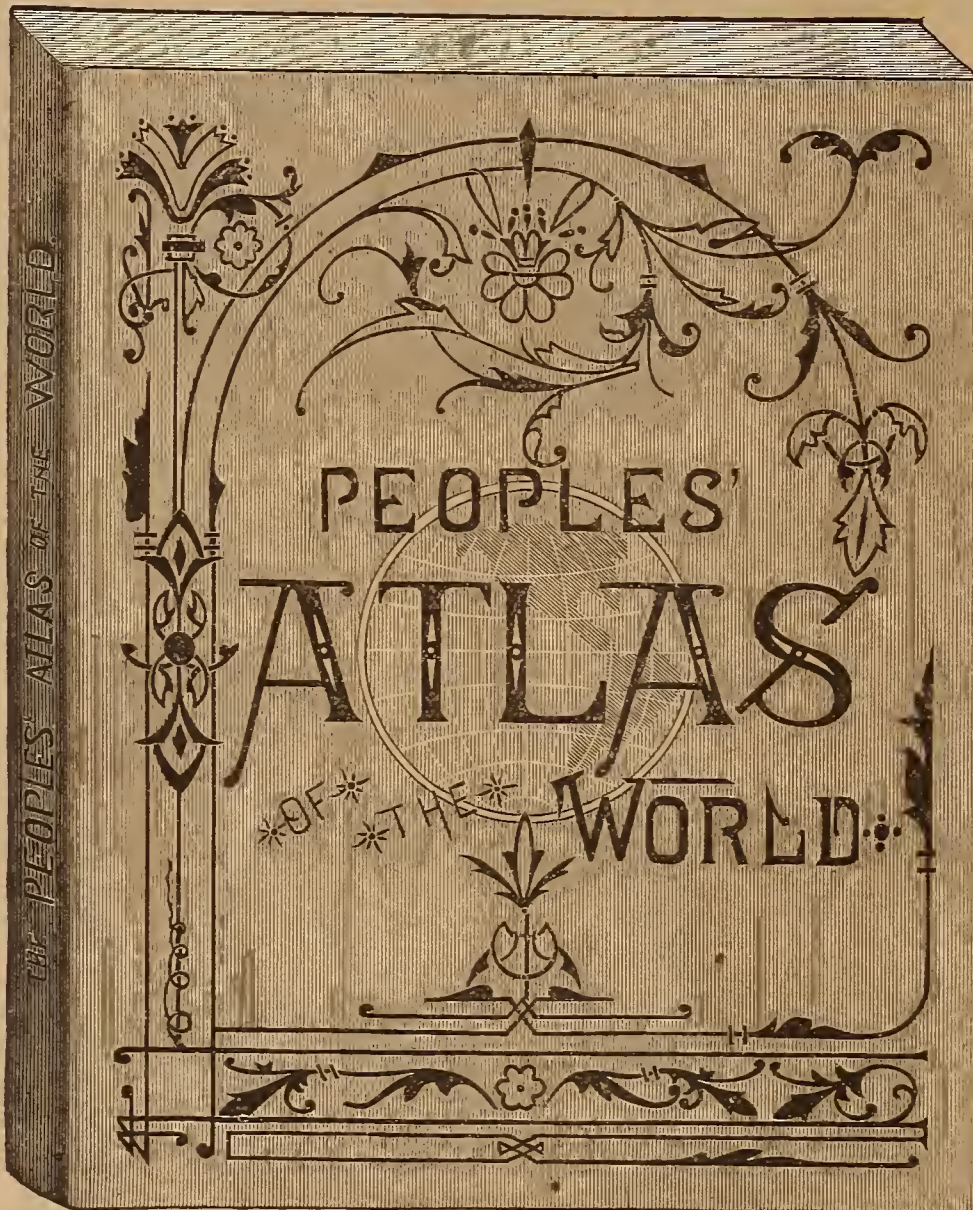
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Hay, Corn, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Tomatoes, and all kinds of Vegetables, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Figs, Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Peanuts, Pecan-nuts, Melons, and all kinds of Fruits, except those of a Tropical Nature.

All without Irrigation, Only 974 Miles from Chicago and Less than 1,200 Miles from New York.

The lands of this colony are all situated in Leon County, and within eight miles of the beautiful city of Tallahassee, the capital of the state.

They are all within three miles of the new station on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad (one of the Clark Syndicate Companies), which road runs from Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico.

Address all inquiries and send all orders and remittances to

**CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES,**  
Care of FARM AND FIRESIDE,



# LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

The proposed new station of Turner is to be established on the land of this first colony, at which all trains will stop regularly. A town is to be established adjacent to the station, and every purchaser of a forty-acre farm upon the new colony will, upon the payment of the same, be presented with a Warranty Deed of one town lot, thus giving him the option of establishing his home near the depot.

If purchasers desire to arrange for the clearing, fencing and planting of two or more acres, this can be done through the Clark Syndicate Companies, and the same paid for in monthly instalments.

## READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE COUNTY BY THOSE WHO KNOW WHEREOF THEY SPEAK.

### Tobacco Growing in Florida

**The Finest Tobacco-producing Country in America. From the "Industrial Bulletin," of Tallahassee.**

Samples of tobacco raised in every section of the state have been, from time to time and from each crop, since their attention was directed to Florida, sent to the firm of Stratton & Storm, who have large cigar factories twenty-five miles from Tallahassee. They have all been carefully tested, but in no instance has a type of tobacco been found of the intrinsic value of that grown in Middle Florida, nor has any crop from any section of the state commanded the same market price. It is entirely safe to say that Middle Florida will be the greatest cigar-leaf tobacco producing section in the United States within the next five years, if the same advancement continues. Mr. G. W. Saxon, president of the Leon County Leaf Tobacco Company, says in a letter addressed to our land department, under date of the 2d inst:

"Some days since you requested me to give you in writing my experience in the culture of tobacco in Leon County, Florida. I now have the pleasure of saying that in January last I employed an expert tobacco grower of plug chewing-tobacco, from Virginia, who had grown tobacco for a number of years, both in Virginia and North Carolina. Twenty acres of ground were prepared in February and March, and the plants set in April. The last of July we began cutting and curing as fine a crop as my expert had ever grown in Virginia or North Carolina. We got from the twenty acres 20,000 pounds of cured tobacco.

"I sent a sample lot to Raleigh, N. C., and put it on the selling-tables, and the tobacco brokers said it was the best they had ever seen. They priced it from nine cents to forty cents per pound, making an average of twenty-six cents.

"I have not finished preparing the crop for market, owing to the long spell of dry weather we have had for about two months, but as I now have a cellar completed, the dry weather will not be in the way, and the process of packing and preparing for market will go on uninterrupted. My experiment being so very satisfactory, I have succeeded in organizing a company to grow tobacco on a larger scale, who will not only grow the weed, but will be prepared to cure and pack for small farmers who are not expert curers themselves, and who are not able to build barns. It does not require an expert to grow the tobacco; anybody who can farm at all can grow it. The curing is the only difficulty; this requires experienced hands. Our company being prepared to cure, it will obviate the difficulty with those who are near our plantation, which is about four miles from Tallahassee. Any one who is careful, however, can soon learn to cure. I shall be glad to give you any further information, from time to time, that you may wish."

Mr. Julius Hirschberg, of the El Provedo Cigar Factory, recently established at Tallahassee, writes under date of 5th inst. as follows:

Complying with your request, I beg to say that the El Provedo Cigar Factory was opened up in the city of Tallahassee, September 1st, with one hundred operatives. Our building is a two-story brick building, occupying a lot 120 by 130 feet, and gives us a floor space of 30,000 square feet. Prior to beginning the manufacture of cigars here, the firm had bought in Leon and Gadsden Counties 40,000 pounds of tobacco. Since that time we have purchased in these

two counties about 150,000 pounds. The average price of this tobacco is from six cents to forty cents per pound, for running crops taken from the barns. The average price is about twenty-five cents per pound. The average yield is 500 pounds per acre. The cost of production is about \$30 per acre. I can discover no difference in the quality of tobacco raised in the two counties. Of course, some parts of Gadsden County produce poor tobacco, and there are some sections in Leon that will not produce good tobacco.

The number of our operatives has increased since the first of September, when we started our operations here, until on the first of November we had two hundred hands on our rolls.

We make a specialty of hand-made Havana goods, and have contracts for our entire output.

*The Weekly Tallahassee*, in its issue of the 14th inst., says:

In some of the Southern states tobacco culture is assuming large proportions and taking the place of cotton. The land in Florida planted in tobacco averages about \$100 per acre, while in other states farmers are well satisfied to raise a bale of cotton on two acres of land, worth about \$25. An acre in tobacco planted in Florida is worth many acres planted in cotton in any state in the Union. Another crop that can be made profitable in Florida is the growing of sugar-cane. In fact, there is not another state in the South which has two field crops that pay as much per acre as Florida cane and tobacco, and there is every indication now that the growing of tobacco will be largely increased next year.

Hon. H. R. Duval, president of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, states that the tobacco produced along the line of his road is of the finest quality, and pronounced equal to the Cuban product. Mr. Duval has probably done more than all other persons combined to bring this industry to the front in Middle Florida.

Mr. F. B. Moodie, in a pamphlet recently published, states:

*Sandy loam hammock* is unquestionably the best, but any good *sandy loam land* of any color in Florida, whether "hammock," "mixed" or "solid pine," "upland" or "flat woods" (if the latter is not too wet), may be good tobacco land, provided the soil is not impregnated with lime or clay on the surface.

It is a fact that the finest cigar-leaf tobaccos in the world are grown either on tropical islands or subtropical peninsulas, where much of the *make-up* of the soil is marine-drift and silica (sand), and the atmosphere (climate) is also measurably affected by *evaporation* and *humidity*, hence the prevailing impression that the very highest results in cigar-tobacco may not be had very far distant from a body of water, for it is known to experts in cigar-leaf that it demands a humid atmosphere from the seed to the cigar, and that the reverse is deleterious, and if continuous, ruinous, for this reason.

Don't forget that Florida is peculiar to itself, and that rules that worked well in stiff clay, rough or rocky lands in other states, are of little use here. Light sandy loam lands, of course, do not require repeated plowings to pulverize the soil; that virgin soil produces the highest results in flavor and texture and qualities of combustion and uniform color, cannot be gainsaid.

*The Southern Tobacco Journal* in a recent article stated that:

A gentleman came here from Massachu-

setts and went into the business. He bought a farm of forty acres and planted a large part of it in tobacco. His first crop was such a success that he was offered as much for one acre of his crop as the entire farm cost him.

The same paper also says:

M. H. Johnson, in Leon County, planted eight acres in tobacco, which cost him, everything included, \$300. From the eight acres he sold 4,400 pounds of cigar-leaf for \$1,980, leaving him a profit of \$1,680 on the eight acres planted.

### Official Statement of the Products of Leon and Wakulla Counties.

To show the products of Leon and Wakulla Counties, the following extracts are made from the official report of 1894 of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Products.	Leon County.	Wakulla County.
Cotton, bales.....	8,900	366
Corn, bushels.....	391,700	47,952
Oats, bushels.....	340,110	7,026
Potatoes, bushels.....	295,320	103,400
Sugar-cane syrup, bbls.....	5,650	726
Sugar-cane sugar, pounds.....	25,100	25,100
Peas, bushels.....	4,320	302
Peanuts, bushels.....	70,100	10,428
Tobacco, pounds.....	50,000	.....
Pecans, bushels.....	1,000	240
Pears, bushels.....	1,000	59
Peaches, bushels.....	6,500	169
Grapes, pounds.....	800,800	3,090
Butter, pounds.....	181,650	2,578
Oranges, boxes.....	2,000	4
Stock, head.....	45,565	13,935

Besides the products named above, these counties raise in abundance, rice, hay, millet, wool, honey, figs, tomatoes, melons and every variety of garden truck.

### From the Farmers' Alliance Report, 1891.

This wonderful region, so different from all other sections of the state, extends from the Apalachicola River to the Suwannee, and from the Georgia line to the Gulf coast. It presents a magnificent panorama of hill and valley, the elevations, greater than any in the state, ranging from 200 to 350 feet above sea-level, and nearly every acre is composed of a rich and inexhaustible loam, underlaid with red and yellow clays. Directly in the center lies Leon County, with an area of 900 square miles, well wooded with pine, cypress, live-oak, water-oak, white-oak, magnolia, hickory and other hard-wood trees, and well watered by running streams, lakes and ponds of the clearest and freshest and purest natural water in the world.

The evidences of the healthfulness of Leon County are abundant, one of the chief being the selection of Tallahassee as the site for the seat of government by the territorial authorities in 1821, the commissioners appointed for that purpose having based their choice principally upon the fact of its great healthfulness and the equableness and salubrity of its climate.

### From the "Chicago Dispatch," June 8, 1895.

The South to-day offers more inducements to the man with small means, to the home-seeker, the agriculturist and the investor than any other section in the world. These are rather broad statements, but they will bear investigation. The soil and climate will raise anything and everything.

How much land should a person have? Forty acres is sufficient for any one family. With that amount of land a thrifty man can easily clear \$50 to \$100 per acre every year of his life. On that land he should raise garden truck, such as early vegetables, which ripen in February, March and April, and are then ready for shipment. Like-

wise, strawberries and small fruits, asparagus and celery. While you are raising small fruits and garden truck, your peach, pear, plum and apricot trees will be growing, and in the course of about four years they will be an additional source of revenue to you. Corn, cotton and tobacco can also be raised with profit. From two to four crops of hay can be raised every year, and from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. It is the country and the soil for the watermelon and cantaloup. In fact, almost anything that can be raised in any other portion of the country can be raised in these states.

### From M. H. Johnson, Owning a Dairy Farm Near Tallahassee.

I have 2,000 acres of land, but rent a portion of it. I planted 200 acres of corn and gathered 3,000 bushels, which, in 1894, yielded \$1,800.

Planted forty acres of oats, gathered 820 bushels, yielding \$560.

Put the same land into peas, 320 bushels, yielding \$160.

Grazed fifty-four cows on the same land in two weeks, obtaining ten pounds of butter per day, yielding \$48.

Also planted crab-grass, sugar-cane, rice, and received as the total proceeds of my farm, during the year 1894, \$8,647.

Leaving me a net profit of raising, \$4,000.

I am making as fine butter as was ever put on the market in the United States, and am now making more than fifty pounds per day. Expect to sell in butter and cheese, during this year, more than \$10,000. I am planting oats, corn, pumpkins, peas, sugar-cane, potatoes and peanuts. I will say this is one of the best countries I ever saw for a poor man. If a man will come to this country, buy a farm, stay at home and attend to his business, it will not be long before he will have a bank account. I started in 1877 with nothing, and to-day I am the owner of my farm, and do not owe a dollar.

### From Col. John Bradford, of Bradfordville, Leon County.

I have been living in this section of Leon County for more than fifty years, my father being one of the early settlers. All kinds of stock thrive well with us. As to crops raised, I have made:

Corn.....	40 bushels per acre.
Oats.....	77 3/4 " "
Sweet potatoes.....	390 " "
Irish potatoes.....	305 " "
Hay.....	4 1/2 tons "
Sugar-cane syrup.....	350 gallons "

All upon my farm. This land was fertilized. \* \* \* Dairying has increased rapidly in the last few years, and has been found quite remunerative. \* \* \* I have paid especial attention to raising milch cows for the southeast and west Florida market, and have found ready sale, at good prices, for all I could raise.

### Letter from Mr. R. E. Nims.

Mr. R. E. Nims, a well-known farmer of Wakulla, says:

In reply to your request for data on the yield of crops in this vicinity, I have this to say: The most of my farm has been in cultivation for fifty or sixty years; crops have been gathered from year to year without fertilization, and the following is about an average yield:

Corn.....	20 to 25 bushels per acre.
Peas (field).....	50 to 70 " "
Ground-peas.....	50 to 70 " "
Sweet potatoes.....	250 to 300 " "
Cotton.....	600 to 1,200 lbs. in seed " "
Sugar-cane.....	20 to 30 tons, manured, " "

Garden vegetables grow abundantly, and all fruit grown in the South grows well here.



# FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY,

In the Beautiful Tallahassee Country, Florida.

## Letter from Mr. Andrew S. Roberts.

Mr. Andrew S. Roberts, another prominent farmer, says:

In reply to your request for information as to the yield of crops on my farm, I will say that my land lies one mile west of the Sopchoppy station, on the C. T. & G. R. R., and has been in cultivation for sixty years, with little or no rest, and without any fertilization at all. My farm is all high land, and not as strong as the low or swamp lands. The following is about an average crop:

Corn..... 15 to 25 bushels per acre.  
Cotton..... 800 to 1,000 pounds in seed "  
Sugar-cane..... 25 to 35 tons "  
Rice..... 50 to 70 bushels "  
Sweet potatoes..... 200 to 300 "

Grapes, peaches, pears and similar fruits yield abundantly and of superior quality. All garden vegetables grow here in perfection.

Colonel R. W. Ashmore, one of the most prominent and respected citizens in Wakulla County, says:

According to promise, I reduce to writing what I told you about my farming here. I have lived here for over thirty years, and have grown on my place, corn, rice, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, cow-peas, peanuts, ground-peas, etc., with an average yield as follows:

Corn..... from 10 to 25 bushels per acre.  
Rice..... 30 to 60 "  
Sugar-cane..... 12 to 16 bbls. "  
Sweet potatoes..... 200 to 400 bushels "

## Letter from Mr. W. E. Rouse.

Mr. W. E. Rouse, a farmer born and raised in this county, says:

My farm is situated three miles northwest of the Sopchoppy depot, and contains about one hundred acres of land which has been cultivated continuously for forty years. My crops yield about as follows:

Corn..... 18 to 25 bushels per acre.  
Field-peas..... 60 to 75 "  
Ground-peas..... 50 to 75 "  
Peanuts..... 100 to 125 "  
Rice..... 60 to 75 "  
Sweet potatoes..... 300 to 400 "

No one uses fertilizers here.

Extract of letter from Rev. Dr. W. D. Carter, Archdeacon Episcopal Church, Middle Florida:

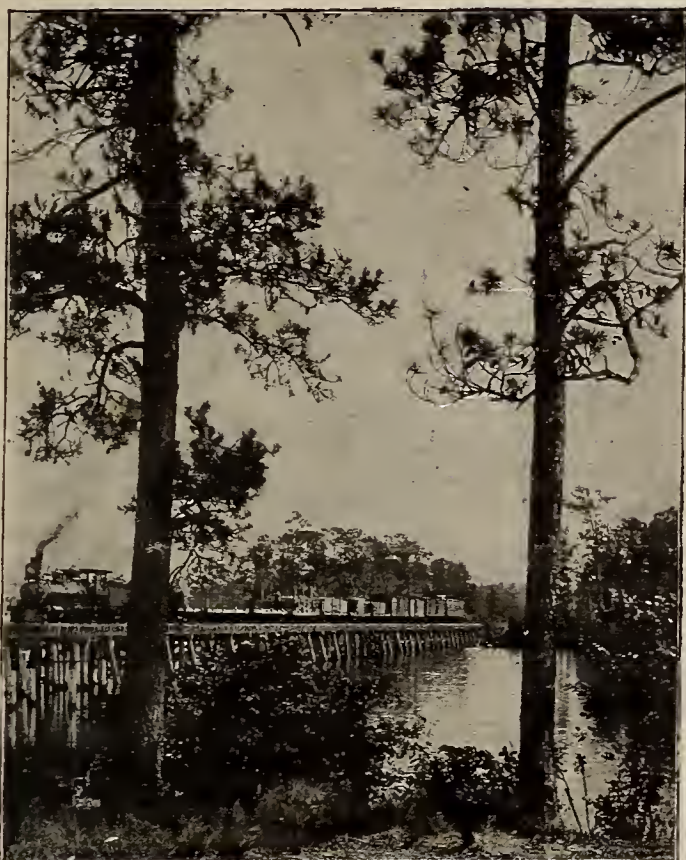
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 20, 1895.

I think I can say with all confidence that this section of the state is remarkable for its healthfulness, for I have resided in Tallahassee nearly sixteen years, and during that time have enjoyed as good health as at the North; in fact, better, for troubles of indigestion and sick headache have disappeared, and it is my honest conviction that people who have reached middle life, and have passed it, can prolong that life by coming to the sunshine and breathe the air of this beautiful country.

I left the city of New York in May, and my family has been in this state continuously, both summer and winter, without any ill effects from the climate (except during the first year). This part of the state seems to be especially healthful for children. I know this by facts, for while the burials I attended at the North were almost half of them children, the number here is not one quarter.

Strangers have, generally, a wrong idea about our summers, for Florida has got to be appreciated as a summer resort. I have been a voluntary observer here in Tallahassee for about ten years, and the highest temperature has been a fraction over 94 degrees, and however hot the day may be, it was always cool in the shade, and I have never experienced a night made uncomfortable on account of the heat. Flowers grow luxuriously. I have known of over twenty-one hundred white lilies in bloom at one time in a private garden, and it is not uncommon to have two thousand pansies used in the church for an Easter decoration. With the exception of last winter there has not been a Sunday in which flowers gathered out of doors were not used in the church.

The words "rainy season" have a gloomy sound, and perhaps for two months there will be a shower almost daily; but as this season comes in June and July, the showers are welcome. Such a thing as a steady day's rain does not occur a dozen times in the year.



TRAIN ON THE C. T. & G. R. R. CROSSING THE OCKLOCKNEE RIVER, FLORIDA.



LAKELAND FARM, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

## THE CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES

Offer special advantages for the establishment of small Tobacco Farms, either on the line of their own railroad, or within eight miles of the city of Tallahassee.

Small farms of forty acres each, the soil of which is specially adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, have been set apart at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre, and will be sold upon the same terms and conditions as all other lands. In the event of intending purchasers not being able to go down and personally select these farms, *we will select each farm*, giving to each purchaser the best located forty acres which is unsold at the time of the receipt of a letter from him requesting us to make the selection.

*Purchasers may absolutely rely upon the fairness of our selection.* Our sole object being to settle and develop this region of country.

*We will also select for every purchaser* who may desire it, the best located farm on the new

## FARM AND FIRESIDE COLONY

Which is unsold at the time the request of the purchaser reaches us.

If purchasers desire to invest without present settlement, we will select and care for their lands without charge. If they desire houses to be built, and the land to be cultivated, at the lowest possible cost, we will find the proper persons to do all this work, making no charge for services, and giving such general supervision as may be necessary.

## RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT FACILITIES.

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad is 50 miles in length, and will soon be extended to Thomasville, Georgia. It is one of the best built railroads in the South. It connects at Tallahassee with the whole railroad system of the country. You can leave New York in a Pullman car, on the ordinary express train, and be in Tallahassee in 38 hours. The time from Chicago to Tallahassee is about 42 hours, and one can go from either city to the hotel of the Clark Syndicate Companies at Lanark on the Gulf, by simply changing cars in the Trunk Line

depots. There is a daily steamboat line, owned by one of the Clark Syndicate Companies, at the terminus of the railroad, and running in connection with it to Apalachicola, and it is expected a weekly line will soon be established to Pensacola and Mobile.

Intending settlers upon this colony will be able to obtain ample supplies of fresh fish and oysters every day from Carrabelle, and they will also find at Carrabelle, Ashmore, Hilliardville, Crawfordville and Tallahassee, stores with large supplies of merchandise, where purchases can be made at moderate prices. Indeed, it may be said that supplies can be purchased as cheaply as at any other place in the South.

If parties prefer to visit Apalachicola, they can have a splendid three hours' sail upon the smooth waters of the Sound, and find ample supplies of merchandise in that city. Besides this, the various cities and towns afford a fine market for the products of the farm; in fact, everything in the shape of convenience of transportation, store supplies, ready market, facilities for church and schools, healthfulness of climate, and access to the sea-shore during the summer months, is open to the settlers upon this colony.

The Clark Syndicate Companies own about 50,000 acres in Leon County, and nearly one third of Wakulla, which is the adjoining county.

It is the purpose of the officers and directors of these corporations to make no statement, nor allow any to be made, which cannot be verified by personal examination. Their sole object is the development of that section of the country. The Clark Syndicate Companies represent a cash investment of more than \$1,000,000. They are not sellers of bonds or shares, nor are they engaged in stock or any other kind of speculation.

They are endeavoring to build up that section of the country, and believe that the soundest and best method of accomplishing that purpose is to secure farmers, mechanics and reliable settlers who are seeking homes to go down there.

Special attention is directed to the unusually strong array of evidence as to the character and great advantages of the Tallahassee country. The testimony is unimpeachable, and it, in conjunction with the high business and personal repute of the gentlemen representing the Clark Syndicate Companies, should prove sufficient to command the attention of all those who are thinking of investment or settlement in the South.

Address all inquiries and send all orders and remittances to

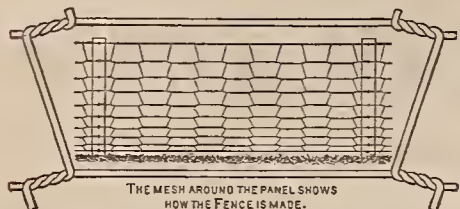
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Care of FARM AND FIRESIDE,

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JANUARY 1, 1896.

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#### OUR MARTYRED HERO.

**B**y virtue of certain high traits of character in certain momentous lines of purpose and achievements, Abraham Lincoln was incomparably the greatest man of his time. His fame will survive and increase in luster to the latest generations; an enfranchised race will hail him forever as their liberator; one of the greatest nations of the earth acknowledge him as the mighty counselor whose patient courage and wisdom saved the life of the republic in its darkest hour; and, illuminating his proud eminence as orator, statesman and ruler, there will forever shine around his memory the halo of that tender humanity and Christian charity in which he walked among his fellow-countrymen, as their familiar companion and friend. As a model for our nation's young men, his life is ideal.

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It fills one with astonishment to read the life of Lincoln. From a local politician and an obscure member of Congress he suddenly arose to be one of the world's greatest statesmen; from a volunteer against Indian insurgents he became the mover of vast armies, and the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war; beginning as a stump-speaker and a debator in the country grocery, he lived to take his place in the front rank of immortal orators. Lincoln was not a type. He stands alone. He had no ancestors, no followers, no successors.

To have a knowledge of the life and times of Lincoln is to have a coherent and intelligible understanding of that great historical drama, the American rebellion, its development through sectional rivalry to conspiracy, disunion and insurrection, to civil war—to the mighty conflicts of the greatest of modern armies in march, maneuver, siege and battle. Finally, at the moment when the Union armies triumph, and their victory ordains that the Constitution shall stand and the nation remain one, the story comes back to that crowning catastrophe of the drama, which, with a climax as emotional as any creation of fancy, once more lifts the man—the personal above the historical interests—and records a sorrow extending far beyond the boundaries of a nation, and touching the civilized world, not alone with regret at the loss of a benefactor to humanity, but as with a bereavement of a near and dear friend. Lincoln is the gentlest memory of our nation.

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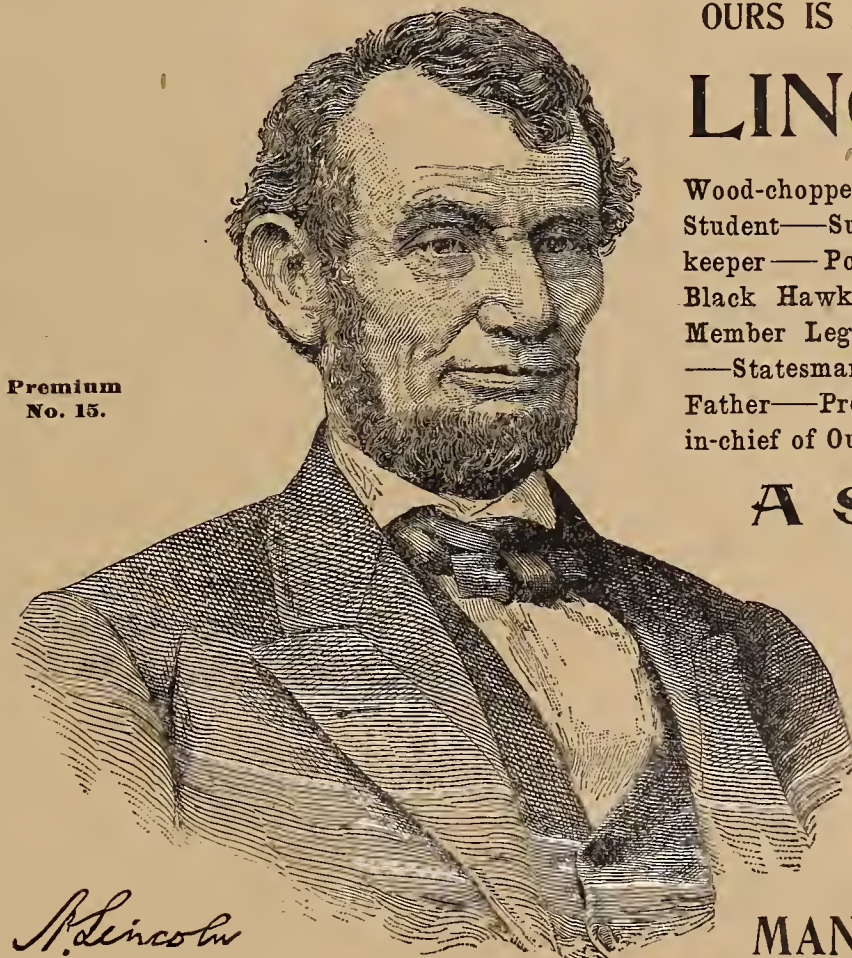
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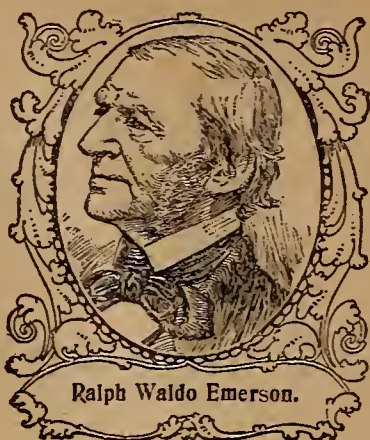
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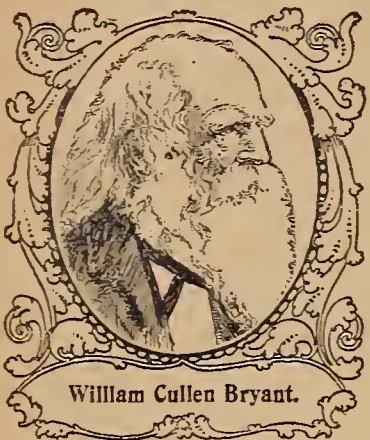
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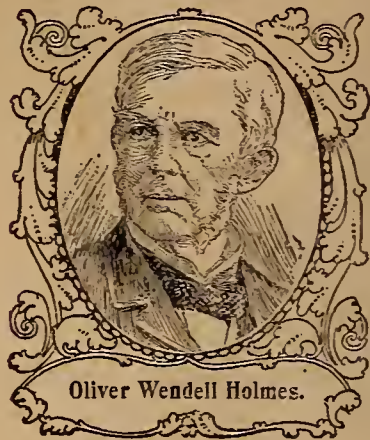
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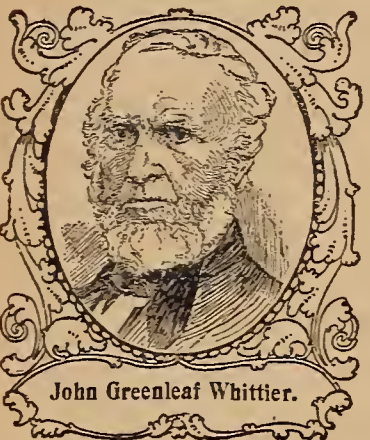
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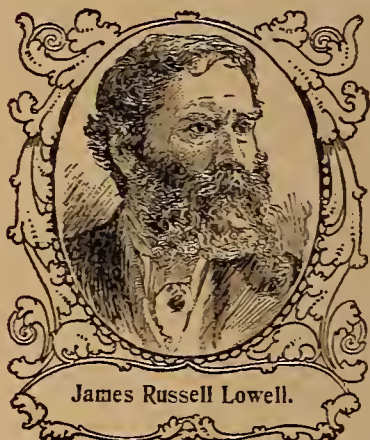
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